THE LANCASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1887.

up to the sticking point. They ng a great work, for which success NAT IN THE TRUE rations will rise up and call then

> WRISPER in the ear of John H. Lan IN LAS " Let no guilty man escape."

An English firm has been awarded the premium for the best plans for an armored battle ship for our navy, and it will now be in ME. 15. 3 m. 5 m. 6 m. 61m order for certain journals which feel themsolves in duty bound to find fault with the doings of the navy department, to remark that out infant industries should have been raged by shutting out foreigners from ompetition for these prizes. Do we not want the very best ships in the world for our new navy ? And how can we better stimulate and encourage our own designers to excel the world than by admitting the experts of foreign nations to fair competition with them ? If they have failed in this instance, so much the better : they now realize that the judgment is to be without fear or favor, and that, be the design foreign or native, the department is determined to have the best that h man ingenuity can devise. The decision o

top after awhile in the matter of designing.

serts-the prison bars

WHEN will the wheat speculators get their

SECRETARY BAYARD very properly puts

his foot down bard on the attempt of the

French government to furnish a Sim Fran-

isco society with Chassepot muskets. The

number was very small and the society quite

harmless, but the principle is very large and

the precedent quite dangerous. It foreign

governments are to be permitted to make

presents of arms to American mutual aid so

cieties it may be hard some day to draw the

line, and as things are not usually given

without some equivalent, these gifts migh

be taken to imply a mutual aid policy be

society. France, in particular, had better be

THERE were sixteen wheat suspensions in

Chicago. Unfortunately they were not sus-

THE INTELLIGENCER has no apology to

make for the great space it gives to the col-

stances determine the choice of a home in the minds of people who are tooking about

for a city residence, and every year there are

large numbers of such people. Retired traveling men and merchants who are anxious

will chose a healthy town where living

to find a haven of rest for their latter days

cheap, the educational advantages supe-

rior and the society cultured and refined

This element can be added to our mass of

itizens in no better way than by the en-

couragement of the venerable institution

iready here established, and the liberal sub

scriptions that have already been made to

Franklin and Marshall college should be

supplemented with equal liberality until its

ONE hundred years! And every year ough

inancial basis is made firm and broad.

ed to keep her guns at home ; she

tween the foreign government

may need them before long.

naions by the neck.

biggest account of it.

WEAR, OLSO NOR STE MONTHS. OLUTA OF THE what is the best is left to a board believed t NERVERT PARTOPTE be thoroughly competent, and their report AND CONTRY. ALL ABORTHOUS LEVTS points out the merits on which the award was ased. That England should take the prize THE INTELLIGENCER. is not at all surprising, for it would have been very strange, indeed, if America, which Lancester has long been out of the business of war ship building, should have excelled at first trial

The Lancaster Intelligences LANCASTER, JUNE 16, 1887.

The Weekly Intelligencer

EVERY WEDNESDAY

BATES:

Franklin and Marshall.

all Laflers and This

nklin and Marshall college has exd for a long time, in its dual and and state, and its friends must concede at it has not as yet seen the comto fulfilment of the great mission it titalf out to perform ; an institution of ning which assumed the name of the at Franklin and had him for a godfather, ought in the many years that have sed away, to occupy a more influantial position and to have reached a er growth than it enjoys to-day. So will admit, though all will not agree as to the cause of its situation and the edy for its comparative weakness. ne may say that it suffers from its detional character, but it was not deinstional until its alliance with Marshall, and it did not flourish when that marriage took place. It was nothing more than an academy when it won to wife the Mercersburg institution. It was not because it was without indorsement, for it had more means then than it made effective use of. It simply stood still while the re aggressively managed institutions add, and in the contest for supremacy the natural law, which gave growth to the strong, left it behind with the weak. It is not given to all colleges or all men to There must be some to climb

We have, in truth, more colleges than we need and fewer academies ; and the coles strew the wayside in all conditions of nce, from the academy up to the university. Franklin and Marshall is beyond the academic position, and to be useful must push itself up into the highest order of colleges. What it needs, of course is endowment, in these days when colleges do not pretend to depend upon their earnings for their expenses. Their teaching is by gratuitous and the cost of a college sation is not in the sum paid to the institution, but in the living of the student away from his home and in the side expenses of society and social origin. The very great endowment of all prominent colleges makes it impossible to aspire to their ranks without a like foundation.

Franklin and Marshall is reaching out for this necessity, with hope of its achievement. But when it has it, it will not have all it needs. It must have trustees

A NOTABLE ADDRESS THE CULLEGE ARD THE OLD COL LEUR CURRICULUE."

Oration Delivered at the Centennial Colebra tion of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster. June 15, 1887, by Hon. 1. H.

Steiner, M. D - Opposing the Util-Itarian Idea in Colleges.

