The Lancaster Intelligencer

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THE TICKET.

PATTISON, BLACK AND BARCLAY NAMED BY THE SCRANTON CONVENTION.

The Ex-Governor Nominated on the First Ballot—Black and Wright Have a Sharp Contest for Second Place.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania have determined to enter the contest of 1890 with the candidates of 1882.

The convention concluded its work at Scranton on Wednesday by selecting the following candidates:

For Governor—Robert Emory Pattison.

For Lieutenant Governor—Chauncey Forward Black.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs—W. H. Barclay.

Ex-Governor Pattison was nominated on the first ballot. The race for second place was neck and neck between Robert E. Wright, of Lehigh, and Chauncey F. Black, of York. When Lancaster cast its nine votes solidly for Black the tide turned, and with the Philadelphians he won the fight. W. H. Barclay, of Pittsburg, was chosen by acclamation for secretary of internal affairs.

THE CONVENTION'S WORK.

The INTELLIGENCER on Wednesday printed details of the Democratic convention, closing its report with the statement that the contested seats were decided favorable to Pattison.

Senator McAleer, of Huntingdon, objected to the report of the committee on credentials. He said he believed the delegates from Blair county headed by Mr. Grevy were duly elected, and he thought they should be admitted.

Mr. Grevy next took the floor and made a speech against the report of the committee. He said he and his people were fairly elected, and he would have no part in a report that gave half a vote to men who were never elected. A scene of the wildest confusion prevailed during the speech of Mr. Grevy. He said he was no Mugwump, and this brought forth a wild burst of cheers. When Mr. Grevy sat down Chairman Harrity put the question on the adoption of the report of the committee, and declared that it was carried. As the chairman announced the vote Mr. Conrad, of Blair county, arose and said: "We are not afraid to go back to our constituency and say we have obeyed the 370 delegates of this convention. We are proud to have a half vote, and will go back to our constituency with pride."

Mr. Conrad's brief speech was interrupted throughout by mingled groans and cheers.

After the report of the committee had been accepted by the convention, A. V. Dively, one of the Blair contestants, attempted to speak, but Mr. Harrity refused to recognize him. A scene of the greatest confusion followed, Mr. Dively endeavoring to speak. He accused the chair of applying the gag law. There were loud shouts of approval from the galleries.

Senator McAteer now came to the front again and said that he thought Mr. Dively should be recognized. Chairman Harrity decided that the report of the committee on credentials had been adopted, and the gentleman from Blair was out of order.

Mr. McMurtrie, of Huntingdon, then moved that Mr. Dively be given the floor to make his statement.

Mr. Moran, of Pittsburg, promptly moved to table the motion. This created more yells in the gallery, and for several minutes it was impossible to do anything. Mr. Dively insisted on being heard, but Chairman Harrity decided that the motion was not debatable.

Mr. McGowan moved to indefinitely postpone. This is a debatable motion, and upon this motion Mr. Dively secured the floor. He declared that he and his delegates were fairly elected, and were not sent here by their people to be half a man.

Mr. Landis and another delegate were heard in the same strain.

Then all the motions were withdrawn by their movers and Chairman Harrity called for the report of the committee on resolutions. Chairman Stenger read the platform. The plank attacking Senator Quay created great enthusiasm, as did also the plank approving Grover Cleveland's administration.

Chairman Harrity then announced that nominations for governor were in order.

Mr. Thacher, of Philadelphia, moved that the galleries be requested to keep in order while candidates were being placed in nomination.

Judge Orvis, of Centre county, took the platform and nominated William A. Wallace.

MR. STENGER NAMES PATTISON.

William S. Stenger then arose to nominate Pattison. There were cries of "Platform! platform!" Mr. Stenger walked down the aisle amid the cheers of the Pattison people. His very first sentence awakened the greatest outburst of enthusiasm. He said: "I rise to nominate Robert E. Pattison." This set the convention by the ears. It went wild. Handkerchiefs and hats were waved by the excited men in the galleries. Two delegates opened their umbrellas and waved them, and when order had been restored Mr. Stenger continued his speech as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Democrats: I rise to present the name of Robert E. Pattison. Bound to him by ties of the strongest personal friendship, the labor devolved upon me of presenting his name is a labor of love. In nominating him to-day I feel I do but echo the voice of the majority of the great Democratic party of Pennsylvania. Himself the outgrowth of the highest form of our educational system, all the pulsations of his heart are with the children now treading the paths of the same school. Not old enough at the time of the war to take on himself the duty of a soldier, the first duty of his life was to undertake the investigation of the soldiers' orphans' schools, thus preventing a grasping syndicate from continuing to rob them. His stainless private life, which commends him to all men, will constitute a platform that I believe will lead to victory in November. Standing up for the purity of the ballot in opposition to the corrupt system of the Republicans known as "blocks of five," so, gentlemen, to-day standing here, I beckon you by this nomination out of discord into concord, out of division into union, out of weakness into strength, out of darkness into light, out of trial and defeat into triumph.

