The Lanc

VOLUME XXVI-NO. 256.

THE LARGEST CLASS.

Ha'f a Hundred Graduate From the People's College.

30 LADIES AND 20 GENTLEMEN

TWENTY ARE GIVEN THE HONOR OF DELIVERING ESSAYS OR ORATIONS.

Each Member of the Class Prepares a Thesis—Excellent Music For the Occasion—President McCormick's Address on Behalf of the School Board—A Very Large Audience Attend the Thirty-eighth Commencement Exercises in Fulton Opera House—A Full Report of the Proceedings.

The thirty-eighth annual commencement of the Lancaster high school was held at the opera house this morning. This spacious building was crowded from the stage to the lobby with the friends of the graduates and of the school, and many were turned away that could not get nearer than the front door.

Seats had been reserved for the pupils of the high school, the city teachers and parents of the graduates. The balance of the hall was public, and those there first secured the available seats in the parquet circle and gallery. To show the interest in these annual commencements it is only necessary to state that people were at the hall long before 7 o'clock, to be sure of getting seating accommodations.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the members of the school board, teachers and pupils of the high schools marched from the high school building to the opera house, and at 8:30 sharp the exercises began.

The decorations of the opera house were in charge of Harry A. Schroyer. He arranged with the Young Republicans for the bunting put up for the art exhibit, and the caribou, elk and antelope heads of Dr. S. T. Davis to remain, and they added much to the beauty of the decorations. In addition, on either side of the stage were grouped tropical plants, and along the footlights was placed a row of plants interspersed with palms. In the centre of the stage, suspended from the ceiling, was the monogram, "L. H. S," made of white immortelles. While the decorations were not as elaborate as on former occasions, they were neat, attractive and tastefully arranged.

THE PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

A List of Fifty Graduates and the Subjects of Their Theses.

The following was the programme of exercises:

Prayer—B. F. Fleman.
Music—Chorus—"Dearest Native Land" (Poch.) Chorus—"Men of Harlech," (Welsh.)
Salutatory—"Isis Veiled," Laura F. Kready.
Address—"The Visible Universe," F. C. Sweeton.
Essay—"Reflections Upon Self" Lizzie Auxer.
Essay—"The Stage" Anna M. Best.
Address—"The Railroad in Civilization" Harry C. Hall.
Music—Instrumental—"Grand Operatic Medley," (Clauss) High School Orchestra.
Essay—"The Dress Is Not the Lady," Lena Hege.
Address—"Electric Force," Chas. E. Bonine.
Essay—"Seeking the Golden Fleece," Ida Groff.
Essay—"The Mirage of Life," Sallie E. Humphreville.
Address—"Arbor Day," Wm. E. Albright.
Music—Chorus—"Fishermen's Chorus" ("Masaniello") (Auber). Chorus—"She Wore a Wreath of Roses," (Knight.)
Essay—"Vivit post funera virtus," Maggie S. McCarthy.
Address—"The Land of the Czar," John D. Pyott.
Essay—"Woman's True Rights," Blanche Shackelford.
Essay—"A Walk in the Woods," Katie Coho.
Eblogy—"Dr. E. E. Higbee," Walter A. Faegley.
Music—Chorus—"Andreas Hofer," (Tyrolese.) Chorus—"Yeoman's Wedding Song," (Poniatowski.
Essay—"Happiness, Our Birthright" Emma E. Raab.
Address—"Toltecs and Their Civilization," C. G. Bausman.
Essay—"Louisa M. Alcott," Maud Huebener.
Essay—"Like Unto Echo," Marion F. Hamaker.
Address—"Judicial Combat," Carl F. Rengier.
Music—Instrumental—"The Bold Dragon," (Giardini), High School Orchestra.
Essay—"Little Thorns," Annie Eby.
Address—"The Blessing of Music," Morris Loeb.
Essay—"Modesty, the Most Precious Jewel of Youth," Mabel Houser.
Essay—"Profanity," Lulu M. Munson.
Address—"Our National Flower," A. L. Schaum.
Music—Chorus—"The Trees and the Master" (Lanier); "Geraldine" (Levy)
Essay—"Till We Meet Again," Alice E. Spindler.
Eulogy—"Peter the Great," Sumner L. Brown.
Essay—"The Language of Flowers," Anna M. Metzger.
Essay—"On a Stage Coach Thro' the Golden Gate," Bessie C. Pyfer.
Address—"Successful Lives," Geo. W. Leonard.
Music—Vocal Solo—"This Very Hour," Blanche Shackelford.
Essay—"The Three Graces," Mame Kohler.
Address—"The Philosopher's Stone," Jno. A. Nauman.
Essay—"Life's Sweetest Hours," Francis F. Frueh.
Essay—"Consider the End," Lillian E. Brant.
Address—"The Career of Napoleon," D. R. Locher.
Music—Chorus—"In Shadowland" (Pinsuti); "I'm a Merry, Laughing Girl" (Glover.)
Essay—"The Land of the Midnight Sun," Mary F. Cooper.
Address—"Free Trade vs. Protection," W. B. Musselman.
Essay—"To-morrow," Sara E. Cramer.
Essay—"Step by step," Lois A. Schum.
Address—"Physical Education," Ralph S. Houser.
Music—Instrumental—"Prairie Zephyr" (Swift), High School Orchestra.
Essay—"Smiles of Nature," Katie Garrecht.
Address—"Character of Ancient Egyptians," Nathaniel Thurlow.
Essay—"Unfinished Columns," Bertha Snyder.
Essay—"The Lord's Prayer," Grace E. Loucks.
Eulogy—"Horatio Nelson," Reuben S. Oster.
Address—"The Metal Aluminum," Philip W. Steffe.
Music—Chorus—"Sing, Smile, Slumber" (Gounod.)
Address—"Our Class; Retrospect and Prophecy," John W. Baker.
Address—"The First Stroke Is Half the Battle," Lucy F. Pixton.
Essay—"Dangers to the Republic," Lilla L. Urban.
Music—Chorus—"The Merry Hours of Youth" (Rossini.)
Valedictory Address—"Woman in Music," Lulu M. Getz.
Music—Vocal Solo—"Le Tourbillion," Lucy F. Pixton.
Address to Graduates and Presentation of Diplomas, Dr. D. B. McCormick, president.
Doxology.
Benediction—Rev. J. W. Rumple.