One hundred years ago the corner-stone c building for the use of a college, created by the legislature of Pennsylvania, was laid in this city by Benjamin Franklin, The names of the trustees to whom were en

trusted its interests, show that they were chiefly of German nativity. Fifty years thereafter, in a small village nestling at the base of the hills of Franklin county, one solitary student—the sole repre-sentative of the highest class of an institu-tion there located—took his baccalaureate degree and became the first fruits of another college, also authorized by the legislature of

college, also authorized by the legislature of the same commonwealth. Both these colleges were established by men of German birth, or by those who boasted ancestry that came to these shores from Germany. Whatever vitality they manifested, whatever spirit was shown in their subsequent history, was the result of German earnestness and German piety. Their support, in most cases, came from those who had toiled to gain a meagre sub-sistence for themselves, but who were anithe veteran builders of Great Britain. Such mated with an earnest desire to establish in-stitutions where their descendants could fit result would have excited suspicion of prejudice in favor of Americans, and such pre-judice would have the effect of discoursging themselves for any duty in life and contrib-ute to the welfare of the new country in oreign competition. It is well to encourage American talent, but the business directly which their lot had been cast. They prayed and labored, fought against a mighty array in hand is the building of a navy, and the of adverse circumstances, sacrificed much se of encouragement is but a side issue. but still kept prominently before them their If we stick to the one purpose of having the main object-to give their children and their best ships that we can get, we can trust to descendants opportunities to secure a good native American pluck and ability to get on spiritual and intellectual outfit for the work of life.

Time passed, and the friends of these two colleges, seeing how much more effectively ould perform their duties as institu hey co tions for training young Americans under the influence of what were precious legacies of German thought and German piety, wisely determined to merge their separate and somewhat rival relations into one co llege which should challenge the respect and sup-port of the people from whom their students were to be drawn. The united college bore the names of the two out of which it was formed, and, from the very day of the union, started off on a career, which, while it has not been marked with the flashy success of a neteor dashing across the sky, has shown row faithfully its officers have striven to realize the ideal of a liberal Christian educa-

To-day we meet under the auspices of the united institution to return our sincere thinks to Him who has been its buckler and shield, to scan the extent of the work it has ione and is now doing, and to bring such help and inspiration to its faculty and trusees as may enable them to take fresh cour age and push forward still more vigorously in the path they have hewn out for them-selves among the colleges of these United states

lege centennial exercises. It is the bigges Of those who were honored with degrees thing of its kind this town has ever seen by the college whose birthday was one hun-ired years ago, none are with us in the flesh and, of course, the INTELLIGENCER has the o-day : some have come from that located OUR citizens of wealth who have business base of Parnell, whose years amid the t the struggles of life have been nearly as r imernterests and real estate that will be benefited us as those claimed for their Alma Mater by the growth of the city should remember and whose care-worn brows show that they that the educational and social force of the have been toilers in the world and earnest.ad college is a powerful influence towards the rocates of the right and the true ; still more increase of population ; it will in many in-

are here from the united institution, full o the traditions of the past, but like young giants eager for the work before them, proud of the reputation gained by their predecessors but full of determination to show themselves worthy of it and ambitious to scenre still greater triumphs. These three classes are all represented here

to-day-the sainted dead who struggled in the early years of Franklin, accomplishing bet little beyond the preservation of the po tentiality of the idea of an Anglo-German col lege; the vigorous, hardy sons of Marshall who, after earnest preparation for the worl of life under the inspiration of the sainted genius whose teachings were their pride and veneration, plunged into the conflict, are also ere with grateful hearts and renewed vigor although marked with many scars indicative of the earnest combats through which they have passed; and along with these are the successors of Franklin and Marshall-the

ity whence his utterances would have been ex-cathedra to his disciples, and agent the re-maining years of his life in retirement? If any human being should be remembered most gratefully on this occasion, surely it is he, who coming into our midst, gathered up all the educational prophesies of the past with reference to the college, make it possi-ble that they could be realized, and gave an inspiration to his pupils which became inspiration to his pupils which became stronger and more effective as they grew in years. True : others cortributed to the re-sults secured, whose names and deeds will be duly honored by those in charge of this Con-

tennial. They were grand assistants to the Master-Spirit, but he was grander and mightier than all, and as such I pause to drop the tear of affection over his grave ! THE GERMAN GENIUS.

It has been incidentally mentioned that the founders of the institution, and it might be added its principal supporters, were meniders of the institution, and it might be through whose veins coursed German blood. Their ancestors had but little sympathy with the superficial in the material, intellectual o spiritual world. Their love for the beauti the superficial in the material, intellectual or spiritual world. Their love for the beauti-ful might not have been as pronounced as that of some others, but their devotion to the useful and the good was second to none. In their old home they had built their churches, their castles their homes, not for churches, their castles, their houses not for the passing moment, but as though for all time, and similarly, all their material coustructions were not made for show, but to endure, were not made to please the eye but to serve useful purposes, and could always be relied upon. Their education had no toleration for the superficial. It must lead the student deep under the surface where the primal causes were to be found. Its students were never satisfied with a mere plausible reason They demanded something profound and ab solutely relevant. In search for this they ide the thought of gain and the hope threw as of worldly aggrandizement. It was truth they wanted, and in their opinion no labor was wasted that would make its quest a complete success. In spiritual matters the same idea prevailed ; the German religious life was not the turbulent babbling shallow stream over rocks, pebbles or other

obstacles that might fill up its bed and ob struct its course, but it was the almost noise less flow of the mighty river, which, having out its way through all obstacles, and made a channel free of all obstruction, through which it could bear its freight on to the nighty ocean. With such marked neonligrities on the part

of its founders, the college must have grown up to maturity, abhorring a superficial curri culum, and detesting the shams and make shifts which are not unusual in the enter prises of the age. Its curriculum must have been designed for a full, rounded culture of the student,-not pretending to fit him for any special protession, or pursuit in life, but so training all his mental powers that, when he should be deemed worthy of baccalaureate ionors, he might go forth ready to enter upon a special preparation for the duties of his future life. Its faculty set forth this idea

with all proper emphasis in their annual eir culars and evidently felt that whateve night be the fature fate of the. ege, it should be true to the course laid lown for ages as that best fitted for the care ful training of the young. All this was in such strong contrast to the tendency of the times to permit each student to study such subjects only as might be peculiarly apposite to his future calling, that the conservation which it manifested soon made it obnoxious to the epithet of "fogyish" from the advo-cates of the "new" education.