Ex-Senator Jacobs, of Juniata county, seconded the nomination of Mr. Wallace. A. G. DeWalt nominated Robert E. Wright. Dr. McCormick, of Lancaster, nominated W. U. Hensel. Michael J. Ryan, of Philadelphia, seconded the nomination of Pattison. Arthur Thatcher, of Philadelphia, seconded the nomination of Wallace. Nominations then closed and Chairman Harrity ordered the calling of the roll.

PATTISON WINS ON FIRST BALLOT.

The roll call was followed with intense interest. It became known before the result was announced by the chairman that Pattison was nominated, and there were cheers by the Pattison men. The tellers were quite a while making up their count, and the convention became restless and called to the tellers to hurry up. When they had finally agreed the audience became silent and listened attentively. Wallace's vote was first announced. When Pattison's vote had been announced the convention went crazy. It shouted itself hoarse. The first ballot, as announced by Mr. Harrity, was as follows:

Pattison	200
Wallace	132
Wright	12
Hensel	12
Black	11
Not voting	1

When the convention had got tired of shouting, George McGowan, of Philadelphia, moved to make the nomination unanimous. This was seconded by a half dozen men, and went through like a breeze.

Then Chairman Harrity announced that the next thing in order was the nomination of a candidate for lieutenant governor. Instantly there were cries for "Black!" "Black!" from every part of the hall. John J. Moloney, of Philadelphia, said there seemed to be a desire for the old ticket of 1882, and he nominated Chauncey F. Black. There were several seconds, and then Delegate Steel, of Lehigh, placed the name of Robert E. Wright before the convention. W. F. Collins placed the name of Hon. Hannibal Sloan, Indiana, in nomination, and then the nominations closed.

The roll call was immediately ordered, and as it progressed Wright and Black were frequently applauded. When the roll call ended Wright and Black were very close, with the latter in the lead. Delegates who had been absent began to come in and vote, and there were a great many changes, giving Mr. Black a majority. The ballot as finally announced was as follows:

Black	191
Wright	157
Sloan	3

As soon as the announcement had been made Mr. DeWalt, of Lehigh, moved to make the nomination unanimous. In doing so he said Mr. Wright had been beaten in a fair fight, and the Lehigh Democrats were the sort of Democrats who turned in for the ticket when nominated. The motion to make the nomination unanimous was carried without a dissenting vote, and Mr. Black was declared the nominee of the convention.

A SOLDIER FOR THIRD PLACE.

Chairman Harrity announced that the next business in order was the nomination of a secretary of internal affairs.

Patrick Foley, of Allegheny, said a soldier was needed on the ticket, and nominated William H. Barclay, of Pittsburg, and hoped the nomination would be made by acclamation. There were a half dozen seconds to the motion, and it went through with a rush, and William H. Barclay was declared the unanimous choice of the convention for secretary of internal affairs.

Ex-Congressman William H. Sowden moved that the chair appoint a committee of five to inform the candidates of their nominations. Mr. Sowden's motion was unanimously agreed to.

A formal vote upon the platform was then taken, and resulted in its unanimous adoption.

Charles Schimmelfing moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to wait upon the defeated candidates and ask them to appear before the convention. The motion was agreed to, and Chairman Harrity appointed committees consisting of Charles Schimmelfing, J. S. Dillinger and Senator George Ross.

EX-GOVERNOR PATTISON'S SPEECH.

In the meantime a committee had gone to bring ex-Governor Pattison before the convention. This committee returned with the nominee of the convention just as the other committee was leaving the convention.