THE ESSAYS AND ORATIONS.

The Twenty Graduates Who Won the Honors Of Their Classes.

A rule of the school board provides that the number of speakers at the commencement shall be limited to twenty—ten young ladies and ten young men. These speakers are selected by the teachers of the high school, and the city superintendent, according to merit. All of the other graduates were obliged to write an address or essay, and their subjects will be found noted in the programme published above.

The following is an abstract of the essays and addresses delivered by the twenty successful graduates:

Salutatory—"Isis Veiled," Laura F. Kready. This essayist welcomed the audience on behalf of the class of '90 to the 38th annual commencement. The presence of so large an audience is encouraging, and betokens an interest on the part of the public. She asked her hearers not to criticise too severely the efforts of the graduates, for they are to-day but entering upon life's voyage. She began the subject of her essay by a reference to the reign of Isis, the beautiful, in Egypt over two thousand years ago. The Egyptians believed that she possessed the attributes of all the other divinities, and in her they recognized the sweet sympathizer of mortal woes, the one to whom they could bring all their cares and be certain of sweet comfort and glad cheer. In her temple—a beautiful structure—the worshipful multitude could only look upon her veiled, which increased her beauty and threw around her some mystic influence. She next spoke of the veiled Isis that is enthroned and has its influence in every land, over every life. Europe, from the fourth to the fourteenth century, was enshrouded with the mysterious gloom of ignorance and superstition, but from all this human depravity came, as by the lightning flash, the glorious era of the Reformation. When the patriot forces under Washington were driven from place to place, when all hope of success was well nigh given up, suddenly, as if by some mysterious unknown, the veil of disaster and despair lifted, and the American colonies stood forth in the brilliant sunlight of freedom and independence.

At many steps of our individual lives one meets a veiled Isis. The future is hidden from us at times in dark and gloomy fears, making us weak and wavering, their bright and glorious, as if some unseen hand had lifted the veil to pour in upon us the effulgence of the midday sun, making us strong to do and dare. Beyond the veil before concealed by the shadowing cloud stand forth revealed faith, hope and good works—faith to render firm the ground on which we stand, hope to move us to higher ground only attained by good works, the wonderful key opening the door that leads into true life. To produce good works there is necessary well directed labor, a will undaunted by all misfortunes, looking upon them as a necessary something filling the gap that lies between the unattained and the real. Her conclusion was a verse from Mary Smith:

"If one could push ajar the gates of life
And stand within and all God's workings see
We could interpret all this doubt and strife
And for each mystery find a key."

"The Visible Universe"—F. C. Sweeton. We are accustomed to think that when the sun sinks down in the West, and night envelops the earth in its robe of darkness, that all things become invisible. But raise your head and take one look at the sky and this impression will be removed. "If the night were deprived of stars," said a philosopher, "and there were only one place on the earth whence the constellations were visible, pilgrimage to this place would never cease, so great would be the desire to behold these wonders of the heavens." We cannot form any idea of the immense extent of the universe, but we may use certain facts to give us some faint impressions of the truth. A ray of light is the swiftest messenger known. It moves at the rate of 186,000 miles a second; in an hour 676,000,000 miles, nearly eight times the distance from the earth to the sun. Go on at this rate for days, weeks, months, years, centuries, aye for thousands of years, and you will reach the most distant stars visible in the largest telescope. He told of the distances to some of the well known stars, as ascertained by astronomers, and illustrated how long it would take to reach them by the greatest speed known. The time would be millions of years. In conclusion he said, "when we consider this magnificent order of the heavens, and follow it up," system after system, we cannot fail to think how inconceivably small a part our little earth plays in the plane of the great universe.