THE CONSERVATIVE.

not to move with the tidal wave of fashion and a great deal for him to breast that wave and endeavor to pursue his course in direc ntagonism to its movements. It is so easy o harmonize with the tendencies of the day whether the results of deliberate thought, or the momentary impulses of mere whim. Moreover, one's reputation for amiability is thereby established and strengthened. He who participates in the popular movement becomes necessarily a popular man, and may stand a chance to get the uncertain honor of an election to the state legislature or the Na tional Congress. But he who steadily refuses to yield to popular clamor, clings to what has been tried in the years that have preceded him, unless the weightiest reason are assigned for the transfer of his allegiance is progressive so far and so far only as that which is good and has been severely tried can be carried forward in the front rank with him,-he may not achieve poularity, indeed may be taunted as a conservative to whom the epithet " fogy " is justly applicable, but his contemporaries will never deny him the character of a strong and useful man, whose

history, and yet satisfy the Zeitgeist? And the plan was speedily devised by taking this theory as its foundation, viz: certain stu-dice have a direct value in the special lifecalling which the youth proposes to under-take-therefore let him take up these and devote his entire energies to them. Let him elect what he will study. He ought to know best. There must be no intellectual Procrus tean bed upon which he shall be stretched A free country demands this quite as much as the necessity of special preparation for his future calling, that he shall have no hindrance to the study of any subject that he may think desirable or necessary. And so, drance to the study of any subject that he may think desirable or necessary. And so, ignoring the idea that the early training of the body, mind and spirit of the young must really be the same, that there are certain similar kinds of food required by all three so that they shall become sufficiently strong to do mark work in accordance with the bot do man'y work in accordance with the bent inclination or taste that may select or control their life work, --ignoring this idea, the movement was made to break up all fixed curricula, and to leave the whole subject of raining in its details to the judgment or whim of the youth to be trained.

THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM.

Some of the large colleges appeared any ions so to encourage this tendency as to make the whole curriculum subject individual choice, to throw aside all that had been approved as best fitted to give a round mental development which should equable equate mental development which shows ovenuate in fitness for fair, intelligent, spe-cial work, whether professional or technical, whenever the time should come for taking it up. Electives became the prominent feature up. Electives became the product a fixed course of the college curriculum, and a fixed course studies a singularly rare feature smaller institutions, carried away by the example of the larger, or influenced by the hope of securing an increase of students for themselves through marching in the front rank of this movement, became more radical in their practices than their exemplars and more inimical to the system of ducation which tries to train, to furnish mental discipline, and to fit for life in all parts so that the individual may find useful results of in finitely greater value than can be estimated in money. The fashion was established. The money. The fashion was established. The hobby or felish which our colleges delight a to worship was named " the useful, " mean ing by the name that which has a value that can be expressed in dollars and cents. Fo this they should "Vicat," while they mutter ed with angry emphasis "Preat" at the men tion of any study that savored of pure intellec tual training or gradual development for the ambitious youth. Of course there was a sem blance of propriety in this plan of submit ting electives to the student, so that he might direct his attention towards the purmit which was to be his own in the future but the egregious error with those who wer onestly connected with the movement was the ignoring the fact that the choice was per mitted before sufficient knowledge had been acquired by the youth to make it intelligent ly ; that the cool deliberation of a fall-grown man, bodily, mentally and spiritually, had been granted in cases where there existed great necessity for tarrying much longer a an academic Jericho until the growth of th an academic series with the growth of the intellectual beard would give evidence of a full adult manhood. Electives were offered to the Freshman long before he could possi-bly so command the whole of the intellectua field as to know where his mental energies would find their most congenial home. The power of choice was granted before he had attained his intellectual majority. The laws of the land denied him the right of elective franchise before he had reached the age o twenty-one, and yet, although unable to exercise this in a country where young children It requires some courage in the individual are conversant with the politics and the re cords of politicians, the youth of sixteen o eventeen, was supposed to be able to deter mine much more important questions fo himself indvidually and to exercise the right of an election of the highest personal value.

LAW AND LIBERTY.