Mr. Pattison was given an ovation from the time he entered the door until he stood on the platform ready to address the convention. After quiet had been restored Mr. Pattison said:

Gentlemen of the Convention, Fellow Democrats and Citizens: In response to the invitation communicated by your committee I have come among you to thank you for the honor conferred in selecting me as your candidate for governor. To be the free choice of an untrammeled convention such as this is no light distinction. I esteem your action, therefore, at its highest worth when I treat it as registering the expressed will of the Democratic masses, whom you represent, rather than the irksome and despotic behest of an arrogant master. Thus viewed, I repeat with all sincerity my grateful appreciation of your act in assigning me to the post of leadership in the contest you now inaugurate on behalf of the people of the commonwealth, to rescue their government and politics from unworthy and selfish dictation.

The Democratic party but assumes its natural and historic position when it espouses the cause of many against the selfish interests of the few. Its years of greatest vigor and supremacy were those when it was most faithful to the instincts of its origin and the principles of its founders. The period of its weakness and defeat was the time also of its shameful desertion of those primary and universal truths which made it for so many years the peculiar guardian of the interests of the whole people. Alike, therefore, inspired and warned by the past, let us "now highly resolve" that, keeping in view the common weal as the sole end of government and the only excuse for party, we, the Democrats of Pennsylvania will, if again intrusted with power by the people, prove that in our hands their rights, their interest, their cause will suffer no detriment. Inspired by a mission so noble, confronted by a duty so paramount, we should lay aside all personal rivalries and ambitions and concentrate all the legitimate resources of organization and individual effort to the achievement of success. For a time engaged in manly competition for the honors of the party the determining voice of the convention recalls us to our duties as Democrats and as patriots.

A prominent Republican official on the threshold of office once gave expression to the wise sentiment: "He serves his party best who serves his country best." Recognizing the truth, by whomsoever uttered, we arraign the present management of the Republican party for its faithlessness to this principle and for its inability, as at present organized and inspired, to minister to the welfare of the whole people. Dominated by a few artful and reckless politicians, and pandering to the greed and selfishness of favorites and spoilsmen, its overthrow is a necessary perquisite to the accomplishment of any vital reform. Pennsylvania, the seat of the most offensive exhibition of these evils, ought to be made the Runnymede of so baleful a mastery. We must appeal to the people to look for a change of results only by a change of politics and public servants. No reform can be expected from the authors and apologists of the evils sought to be reformed. Our hope in this campaign must be in that patriotism which knows no party disallied from the public welfare, in those citizens with whom country is before party, and in that good sense and good purpose which ever inspires the hearts of the masses of the people under Democratic institutions.

I know you will recognize the impossibility of discussing at this time the particular issues now confronting the people of our state. It will be my privilege to do this in a more formal and deliberate way in the future. In the meantime, let me counsel you to vigilance and prudence in act and utterance, conciliating by candor and convincing by appeal to truth and reason. We should have no arts but manly arts, and upon these alone we should stand. We cannot and ought not to compete with our opponents in the malign and sinister influence upon which their present management solely relies for retaining the power corruptly gained and tyrannically employed. If, as I venture confidently to hope, victory shall crown our endeavors, and your choice shall be ratified by the people, I pledge you unswerving fidelity to the interests of the commonwealth and the duties of the office, that in this way the success of Democracy and good government may go hand in hand. Renewing my gratitude for the high honor you have done me, and pledging my best endeavors to achieve victory for the cause in which we are all united, I ask you to excuse me from any more extended remarks.

After Mr. Pattison's speech the band gave a concert while the convention waited for the return of Senator Ross' committee. In response to loud calls, Hon. Eckley B. Coxe made a few remarks, in which he declared that any Democrat who sulked at this time was not worthy the name of a Democrat, and ought to be read out of the party. He expressed his confidence in the ability of Mr. Pattison to win the coming contest for governor.

After waiting about fifteen minutes Chairman Schimmelfing, of the committee to wait upon the defeated candidates, returned and said the committee had seen Senator Wallace and Mr. Wright and Mr. Hensel, and they expressed their regrets that they could not appear before the convention. They said they were preparing to leave town and had to catch a train.

The convention then adjourned with three cheers for Governor Pattison.

The Democratic state committee met immediately after the adjournment of the convention. Mr. Kisner's resignation was presented, accepted, and a vote of thanks passed. William F. Harrity, of Philadelphia, was then unanimously elected chairman of the state committee.

Sketch of Robert E. Pattison.

Robert E. Pattison, ex-governor of Pennsylvania, was born on the 8th of December, 1850, at Tuantieo, Somerset county, Md. His father, Rev. Robert H. Pattison, D. D., was a Methodist preacher and soon after the birth of his son was transferred to the Philadelphia conference.