"The Dress is not the Lady," Lena Hege. This was a German essay, of which the following is an English abstract: In our grand republic the title "lady" is applied to every maiden and to every woman of gentle and refined manners. The dress is the mere external adornment, which is really of little or no account. A lady in any sphere is kind, gentle and modest. She does not envy those richer than herself, but is contented with what the Lord has been pleased to give her. She aids the suffering with what she has, however little it may be, be it but a kind word, a cheerful smile, a sympathetic tear. Modesty always characterizes her doings. She does not hurt the feelings of those inferior to her in talents and rank, by displaying herself, but does favors with modesty. She feels for everything that is human and is backward and slow to inflict the least wound. She is slow to contradict and still slower to blame, but is prompt to allay quarrels and restore peace. She concluded her essay with the following quotation:

"Oh! Woman in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy and hard to please;
But when misfortune clouds the brow
A ministering angel thou."

"Electrical Force," Charles E. Bonine. What is electricity? has been asked and answers attempted by philosophers and scientists for many centuries, but it remains unanswered. Some call it a fluid, others say it is a sort of vibration existing in all substances and always present in them. This force appears to extend throughout all nature and is probably connected with matter in every form. Every change in the physical or chemical condition of matter seems to be attended with electrical excitement. He described how a thunder storm is produced and the formation and force of cyclones. He referred in conclusion to the wonderful inventions of Edison, and the improvements of the past few years in electric light and electric motors.

"Vivit Post Funera Virtus," Maggie S. McCarthy. Virtue, "the pearl of great price," may be considered as consisting in the discharge of our duty to God and our neighbor, despite all temptations to the contrary. It has its very origin in the condition of society, in the relations in which we stand to both God and our fellow citizens. An obligation hence arises which it is our duty to put into practice, for if we overlook it we may destroy the foundation of most true happiness here and of all bliss hereafter. In all ages and among all nations the loveliness of virtue has been a theme of all moralists. She referred to the virtue of Scipio in giving to his rival a beautiful captive, and that act, more than all his conquests, shed a lustre around his character which the many years that have since passed, have not dimmed. The actions of most men are regulated according to the ideas of the world. When it smiles they are happy; let it frown and they are miserable. Men endeavor to do something by which they will be remembered, which will not perish with them, but survive the grave, and they say it is human nature, but human nature is weak, and if their virtue is lost they are lost. They should look beyond the petty achievements of this earth and strive for something higher and nobler. In concluding she said: "Is it, then, not necessary that we be virtuous, that we may 'present our bodies a living sacrifice,' holy, pleasing to God, and if virtue gain not fame and renown here it will be rewarded hereafter."

"The Land of the Czar," John D. Pyott. Extending over the eastern half of Europe and the northern third of Asia, with a varied climate of arctic cold and temperate, its mines pouring forth a wealth of gold and silver, is the empire of the czar. The people who live under the rule of the czar may be divided into three classes: The nobility, who hold all important positions; peasants and serfs, who are too ignorant to strive after reform, and a small number of educated people who are aiming at reform. These latter the Russian government call "Nihilists." They gave the czar trouble and to get rid of them they were exiled to Siberia. The speaker told how they were condemned to exile without a fair trial, if any is given, the torture they suffer on the march to the mines. In concluding he said: "France had her revolution and America her civil war before the evils existing in each country could be rooted out; Russia, too, will have her revolution that must change for the better her form of government. For this the world is waiting, and when the time comes the enlightened nations of the earth will rejoice with the liberated Russians in the downfall of absolutism and the reconstruction of the land of the czar."

"Happiness, our Birthright," Emma E. Raab. "Innocent Happiness," says an old French writer, "is my birthright, given to me by God. God may bid me give it up in his service, or in that of my fellow man; but if he does not so bid me, it is my right to keep it, and keep it I will by every means in my power." Young people are apt to fancy that gloomy views of life or melancholy habits of thought indicate a superiority of intellect, forgetting that the man who lies down with his burden is not so strong as he who carries it gaily. They forget that happiness is their birthright and that their family and friends have a right to expect from them a cheerful face and courageous words. One of the most rational and most frequently neglected aids to happiness is congenial companionship. The most effective defense against gloom is a firm resolve not to yield to it. She urged her hearers to have a moral backbone; to meet the world with a smiling face, and in due time the courage of the smile will come into the heart.