The result of this movement was not con fined to the mere matter of choice of studies It was still more comptchensive. Its legiti mate tendency was the removal of all limita-tions upon youth, and the obliteration of all college regulations and attempts at discip line. In the movement to put the youthful individual whim beyond the control of the experienced and the uniform conclusions of the past, the principle of no restrictions, save those which the laws of the land impose for their infraction, asserted itself. College discipline had been based either upon a code of laws consisting largely of with penalties annexed, which at nots ' times became wearisome and obnoxious the youth who was to be trained in the college to the accurate performance of his tasks from a high sense of duty-or upon an anumaration of tasks and a statem regulatious which were laid down with appeal to a gentlemanly sense of honor fo their observance, and whose persistent vio-lation could only be punished by a removal of the diseased member from the otherwise healthy body. The latter was the favorite method with the best educators. The studen while at the school required detailed regula what larger liberty so as to fit him for the future when he was to be a law to himself He was not to understand his college libert He was not to understand his college liberty as implying no recognition of law, but rather that which could only be fully enjoyed in and under its protection. There were fewer penalties, but these were more grievous in their nature. Hours for recitations and other purposes were to be preserved, because system and order and discipline had not yet completed their work, and this work wa that at which the whole curriculum wa aiming. The new system, however, removed al restrictions. The individual will should not be restrained. Attendance upon recitation must be absolutely voluntary. All the minor details, supposed to be necessary to every well-ordered household, were to be discarded. The majority of the individual intellectual and moral was to be anticipated rofessors were to be freed from any specia care for the habits and morals of pupils, while their duties were to be contine-solely to imparting intellectual instruction at certain definite hours, to those who cho at certain definite hours, to those who chose to attend at the time specified. One step further was taken. The question arose quite naturally. If no fixed course is required of the youth, why shall he be com-pelled to attend daily prayers and Sunday services? Is it not better that attendance or these should be lot to his own redition. It these should be left to his own volition-this own spiritual longings? And so, instead his own spiritual longings? And so, interact of the college being of service, as in former days, to strengthen the intellect, the will, the spiritual fibre, by the gradual withdrawal of the props that the child demanded, which were lovingly furnished at home and judiciously pro-vided at school—it is made the arena where all these are thrown avide and the month is all these are thrown aside, and the youth i called upon to bear the burdens and underg the temptations of manhood with little if any assistance whatever. That the risk to be undergone is great, no one will deny : that is is unnecessary at the age and under the cir cumstances, I have no hesitation to declare TENDENCIES OF "POPULAR" EDUCATION. Let me sum up what the tendencies of th popular college education of the day involve. First the ignoring of the study of the so called dead languages—Latin and Greek, which instead of being dead are manifesting perennial life throughout the literature of al countries, because they are the custodians o the thought and beauty that belonged to the the thought and beauty that belonged to the human mind when it was untrammeled by traditions and revelled in close contact with the truths of nature. Second, the lowering of liberal culture while a money estimate is placed upon the studies of a college course, according to which those only are of value to the individual student that seem to have to the individual student that seem to have some direct connection with his future call-ing. Third, the removal of all disciplinary agencies, which are intended in an educa-tional way to strengthen the moral and spir-itual nature of the young and to lead them along so that they may gradually learn to think and act as well-trained, strong, self-reliant men, fitted in all respects to assume the general duties of life or to enter upon special preparation for any subscuent prothe general duties of life or to enter upon special preparation for any subsequent pro-fessional or technical pursuit. These re-sults antagonize the work which was for-merly assigned to the college. The sphere of the college was well defined as the discip-line and cultivation of all the powers of the individual, so that bodily—and it must be admitted that there is strong reason for the introduction of athletics into our college— mentally and spiritually he may be trained for the warfare of life. A recent utterance from the University of

recognized this order of training as that best sdapted to fit students even for special scien-tific work. For a quarter of a century the graduates of the Gymnasia somewhat corre-sponding to our college-and those of the Real Schule have been admitted on a like plane to the University. But after this long cyperience, the declaration has been made, that the students from the Gymnasia, who have been closely and carefully trained in the old classical curriculum, have been found dd classical curriculum, have been found better equipped, even for scientific studies than those whose preparation was made h the Real Schule, where the practical or tech nical idea prevailed. And this declaration was signed by Hoffman, one of the greatest hemists of the day. Now, the requirements of the age may de-

mand of some, who are impatient to ente upon practical pursuits, that their education to enter should be so specially conducted as to give business knowledge and business fitness, and of others that they should pursue technic studies in order that they should parsue technic studies in order that they may be able to plunge into the duties of life. We have no controversy with this fact. Some techno-logical study may possibly be beneficial at every stage of education; if for no other purpose certaining for the completion of menpurpose, certainly for the completion of men-tal discipline, but the experience of the past accords perfectly with the conclusions of the Berlin savans, that the best preparation for that which requires a thoroughly cultivated and well-disciplined mind is the old college course of studies pursued under the direction of honest, carnest, industrious, able professors, whose lives are devoted to their duties and that he who has conscientiously pleted it is thereby ordinarily much bette prepared to take up the pursuit of special studies thereafter than one who has not had the advantages it furnishes.

THE TRUE END AND AM.

With these views acquired when a boy in the early days of Marshall college, strength aed by contact with the world and the ex erience it brings to every one who strives t erform his duty, I turn with pleasure to the eneral register of Franklin and Marshall ind find these utterances from its faculty : "Franklin and Marshall has remained

irm in its adherence to what it conceives t be the true end and aim of a college. While it freely concedes the legitimate calling of in stitutions that lay themselves out specially for a business education, and the pursuit of schnic studies, it does not believe that such purposes can be advantageously joined with vigorous and successful attempt to master : full classical course." I read also, that a divine service is held on Sundays, that a Bib instruction i lical and catechetical course of given on Sunday morning, and that a daily morning service is held in the chapel, and 'That these provisions are such as parent usually wish their sons to enjoy at home and they are designed to throw around the the strongest agencies for good in the midst of the dangers and perils by which they are surrounded during the most interesting per iod of their lives

Bravely said, Mater Carissima ! you have remained firm and true to the ideal set be fore you in the days of your youth, have striven to realize it all these years, and are still true to your convictions and earnest in your endeavors to bring up your sons in ac-cordance with the traditions of the past and the experience of its most faithful educators. And while doing this, you have shown your-self not unmindful of the fact, that the age is one of wondrous developments in scien and art. Your observatory, your efforts after more elaborate means of illustrating the scientific progress of the present-al show how faithfulness to the past can be connected with a hearty recognition of pro gress. Conservatism is not necessarily an tagonistic to progress, but can so beautifully as to demonstrate blend with tinuity of all human effort and all mental life. With truth it can be said of Alma Mater, that "her children rise up and call her blessed.