Young Robert, after passing the various grades in the schools of Philadelphia, from the primaries to the Central high school, graduated with high honors from the latter in 1870. A few months later he entered the law office of the late Hon. Lewis C. Cassidy, and became an extremely diligent student. In 1872 Mr. Pattison was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law.

Mr. Pattison, when he reached his majority, took an active interest in politics, and became known in Democratic circles as an exceedingly clever speaker. In 1876 he was prominently mentioned for clerk of the quarter sessions, and in 1877 was presented as the unanimous choice of the Democrats of Philadelphia for the office of auditor general of the state. But the nomination went to another, and in the same year Mr. Pattison was nominated for controller of the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Pattison had made so favorable an impression on the public that party lines were broken down and the Republican candidate, James W. Sayers was defeated by a majority of 1,952. So well did he fill the position that in 1880, a presidential year, Mr. Pattison was re-elected by a majority of 13,593, while President Garfield had a majority of 20,883 over General Hancock.

In 1882 the Republican party was distracted by internal dissensions, and the Democratic leaders were inspired with hope. In this aspect of affairs the Democratic convention met in June of that year to nominate a candidate for governor. Several names were presented, among then being James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburg, Eckley B. Coxe, of Luzerne, S. P. Wolverton, of Northumberland county, Robert E. Monaghan, of Chester, and others.

The record which Robert E. Pattison had made as controller of Philadelphia made a favorable impression on the convention, and, after a sharp struggle, he was nominated. The contest was made a memorable one by the split in the Republican ranks which brought about Pattison's election.

Mr. Pattison, after a clean and able administration, retired from office in January, 1887. The following year President Cleveland appointed him one of the commissioners to investigate the affairs of the Union Pacific railroad. That work being satisfactorily accomplished, he returned to Philadelphia and was elected president of the Chestnut Street National Bank & Trust company, which position he still occupies.

Chauncey F. Black.

Chauncey Forward Black, who has been selected a second time for lieutenant governor as Mr. Pattison's running mate, is a son of the illustrious jurist, Jeremiah Sullivan Black, and a Pennsylvanian by blood, birth and education. He comes from noted families through both parents. He was born in Somerset county, Pa., in November, 1839. He was admitted to the bar in Somerset county, but his tastes have run more to literary pursuits. Like his father before him he is strongly imbued with Democratic principles, and from early youth has always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of his party. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1882, when Mr. Pattison was at the head of the ticket, but he was doomed to defeat four years later, when he led the Democratic hosts in the fight for the gubernatorial chair. During the past few years he has devoted much time to the building up of the organization known as the Democratic societies of Pennsylvania, of which he is president. His public career has been a clean one, and he has always been found battling for the supremacy of the people.

William H. Barclay.

William H. Barclay was born in Uniontown, Fayette county, in 1840. He lived in Uniontown until the commencement of the civil war, when he enlisted as a private in what was known in Pittsburg as the Friend Rifles. This was mustered into the United States service as Company E, Seventieth New York Volunteers, which was a part of General Daniel Sickles' "Excelsior" Brigade, Hooker's Division, Third Corps. He participated in the battles of McClellan's campaign, and was discharged in the fall of 1862 on account of disability. Returning to Uniontown Mr. Barclay remained there and in Pittsburg until 1872, when he went to St. Louis. He bought an interest in the St. Louis *Dispatch*, and was a partner of Stilson Hutchings. He remained in the newspaper business at St. Louis until 1878, when he sold his interest in the *Dispatch* and returned to Pittsburg. He then became connected with the McClure Coke company, and from 1882 to 1887 he was paymaster and purchasing agent. Since 1887 he has been pension agent for the Pittsburg district. He is popular with all classes and has Republican relations in nearly every county in the state.

Opinions of the Ticket.

Throughout the state the nominations seem to have been received with calm satisfaction. At Harrisburg Pattison's chances were declared to be good because of the dissatisfaction of the farmer element of the Republican party. At Cambria many Republicans promptly declared for Pattison. W. Steel, of the National Gas company, said: "It is asking too much to expect me to vote the Republican ticket this year to vindicate Quay. I am not in the vindicating business. As the Democrats have been wise enough to put up a clean candidate I shall vote for him." At Wilkesbarre, Bangor and Huntingdon similar expressions of prominent Republicans are quoted.

At Carlisle over fifty leading Republicans openly announced that they would support the Democratic candidates.