"The Toltecs and [illegible]" G. Bausman. The T[illegible] able race, but the stor[illegible] is clouded with myste[illegible] country is not known [illegible] posed to have come fro[illegible] northeast of New Mex[illegible] satisfied with [illegible] migration [illegible] tian era [illegible] wander[illegible] struct[illegible] ties [illegible] plac[illegible] the [illegible] wa[illegible] stay[illegible] 40 [illegible] the [illegible] th[illegible] pe[illegible] gr[illegible] wa[illegible] ful[illegible] of t[illegible] the[illegible] rain, the soil would not [illegible] air was filled with pestilential [illegible] sickness, and death prevailed throughout the land. The race disappeared as silently and mysteriously as it had appeared and but few people were left. After the Toltecs had passed away the country was almost depopulated for nearly a century, after which several other tribes appeared that were finally followed by the Aztecs, who established a kingdom which was still in a flourishing condition at the time of the conquest of their country by Cortez.

"Little Thorns," Annie Eby. As the delicate tendrils of the vine are agitated by the faintest zephyr that stirs in summer, so the sweetest, the most clinging affection is often shaken by the lightest breath of unkindness. An unkind word from one beloved may often draw the blood from many a heart which would defy the battle axe of hatred or the keenest edge of satire. The hope of many a one, so bright and beautiful but a short time ago, may be blasted in a moment. What to some of us would appear like a beneficial rebuke, would be to others an unkind remark, a thorn whose piercing sharpness is so penetrating as to call forth blushes of the deepest dye. Kind words fitly spoken and in due season send many a weary traveller on his way rejoicing and heal the wounds which in time past seemed so deep that no balm could effect a cure. As our classmates are gliding lightly over the roses in our pathway we cannot help but come in contact with a few little thorns, the stings of which we should learn to bear with patience and win a record pure and white by conquering the little thorns of selfishness and self-will.

"The Blessing of Music," Morris Loeb. In all ages men have used music as the means of expressing their deepest feelings, of finding their truest pleasure, of comforting their grief, of enhancing their joy, ministering to their nobler nature. The first musician of whom we have any account is Jubal, the father of such as play upon the harp and organ, living in the ages long before the flood. Among the Jews, as among all the ancient nations, it was one of the grandest means of worship. The Egyptians had musical instruments two thousand years before Christ; among the Greeks it was considered one of the necessary elements of an education and he who won the musical prize at the Olympian games was declared superior to the rest of mankind in mental attainments and endowments. All the earliest bards sang their poems to the tones of the harp. While the power of music cannot be analyzed, yet on hearing true music we laugh or cry, rejoice or sorrow, at the will of the musician. The harp of David quieted the soul of King Saul, the war songs of the Tyrtaeus stirred the Spartans to victory, while the patriotic selections rendered by the soldiers in the late war had their good effect. He discussed the effect of music on the home circle and the formation of a child's character through its influence.

In our Lancaster high school much good work has been done by our orchestra under Prof. Carl Thorbahn, and in vocal music under Prof. Carl Matz, both of whom are masters of their art and teachers of extraordinary skill. We must not forget that if we ever wish to know anything of music we must begin to learn it now; and no other high school in Pennsylvania, we thoroughly believe, offers to its pupils musical advantages equal to our own. But one thing more needs to be done here. Instrumental music should be made an optional branch in the school course the same as Latin, or German, or French, or Greek. The influence of the high school in vocal and instrumental music has for years been working as leaven in this city of Lancaster. Let it be heartily encouraged by our honorable board of school directors in every way possible.

"Till We Meet Again."—Alice E. Spindler. It is an established decree of fate that man must part from all that he holds dearest. Life is a continual farewell "till we meet again," and when death has snatched one of our dear ones, with what ceaseless pain we await the again. The sorrows of childhood, youth and manhood, are mostly sorrows of parting, and in a great measure are the architects of our character. We have said farewell to our dear, old alma mater, have visited each nook and corner that was dear to us, these walls that have rung with our festal choruses, and under which was sown good seed, which will blossom and bring forth fruit to her honor. We have successfully traveled through each stage of her course and are assembled for the last time as comrades in her name; for the last time we will sing her dear old songs, for the last time we will, as her disciples, chant her praises. We were all separately and collectively fond of each other. Some of us have formed friendships that will last so long as time shall last. To these the parting as classmates will be a severe ordeal. Thank God, our parting is only for a season. There is a joyful reunion awaiting us where together as classmates and students of unwritten books—God and nature, we will again be united forever. Until then we will say farewell and with grateful hearts acknowledge the goodness of Him who has provided for us a way "to meet again."

"Peter the Great," Sumner L. Brown. This ruler of Russia had an eloquent eulogist in the speaker. After referring to the important events in his life as its ruler he concluded by saying that "nothing was too great, nothing too little for his comprehensive mind, and, although cruel, he redeemed the cruelties of a tyrant by the virtues of a legislator and laid the foundation of Russia's greatness. In his death Russia lost a great if not noble ruler, who deserved the title which his country bestowed on him—emperor of all the Russias and father of his country."