> Vicat Academia Et qui illam regit. Vicat membrum quodlibet, Visant membra qualibet, Semper sint in flore. THE "UNIVERSITY,"

Another error which the college avoided, is the tendency to massurerade as a university, while striving to carry out that idea of a college. The spheres and methods of the two institutions are widely different. The one is intended for general training to intellectual work: the other to fit the studen for the specialty which his mature mind has selected. The one has little or nothing to do with electives ; the other must furnish these in abundance, so that the student can acquire the special knowledge that will be of value in his life-work. The one has to do fixed course an diminish as the college life draws gradually valor and courage how they have trained to a close; the other recognizes the individual as having passed beyond the restraints their students to do good service against the wrong in whatever shape it may appear. On needed by youth, and now ready to forge ou all such occasions may the sons of Franklin and Marshall be found in the front rank, the weapons which will be needed in the special arm of the service in which he has earnestly contending for the principles on which the college was founded and zealous enlisted for the coming battle. In the university he is to be a law to himself as refor their maintenance. And when another Centennium shall have gards his bodily, intellectual and spiritua conduct. Here his personal bent and incli passed away, and graduates and citizens shall again assemble to recount the incidents nation are of the first importance. They must shape his studies, determine the courses of lectures most necessary, and cause him to avail himself of everything that will give his of her history, may the pages of her record be then as bright and honorable as they ap-pear to-day, the number of her graduates be increased z thousand fold, and her reputaadult powers and well-trained mind such mastery over the truths which specialists have gathered in the past, that he can take hi tion for learning, patriotism and piety second to no sister-institution in the lat place among them and, by original work make additional contributions to their stores Having learned the advantages of discipline Then, as now, may it be said in truth : Surreverunt Filii ejus, et Beatissimam prain the ranks, he has become fitted to take a place with those who are to exercise an thority and demand recognition for their special knowledge. The university ensures the grand eillores-cence of the plant which has sprouted forth from the seed sown in childhood in the school, undergone nurture in youth in the college and has been placed under conditions, in a suitable environment, that will give it free course to show forth its peculiar characteristics. Such an institution must have a liberal foundation, since its teachers should all be proficients-recognized experts or masters its illustrations should be of the best and therefore of the costlicat character; its libraries should be large and comprehending the written conclusions of the wisest men who have labored in the domain of human knowledge; and its means for fresh and original investigation should be such as to invite the ambitious to work in untrodden fields with great probability of success Without a liberal foundation it will fail to realize the ideal involved in its simplest form, and prove a delusion to those who have been enrolled among its members. Hence universities cannot be numerous. Far better that they should be few, thoroughly equipped, well-manned, largely supplied with members eager for the advantages they

tation, to spare no labor to master whatever may be assigned as the daily task, and to grow up to an honorable, upright manhood, fitted for direct, earnest work wherever their occupations may place them. It will pre-pare the way for excellence in professional life, for success in mercantile or any other pursuit, and will furnish the state, what it needs at present prident. pursuit, and will furnish the state, what it needs at present, prudent, wise, far-aighted and broad-minded citizens, able to rise above the machine policies of the day, to appre-clate the widest and most enlarged states-manship in others, and to take a judicious position themselves on every question affect-ing the honor or prosperity of the nation at large or the particular state of which they

nay be eitizens. The duty now rests upon educated men to The duty now rests upon educated men to take part in many questions that are de-manding speedy solution. The masses must be educated—and what does this not in-volve? At most they can only be made the recipients of the rudimentary branches taught in our primary schools. The little learning acquired may prove to be quite dangerous unless it is supplemented from the pulpit, the platform and, that most wonder-ful agent for, good or evil—the press, with a larger and more copious supply. The wel-fare of the nation demands that there should be constant instruction of the people as to be constant instruction of the people as to the rights and duties of citizens, the relathe rights and duties of citizens, the rela-tions existing between capital and labor, the metral obligations of the state and its com-ponent parts, and a thousand other subjects on which unprincipled agitators are continn-ally haranguing the people and preparing the way for the introduction of measures, which mean, when carried out an answers, which mean, when carried out, anarchy and the rain of everything that divine or human law eaches to hold sacred and inviolate.

We cannot avoid the performance of this duty. It is not possible in this conflict to hire a substitute, and send him to the front to represent us. We must go ourselves. We must individually take part, because we owe it to our families, to the state and to the great Being who has so mysteriously made us our brothers' keepers. We must also pre-pare our children for like duty when they

nter upon their life work. Knowing our own deficiencies, how we ne knowing our own deficiencies, how we be-glected many opportunities that were offered us in our days of preparation and used others feebly, we have the right to ask that the col-leges shall be so conducted that these child-ren shall be led by constantly improving methods, which will develop the best form of manheed and it them thereuciby is mind of manhood and it them thoroughly in mind and spirit for the contest. And when all the colleges shall have become alive to this duty, shall frown down and expel from their midst everything that smacks of superfi-ciality, and shall become centres of honest and faithful training, the effect will be to in-crease the army of study warriors for the right, so that victory will be the inevitable result whenever they encounter the hosts of evil and misrale.

OUR NATIONAL LIFE.

As a nation we are now enjoying the blessings of peace. We must, however, not er-tertain the thought that the possibility of iuture struggle for right, or even for national existence has been obliterated. It may be existence has been obliterated. It may be that our national strength as well as the ten-dency of the age will ensure the reference of all future difficulties with foreign nations to just arbitration, that the stupendous fraternal conflict through which we have passed will forever herea.ter cause us to avoid such an unnatural method of settling internal difficulties, that a more civilized and Christianized statesmanship will force us to so look upon the Indian question as to find it not only better, but even more economical to edu-cate our Red brothers than to shoot them down at sight. But there are signs of danger from another quarter, which may call for the best means of offence and defence known to the Christian statesman and scholar. Heretofore we have exhibited a wonderful faculty for fusing the most incongruous and even antagonistic elements into one homoge-neous people. This has been so successfully neous people. This has been so successfully accomplished that we have invited the nations of the earth to send their surplus pepulation to us, with but little if any care as to the moral character of our immigrants. And so, beside the hardy and honest foreigner who brings with him his family and scanty means, there is now landed upon our shores a class of Liwless, unprincipled, godless acoun-drels, full of the political doctrines that precipitated the French Revolution, and prac-ticing a defiance of religiou and morality which would be destructive to the well-bein

of any people. As in other days, when the Nation's cry was heard for help, our colleges felt it a high privilege to show their patriot-ism by sending forth their sons to rally around the national ensign and to ensure its triumph, so now, in the coming contest with anarchy and socialism it will be their duty gain to enter the ranks and show

dicacerunt.

An Indolent Organ.

When the liver is indolent, as it must nee-es-arily be when it fails to secrete the bile in

sufficient quantities to meet the requirements

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The healthful stimulus to activity imparted

by this incomparable alterative, speedily

fortable sensations in the right side; the

nausea; fur upon the tongue; indigestion,

of the liver and the diversion of the bile from

its proper channel. Irregularity of the bowels

is always and painlessly reformed by the cor-rective indicated, which is infinitely to be pre-ferred, both because it is and an effica-cious to blue pill, calomel and drenching purgatives of every class. It cures and pre-vents fover and ague, and rheumatism.

and sick headache consequent upon inactivity

evinces itself in a departure of the uncom

d digestion and evacuation, it should be set

land !

who understand the demands of the education of the day and who are efficient in selecting the instruments that will secure them. And if they can find a field in education that is comparatively unoccupied, their success will be great if they can enter it. And here it seems to us that one great need of our colleges is a more intimate relationship with the students and a supervision which, while it does not hind, directs. There are few young men who know their capabilities, and one of the highest functions of the teacher is to find these out in the pupil and to give him the direction that will make his life most useful. Our great colleges make no at sempt to do this ; our smaller colleges have it in their power to obtain a more intimate knowledge of their students' characters and abilities, and it seems to us have a high and noble mission assigned to them in adding quality to the product of true graduation.

Some Plain Truths.

The address of Mr. W. U. Hensel at the court house on Wednesday evening added new laurels to those already won by this distinguished Lancastrian. In his remarks on the relation of Franklin and Marshall college to this community, he very appositely referred to the mistaken idea that many good people entertain of the mission of education.

Education is not primarily for bread winning, though the educated man has a wast advantage over his less fortunate fellows in the race for winning bread. Education is for the proper direction of mind and the true cultivation of the heart. Whether wealth or poverty crowns such is a matter that has nothing to do with education per se. The greatest minds have always been in bodies that gave themselves little ncern for earthly resources.

It is well in this age of mercantilism where a man's success is more and more being measured by his pocket book, to hear the clear strong voice of an orator like that of Wednesday evening, calling the people : o belt and telling them some plain truths on he great question of education. Let not ar growing youth reach the false conclu ion that they only are successful who wealth. For there is a higher sucthat does not succeed.

A Good Beginning. We are glad to see that the Lancaster County Anti-Corruption society has made aspires, by beginning suit against the section officers of the Sixth ward in this y, and those of the Indiantown district. No better time than the present could be tions for the prosecution of these suits. nem educational halls into the world's r field. Their minds are now as in the hands of the potter, ready to be in that they should hear in this great by what they should hear in this great by that election frauds is one of the set of crimes. It is well that they be the outraged majesty of the law

a Mr. Landis and his brothron of the

represent a \$1,000 contribution to the Franklin and Marshall endowment fund. ---

HON. T. V. POWDERLY, in his speech in loston said:

" Now a word about the great curse of the "Now a word about the great curse of the laboring man-strong drink. Had I 10,000,000 tongues, and a throat for each tongue, I would say to each man, woman and child here to night: "Throw strong drink aside as you would an ounce of liquid heli." It sears the conscience, it destroys everything it touches, it reaches into the family circle and takes the wile you have sworn to protect and drags her down from her pinacle of purity into that house from which no decent woman ever goes alive. It induces the father to take the furniture from the house, exchange it for ever goes alive. It induces the father to take the furniture from the house, exchange it for money at the pawnshop, and spend the pro-ceeds in runs. It damns everything it toucher I have seen it in every city east of the Miss-issippi, and I know that the most damning curse to the laborer is that which controls curse to the laborer is that which durining from the neck of the bottle. I had rather be at the head of an organization having 100,000 temperate, honest, carnest men than at the head of an organization of 12,000,000 drinkers ether moderate or any other kind "

Fon a century plant, Franktin and Mar shall has astonishing vigor.