"The Three Graces," Mame Kohler. The Heathen Graces, supposed to be the daughters of Jupiter, were noted for beauty of external appearance. The Christian graces were Faith, Hope and Charity, and are noted for beauty of character. Faith is perfect trust and is the corner-stone on which human happiness rests. If we do not possess perfect faith we cannot love, because every action of our fellow creatures will appear suspicious. Hope is an expectation of good. Charity, the last of these beautiful sisters, is the chief of these graces, and is one of the greatest blessings God can bestow on man. It does not alone consist in giving alms. Sometimes a word of sympathy, a tear, would keep many a poor soul from despair. It is charity that finds and helps the man almost worn out by the weary cares of life. On earth she speaks tenderly of God, who is love; in life and in death she gives a holy light; seeks not the bad points of a man, but always looks for the good, and by helping him to cultivate his good qualities aids him to a better life. Her close was the following quotation:

"Have Faith, have Hope, have Charity,
These graces so divine;
For Faith will break all barriers down
That fill this life of thine;
And hope will light thy path with joy
And drive all gloom away;
But Charity will lead the soul
To the eternal day."

"The Philosopher's Stone," John Allee Nauman. In the darkness of the middle ages, when the first principles of chemistry were being slowly developed, men conceived an idea that there was a substance which by its touch would turn all metals into gold. This imaginary substance they called the "philosopher's stone." Many alchemists in that day labored long and experimented patiently to find it, but, needless to say, they never succeeded. Nowadays, amid the civilization and learn-

"The Land [illegible]" F. Cooper. The land [illegible] its steep and rugged mountain[illegible] wooded valleys, transparent lakes, tracts of cultivated fields, presents a striking picture of contentment. This Scandinavian country, embracing nearly sixteen degrees of latitude, is inhabited by a noble race of men, a people that are brave, simple, honest and pure, characterized by cheerful contentment, genial hospitality and trusting sympathy. These noble people are the descendants of the Norseman and Vikings, who, in the days when Europe was degraded by the chains of slavery, were the only people that were free and governed by the laws they themselves made and in which they were guided by the God given laws of Moses. The essayist referred to the climate, the products of the soil and the mineral resources of Sweden, to Stockholm, its capital, as a centre of learning and science, and in conclusion described its form of government and mode of succession in its constitutional monarchy.

"Free Trade vs. Protection," W. B. Musselman. He used Great Britain and the United States as illustrations for his subject, for the reason that they resemble each other in more ways than any other two nations on the face of the globe, and yet when considered in reference to his subject, the difference is so marked that we almost lose sight of the resemblance. One had become the wealthiest nation on the globe, while the other was yet in the toils and doubts of a frontier life and a primitive civilization. Our natural products are more varied, more numerous, and more valuable than those of nearly the whole of Europe. During the years between 1826 and 1846, the last of her protective systems, Great Britain increased her material wealth beyond all precedent, and when an immense capital was accumulated her merchants were ready to underbid all rivals in seeking the trade of the world. The low tariff of the United States of 1846, he argued, produced the panic of '57, and after the panic of '73 he held that prosperity was restored only by protection.

"Smiles of Nature," Katie Garrecht. Flowers are the smiles of nature scattered over the face of the earth. Flowers are beyond doubt the most beautiful productions of nature—at once her smiles and her tears. There is a language as well as a beauty in their richly painted petals, and the man who looks upon them with an intelligent eye cannot fail to do good, for they are the emblems of godliness. They are the poor man's jewels as well as the rich man's gems. They are the odorous gifts of nature bequeathed to all without distinction. The spirit of beauty dwells in the flower. The poet has sung of its loveliness from time immemorial, and the artist has endeavored to paint the loveliest traits of beauty, but who can give to canvas the inimitable hues of the rose? The pencil may describe the human face divine and the chisel in the plastic hands of genius would almost seem to give life to the inanimate block of marble, but neither can develop the brilliancy or paint the fragrance of the rose. The new born flowers testify the risen Christ, their fragrance is the glory of the new religion spreading joy and gladness over a sin stricken world. Nothing can be purer, nobler, more elevating than flowers. To all the works of art, how far superior are those of nature, and the sweetest of all are flowers. Their language, too, is silently eloquent. The myrtle is love, the cypress mourning and the amaranth immortality.

"The Character of the Ancient Egyptians," Nathaniel Thurlow. The true Egyptian was something fixed and immovable, not to be affected by time, strife or anything short of extermination. It took the lash of the conqueror and the slow intermixture of foreign blood over two thousand years to affect any change in their customs and religion. After describing their religious practices the speaker referred to their most remarkable feature—the love of building. It led them to build thousands of temples, palaces and tombs which to this day dot the banks of the Nile. They were the only race that built for the inborn love of building. While they never attained the perfection of form and outline which belongs to the Grecian and Roman works, no race could combine massive portals, colossal statues, pillars, etc., so that the general effect of the whole design would not be marred, as well as the Egyptians. Their works have size and grandeur. In summing up it can be said that the Egyptians, in spite of their many deficiencies, made wonderful progress when compared with the other nations of the world, yet it is better that their civilization has given place to the more progressive form of latter nations.