Diamond News.

Denny Mack's Scranton team won its first ictory in the International League yester day by defeating Rochester by 6 to 3. Manager Simpson, of the Lancaster Giants, has arranged to play the Allentown and cranton clubs here next week. If he receives the proper encouragement he will show the people good ball. He has a team that no

manager need be ashamed of and if everything goes well he will make it much stronge He is now negotiating with an excellen pitcher.

pitcher. The League games yesterday were: At Boston: Washington 13, Boston 4; at New York: New York 29, Philadelphia 1; at Chicago: Chicago 3, Indianapolis 2; at Pitta burg: Datroit 11, Pittsburg 3 The Astricture and a state of yesterday were: At Philadelphia: Athletic 18, Cleveland 6; at Sriven Island: Louisville 9, Mets 6; at Baltimore: S' Louis 9, Baltimore 2; at Brooklyn: Clineinasti 6, Brooklyn 2 State Arrociation games yestsrday were: At Reading: Atlentown 12, Reading 2; at Williamsport: Williamsport 18, Bradford 7; at Atleona: Alterna 5, Johnstown 4. Hugh Daily, the one-armed pitcher, made

Hugh Daily, the one-armed pitcher, made his reappearance on the diamond yesterday, when he pitched for the Cleveland and was afely hit eighten i times by the Athletics. The New Yorks knocked Casey silly yes erday, making thir y three hits

Memorial Tablets For Gettysburg

Governor Beaver Wednesday night signed the following bills : For additional law the tollowing bills: For additional law judges in the Fourteenth, Filtsenth, Forty-fith and Forty-eighth districts. The bill ap-propristing \$121,500 for memorial tablets was approved, excepting that portion allowing the Gettysburg Batile-field Memorial asso-ciation \$10,000 for the purchase of additional lands. Appropriating \$5,000 to the Old Ladies' home, of Philadelphia.

-----HIS SECRET. What if she know it all ? What if she saw my heart? What if she read my secret thoughts, From her so far apart ? ad would her heart be then, Wretched would be her life. The future for her would have no hope-Nothing but constant strife. Strife with a useless love, Strife with a hopeless wish, Strife with thoughts that would drag her down Like the murderous devil-fish. What if she know it all ? What if my heart should speak ? What if she knew that all 1 get Is six small dollars a week ? —From the Som erville Journel.

fair flower of which the others were the promise-upon which we the boys of an earlier day, and our predecessors from the Shadow Land, invoke the blessings of heaven

as the hope of the nation we love. Hail fathers and brothers! Alma Mater as invited us to the feast, Learning, Beaut and Religion have entreated that they migh and Religion have entreated that they might be handmaidens to welcome the wandering sons to the home-fireside. We are not strangers to one another, even if our faces are unfamiliar and our voices secure no recognition from attentive ears. Do not our eats beat in unison, has not the same love fired our youthful souls, have we not drawn inspiration alike from the lips or the writings of the Christian philosopher to whom we owe o much for those mighty truths that hav proven themselves the mainsprings of our usefulness in life? We come responsive to her call, prepared to lay whatever of honors

and distinctions we may have gained at her feet, prepared to ignore for the time that years that have accumulated upon our heads. and ready to be boys once more, subject to her orders and obedient to her discipline We know that it is good for us to be here, because we hope to secure such a fresh con-secration for the work that may still be be-fore us in life that will enable us to put new energy and zeal into all our future efforts. chergy and zeal into all our future efforts— to acquire additional power in the struggle in behalf of the good and the true, and to go forth from this home-visit with the confort-ing feeling that we are fighting no battle alone but in intelligent sympathy with hun-dreds of brothers, trained as we were, armed as we are and ready for vice trans-

as we are and ready for vigorous contests inder the same banner.

THE SAINTED DEAD. Amid, however, the joy and exultation of

this meeting, the fact that many are not with us, who, having finished their tasks, have passed from the toils of earth to the triumphs of Paradise, spreads a cloud of sor row between us and the sun, and for a mo ment hides the brightness of the present with a renewal of gloom that so thickly enshrouded us when they were called away. Familiar faces, beaming and glowing with the fresh-ness of youth-voices whose friendly tones once sounded more sweetly to our ears than any ever produced by musical instrumentsympathizing hearts and gentle spirits; friends of our college days with whom we loved to mingle in closest communion; may we not be permitted to pause and drop the we not be permitted 'to pause and drop the tear of affectionate regret as memory brings you all before us! And there, in your midst, the grand figure of that Christian Gamaliel at whose feet we loved to sit, whose earnest and profound spirit stripped with ease, from the superficial and specious phil-osophies of the schools, the gaudy, mere-tricious ornaments that were calculated to excite the admiration and bewilder the subject of the young, whose noble soul found excite the admiration and bewilder the spirits of the young, whose noble soul found its loftiest ambition only fully satisfied when at the feet of the lowly Jesus, whose teach-ings to his pupils were so many inspirations that have never been wholly obscured in any of our souls, but have bleased us whenever we have suffered them to light our paths and guide us in the solution of the various prob-lems of life. May we not pause and with the deep reverence we feel for the memory of our old master, as the eyes grow moist and the lips become tremulous, thank the giver of all that is good for the rich logacy of ethical and theological teachings that was left the sons of Franklin and Marshall and the Reformed church, when Jonn WILLIAM-son NEVIN, ripe in years and full of earth-ly honey. the Reformed church, when JOHN WILLIAM-son NEVIN, ripe in years and full of earth-ly honors, was gathered to his fathers. Are we untrue to his teachings when we as-sert as our fond belief that, in the clouds of witnesses from the Spirit-land around us to-day, there is none more in sympathy with the occasion than he who struggled so many years for the welfare of our Institutions, bore obliquy and reproach from little souls bore obliquy and reproach from little souls, who failed to catch even a glimpse of his un-selfish greatness, and at the last, when suc-cess was assured, laid aside the honors he had secured, retired from the post of author-