"Our Class; Retrospect and Prophecy," John W. Baker." The speaker pointed out the peculiarities of his fellow classmates and picked out trades or professions suited to their inclinations, according to his judgment. He made numerous humorous hits that pleased the audience.

The valedictory, the honor of the class, was won by Miss Lulu Marie Getz. Her subject was "Woman in Music." She said: Music is the interpreter and language of the emotions. It strikes every note in the gamut of human nature, from ecstatic joy to profound despair. It inspires, enrages, elevates, saddens, cheers and soothes the soul, as no other one of the arts can. It gives voice to love, expression to passion, lends glory to every art and performs its loftiest homage as the handmaid of religion. From the peculiar organization of woman, the sphere in which she moves, the training she receives and the duties she fulfills, it is manifest that she is the grand interpreter of music. In all other fields of art woman has been creative Rosa Bonheur is man's equal upon canvas, Harriet Homer has made the marble live with a man's truth, force and skill, Mrs. Browning in poetry, Mary Somerville in science, George Sand, Charlotte Bronte and Madame De Stael in fiction have in their fields of labor successfully rivaled man, while George Eliot, with almost more than masculine force, has grappled with the most abstruse problems of human life, courageously confronted the doubts of science and latter day cultured unbelief and plucked many a rose of blessing for suffering humanity amid its storms of sorrow and pain. These may all stand as types of creative power, but who is to represent women in music? While a few women during the last two centuries have created a few works, now utterly unknown, no women during that time have written a piece that is in the modern repertory. Man has been the creative representative. Beethoven has shown its depths, its majesty, its mortality; Mendelssohn its elegance of form; Handel its solemnity and grandeur; Mozart its wondrous grace and sweetness; Haydn its purity, freshness and simplicity; Schumann its romance; Chopin its poetry and tender melancholy; Bach its massive foundations, and Liszt and Wagner its practical idealism. Woman is not a creative power in this art because she is unable to endure the discouragements of the composer and to battle with the prejudice and indifference and sometimes with the malicious opposition of the world. If her triumph could be instant, there would be more hope for her success in composition, but instant triumphs are not the rewards of great composers. In concluding her essay she said "woman has done much for music, so that it is not an exaggeration to claim that without her influence many of the masterpieces which we now so much admire

[illegible] The rules of [illegible] being sent to the graduates [illegible] but they were kindly remembered by [illegible] friends, for all of them were the recipients of many costly presents.

The Class Farewell.

The following song, composed for the occasion, was sung by the class of 1890:

Ring out, song of gladness,
'Tis our festal hour!
But minor strains of sadness
Steal in with yearning power.
Parting hath its sorrow,
Joy with grief doth meet;
And bring what will the morrow
Our friendship here is sweet,
Our friendship here,
Our friendship here is sweet.

Back with ardor burning,
In the coming days,
Will our hearts returning
Oftseek the olden ways;
Yesterday recalling,
Hopes that thrilled us then,
Till sudden tear drops falling
We wake from dreams again
We wake again,
We wake from dreams again.

Years will speed unbidden,
Garlands fade the while,
Falling tears be hidden,—
Oh, eyes, how can ye smile!
But the Shepherd tender
Watches o'er His own,
And He will kindly render
His love for every moan,
Return of love,
His love for every moan.

PRESIDENT McCORMICK'S TALK.

He Addresses the 50 Graduates and Gives Them Their Diplomas.

In presenting the diplomas to the graduating class, President McCormick, of the school board, said:

Young ladies and gentlemen: Another year has rolled around and brought a new class to the front to claim the honors its school record justly entitles it. Another class steps to-day from the school room into the busy world beyond, confident in its own strength to fight its way to success; a class larger in numbers than has ever gone forth, and with a record for earnest work that places it in the front rank of those that have gone before.

The board of directors have observed, with the greatest pleasure, how thoroughly you have appreciated and how you have responded to their efforts to secure for you the benefit of a thorough and useful education. Your teachers, under the supervision of your superintendent, have good cause to congratulate themselves upon the result of their earnest and untiring efforts in your behalf. But to have secured for you the educational advantages you now enjoy required something more than the united efforts of directors, superintendent and teachers.

A good school system, a wise supervision and efficient teaching, though necessary would nevertheless have been of no avail had they not met with a response from you. Close study and application was necessary on your part. This you have given, and in so doing you have reflected credit upon yourselves and your teachers.

Though the work of the school room is comparatively small, yet when well performed has advantage in the struggle of life that those may best appreciate who have neglected its performance. You may congratulate yourselves therefore that you have not idled away your time, and that to-day with your education and with your appreciation of the value of effort you do not enter the race of life famed from the start.

You have begun well. Let this beginning serve as a spur to your future efforts. Let your direction henceforth be in the way of progress. Whatever position in life you may occupy, endeavor to fill it. Leave nothing behind you to regret. Remember that success depends upon yourselves. To achieve it you must continue the good work commenced under the guidance of your teachers.

As you labor along in future years keep their good council in mind, and we trust, with loving parents and kind friends, that your career may be one of which all may well feel proud. In bringing to a close this occasion I tender you, on behalf of the school board, their hearty congratulation on the successful completion of your school work and present you with this certificate of scholarship.

The Alumni Meeting.

The High School Alumni association will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, in Eshleman's hall, and after the business meeting is held a banquet, prepared by Payne, will be served.

Annual Grade of Pupils.

The following is the relative annual grade of pupils, by classes, in the boys' high school, as made from the daily merit roll for the year. The second column shows the number of plants, etc., collected for their herbals, nearly all of which have been analyzed and recognized by their common and botanical names. In cases where the number reported is unusually large, the boys have included the work of last fall with that of the present spring and summer, and all their plants have not been analyzed.

FIRST CLASS.

Clar G Bausman	94	150 Harry C. Hall	77 146
Fred C Sweeton	94	205 Reuben S. Oster	76 190
Wm A Nauman	93	140 Philip Steffe	76 265
John W Baker	89	109 Walter Faegley	75 700
Chas E Bonine	87	518 Ralph S. Houser	75
Nath'l Thurlow	85	150 Carl F. Rengier	75 140
Morris Loeb	83	125 Geo W Leonard	71 197
W B Musselman	83	800 Wm E Albright	70 207
John D Pyott	80	132 David R Locher	70 125
Sumner L Brown	79	127 Albert L Schaum	70 133

SECOND CLASS.

B. Frank Kready	99	254 John G Fritchey	82 106
Edward L. Page	96	... Lyman H Brady	81 ...
W M Nixdorf	93	180 Wm M Dorwart	81 230
Alden F Pontz	93	150 R A McConsey	81 125
Fred J. Rieker	93	200 D. B. Bartholome	80 ...
Newton E Bitzer	90	180 H W McGinnis	79 157
Jacob H Byrne	89	218 Joseph R Mercer	79 146
Howard W Diller	89	139 John Sachs	79 6 0
Maurice J Long	88	202 Frank I. Thurrow	79 242
Hugh K Fulton	88	48 W E Underwood	79 215
Walter A Miller	85	142 Chas E Welbush	78 175
Jno I. Frantz	84	135 Chas D Hubert	77 161
J R Kinzer	81	170 Walter J Leonard	76 127
John H. Myers	84	... Jas F Erisman	96 345

THIRD CLASS.

S. Spoohnt	95	85 George Hoefel	74 ...
B F Eby	91	106 Jas W. Leonard	74 161
Harvey A Housel	91	104 S. C. Albright	73 96
Stephen E Herr	87	188 Alfred C Smith	73 107
D P H McNeal	85	88 Frank G Urban	73 75
Jacob L Frey	84	150 Wm N Warren	7 156
J W Villee	82	95 Frank A Auxer	74 170
Don M Myers	81	150 Wm H Fisher	72 110
Loeb A Sulcob	81	100 F L Higbee	72 145
Chas C Gompf	80	150 Jno F Boyle	71 84
Edw D Mellinger	80	140 J W Hollinger	71 154
Scott W Baker	79	111 Harvey Powell	71 194
Chas M Howell	79	85 Robt S Campbell	70 77
Theodore Joseph	79	100 Chas E Fisher	69 96
Jno G McClain	78	79 Wm A Reed	69 100
Arthur C Berner	76	107 John Dennes	68 85
Wm. O Groff	75	... Harry C Gable	68 85
George Kepler	75	78 Chas F Isenberger	68 125
Charles G. Baker	74	93 John Lowell	67 78

FOURTH CLASS.

Frank H Eckman	74	80 Edw Eberman	62 79
Melvin H Long	73	94 L. H Morris	62 95
Thos F McElligott	71	75 Wm A Spurrier	62 81
Wm L Simon	70	76 Jno O Deihet	60 ...
A J McConomy	69	... Walter L Halbach	60 ...
F H Cormeny	68	75 Jno A Maynard	60 107
Jerry E Edgerley	68	86 Harry D Deen	59 78
Clarence M Malone	7	92 Harry M Groff	58 105
Harry E Diller	66	85 Harry W Davis	52 2
Giplin Hickman	65	87 Clifford A Funk	52 76
Wm D Carman	64	... C F Bookmyer	50 87
Edw F Deen	64	77 Aug. W. Smith	48 ...
Frank K Lane	64	... Arthur H Yeagley	41 ...