munity, while those who come after him will delight to hold him up to their children as a model worthy of their imitation. The world has long since discovered that popularity is no proof of greatness or wisdom, or talent

or goodness, but in most cases, is rather sug-gestive of a travesty of all these, and bears with it the suspicion that success has been secured at the cost of calm consideration and earnest convictions. Similarly, it requires courage for a corpora-

tion to decline taking a position in a move-ment that has involved other corporations organized for the same purpose, and this especially when such action would give it the pecially when such action would give it the glamour of popularity and possibly bring it, for the time being, great prosperity and pe-cuniary reward. The smaller the corpora-tion, the more limited its resources, the greater its need for money,—the more strik-ing will be its position and more entitled to respect, if it elings to its own convictions and doubles the strike strike strike strike strike strike and doubles the strike strike strike strike strike strike and strike and declines to move adverse to them.

THE UTILITABIAN IDEA.

Many of the smaller colleges of the land have acquired such a record in their struggles against the popular tide in education, which seems to have influenced some of our larger colleges to recognize but little as worthy of a place in the curriculum of studies, that can not be made of pecuniary profit to the stu-dent. True, such a course was based upon an utter disregard of the idea that certain studies are specially advantageous for the de velopment of all the faculties of the mind and that their employment as a whole pre-vents the abnormal development of some a the expense of others, -- and which has had the sanction of centuries. But the age was

so prolific in wondrous scientific discoveries and still more wondrous application of the same that a restiveness under the slow and sure methods of training speedily made it self manifest. The question was bluntly ad dressed to our educators-what use can we make in our daily mercantile and mechanica lines of business, of Latin and Greek roots of the dry detail of logic and metaphysic or slow methods of fitting youths for activ participation in the business of life? Ou motors are not the same as those used by ou ancestors. The horse was supplanted h steam when rapid transmission became a n steam when rapid transmission became a ne-cessity, and we are now only impatiently awaiting the discovery of methods by which electricity may be used as the motor of the world. Why shall we be content with the tallow-candle as a source of light, when gas or better still, the Edison incandescent burner, can be employed to illuminate our path by hight with its bright, dayating far-menetanight with its bright, dazzling, far-penetra-ting light? The age is one of steam and electricity. Our teachers must present nothing to our children that will make them pause and cast a longing look at the past ! That is only useful which treats of the present or prophesies of the future ! We must break with the past ! We want none of the so-called culture of the dead lanof the so-called culture of the dead lan-guages. Teach us the living with which we can buy and sell and get great gain. Teach us only the things that are practical ! The age is not for dreamers, but for active, busy wide-awake men of practical bent ! Questions such as these and arguments of a similar character began to be largely employed, possibly not so free from the drap-ery of rhetorical attractions as I have stated them, but showing, however expressed and them, but showing, however expressed richly draped, that a spirit of utilitarian demanding a definite statement of the monied value of their studies, was invading monied value of their studies, was invading our colleges and striving to overturn the wise conclusions, which centuries of expe-rience had reached as to the best course of studies for fitting a young man for life, Many abrank from this method of viewing the subject, but still felt that changes must be made in order to satisfy what was fast being developed from a "tendency" to a "movement," and that it was their business to court the popular favor, because that was tantamount to prosperity. But how could they show some, if only the slightest, ap-parent reverence for the vardiet of academic

A recent utterance from the University of Borlin shows how the scientists of its faculty

may offer, and become necessarily great centres for original work and valuable contributions to science and literature. Colleger may be numerous, in the nature of the case must be; but universities involve so much

must be; but universities involve so much outlay of money, so large an assemblage of great talent, that to carry out their true con-ception they must be limited in number. When the college tries to imitate their methods it fails to furnish the young student the training he needs, and immerses the adult in superficiality instead of the thor-oughness he has the right to expect. It travesties the genuine, it degrades its own special functions, and it becomes a hindrance instead of an aid to the spread of knowl-edge.

Thoroughness is an object to be striven after by every educator. What is worth learning at all is worth learning well. Shal-low pretence, superficial display, and a smat-tering of knowledge belong to the humbuge of the day. Life is too real, too earnest to be occupied with such substitutes for genu-ine proficiency. The fire needs less veneer over ignorance, less of the whited sepulchre fall of nothing that possesses vitality in it-self or can confer vitality upon others, less of the pitiful pretender, less adulteration of the good and the wise, and more of the solid and enduring, more of earnest labor, more of that true spirit of mauliness which delves for gold and will not be satisfied with any base counterfielt it may exhume in the course of its quest

its quest. "NORLESSE OBLIGE, "

The college that is inspired with such a spirit, will be the source of incalculable value to its patrons, and an inestimable bene-fit to its students. It will teach the latter to beware of shams and subterfuges, to despise a lie in action as well as in word, to leave no effort untried to be true in study and in reci-

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