The D. L. & W., railroad to-day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent.

highest [illegible] it is the party which [illegible] closely similar constituency that [illegible] warded with the symbols of national [illegible] macy and authority.

"And out of this it has come to pass that not alone some scarred and honorable veteran, brave and maimed survivor of an heroic charge, but every skulking camp-follower and deserter, every fraudulent and tainted claimant who has the effrontery to demand his bribe, can have it, if only his vote shall thus become a commodity within the control of partisan dictation, and he himself a lackey to do his political master's bidding.

"I have nothing to say to those who have devised this infamy and baptized it with the name of civic gratitude, but for the manhood which it is destined to corrupt and degrade no honorable man can feel, I think, any other than the most profound sympathy and sorrow. This surely is a system of government that deliberately conspires to degrade men, and no delicacy ought to consent to excuse or condone it."

TELEGRAPHIC TAPS.

JUNE 27.

Herbert F. Beecher, son of the late Henry Ward Beecher, and ex-collector of customs, was on Thursday in Seattle, Washington, acquitted of the charge of larceny of a book from the custom house.

The population of San Francisco is now 300,000; 24,000 are Chinese.

Rev. Dr. J. Beale, of the Presbyterian church, Johnstown, accused of neglecting his congregation and dishonesty, has resigned his pastorate.

The Dunbar rescuers have not yet penetrated the mine.

The strike on the Illinois Central has been declared off.

Ex-Senator Palmer, of Michigan, has been elected president and J. S. Dickinson, of Texas, secretary, of the world's fair.

Postmaster General Wanamaker received a letter from New York, dated June 26th, enclosing three one thousand dollar gold certificates which the writer says is the interest of money of which he long ago defrauded the government. He says he is the man who some months ago sent $1,500 for the same purpose. The signature is "Conscience."

A report of the committee of civil engineers who investigated the condition of the South Fork dam before the Johnstown flood will report to the convention of Civil Engineers at Cresson, Pa., on Saturday. Much interest is manifested in the report, and there are rumors as to what it contains.

In Pittsburg the wages conference of iron manufacturers and the amalgamated association is considering the new scale, but will take several days. It is proposed to sign a scale for three years to avoid yearly agitation, but this is not approved.

Wm. Brooker was hanged to-day at Pine City, Minn., for the murder of Wm. Combs and wife. Brooker and Coombs married sisters. The murders resulted from a family quarrel.

Two little girls named Harrington were killed by a train near Fall River, Mass. The elder was trying to save her sister.

In Baltimore the grand jury indicted every brewer and distiller in the city for violation of the high license law.

A steamship in from China at San Francisco brings news of the steamer Paocking with Captain Place, Second Engineer Wilson and twenty natives on the Tangtze river. Chinese vessels rescued survivors.

At Erzerdoun a detachment of Turkish soldiers searched a church for arms supposed to be concealed there while services were being held. The congregation resisted this and opened fire with revolvers upon the Turks. Eight Turks and an officer and four Armenians were killed and many wounded. Mussulman rioters stoned the British consulate.

CORBIN'S SUCCESSORS.

A. A. McLeod is Elected President and Jas. Boyd Takes His Place as Director.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Austin Corbin's resignation as president of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad was considered and accepted by the board of directors this morning.

A. A. McLeod, vice president, was elected president, and Colonel James Boyd, of Norristown, was elected a director to fill the vacancy in the board caused by Mr. Corbin's retirement.

This is something of a surprise, as it was thought by many that Mr. Corbin would remain in the board.

The Base Ball Games.

The games of base ball yesterday were: Players' League—Buffalo 12, Philadelphia 30; Pittsburg 9, New York 10; Cleveland 7, Brooklyn 2; Chicago 10, Boston 0.

National League—Cincinnati 8, New York 5; Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 8; Pittsburg 0, Boston 6; Chicago 11, Brooklyn 5.

American Association—Athletic 9, Rochester 2; Syracuse 4, Brooklyn 3; St. Louis 3, Louisville 0; Toledo 0, Columbus 8.

In an exhibition game between the Altoona and Harrisburg's babies yesterday the Mountain City boys won by 18 to 6.

Billy Higgins is now with St. Louis playing good ball.

Two Graduate From Muhlenberg.

Muhlenberg college commencement exercises were held on Thursday. Among the graduates are S. R. Weaver, Blue Ball, and Martin G. Schaeffer, Bareville. The subject of Mr. Weaver's oration was "The Fundamental Law." That of Mr. Schaeffer was "The Amity of Nations." They received the degree of bachelor of arts. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon Rev. John Kohler, of Leacock, this county.

Graduated From Ursinus.

Albert H. Eberly, of Dur