At Pittsburg Thomas M. Marshall, Master Workman Evans and other Republicans of prominence, declared that they were pleased with the Democratic selection and would vote for it against Quay.

At Carnegie's mills at Braddock a Republican Pattison club of over two hundred members was at once organized.

Mr. Wharton Barker, a prominent figure in the ranks of Independent Republicans, said: "I believe the Independent Republicans will give Governor Pattison from 25,000 to 40,000 votes, and that will insure his election. If the Independents were justified in bolting the ticket in 1882 they are equally justified in doing so now."

From the Pittsburg Dispatch, (Rep.)

With the dissatisfaction existing in the Republican ranks, the nomination of Pattison gives the Democrats a better hope of victory than they have had since the campaign which they won with the same candidates eight years ago. It must be remembered, however, that campaigns are won by organization, and the Republican organization with the normal majority behind it can only be overcome by systematic work.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, (Rep).

The convention had a choice between two strong candidates—ex-United States Senator Wallace and ex-Governor Pattison—differing strongly in this respect from the Harrisburg convention, which was by no means strong in strong names. But the true instincts of these unmanaged and unmanageable delegates knew their necessity and went straight to their mark. They rallied around the man demanded by the occasion—and took the tried and approved ex-governor to be governor again.

From Magee's Pittsburg Times (Rep.)

The Harrisburg convention placed in nomination a confessedly weak candidate over a number of competitors whose strength with the people was unquestioned. The Scranton convention, free from the pressure of political patronage, has named a man who for four years acceptably filled the office of governor of this commonwealth, and whose integrity has never been doubted. The ticket, as a whole, is the strongest that could have been named. It will not do for Republicans to imagine that Mr. Pattison will easily be beaten. He is a strong candidate, and there will be hard fighting between this and November.

He Turned the Horses Out.

John Hain has been prosecuted for forcible entry and detainer and drunken and disorderly conduct. John Gill is the prosecutor, and he claims that he rented a lot for pasturing horses from Hain. After he paid him the money he says Hain turned his horses out of the lot and shut the gate. Hain, who lives in the western part of the town, has given bail for a hearing.

School Board Meeting.

The July meeting of the city school board will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock in common council chamber. The 4th of July noise in the square will make the meeting a short one.

36TH COMMENCEMENT.

THE MILLERSVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATES A LARGE CLASS.

Class Day Exercises, Alumni Meeting, Orations and Essays and Dr. E. O. Lyte Presents the Diplomas.

MILLERSVILLE, July 3.—The exercises of the class of '90 that were to have taken place on the campus were, on account of the rain, held in the chapel yesterday. A chorus entitled "Happy and Light," sung by a portion of the class, opened the exercises of the day. The president of the class, Mr. G. L. Hoff, in a short and neat address welcomed the audience to the day's festivities. He also spoke of the duty, responsibility and honor connected with the profession of teaching.

An oration having for its subject the class motto "Perseverance, Integrity, Truth," was delivered by Miss Jennie McCarty, of Lewisburg, Pa. She showed the value of each of these virtues as elements of character and admonished the class not to neglect their cultivation.

The class poem, by Miss Mary Neel, described in verse a talk among flowers. Each member of the class was represented by an appropriate flower and his peculiarities described or hinted at in such a way as to call forth much applause.

Mr. Simon S. Mann delivered the Ivy oration. In an easy and natural manner he showed how well the ivy symbolized friendship, and how the growing plant would in after years recall the fond memories of these school days; and finally point out, by its straight, upward course the glorious final destiny of all.

Miss Kathryn Hostetter in a very well delivered recitation described how Grandfather Watts celebrated the Fourth of July. This exercise was very entertaining and the reciter was vigorously applauded.

The class day oration, by Mr. Arthur Lewis, was a well written discourse on "American Morals."

Education is a subject that never grows old, it is immortal and will never be exhausted in the great school of time.

Intellectual progress has a reflex influence upon material prosperity. It brings with it the benefits of invention, new methods and better means for the accomplishment of purposes.

Wealth and intelligence are insignificant when viewed by the side of moral worth. This age requires an education not for the acquiring of wealth, but for the development of the moral faculties.

The individual must be elevated morally and then the highest civilization and enlightenment of the nation becomes possible.

The greatest renown a nation can have is that it contains a people ennobled by virtue and moral excellence.

A very humorous song, entitled "Wake, Juniors, Wake, was sung by Messrs. McCulloch, Mann, Eshleman and Heiges.

The statistician of the class, Mr. Charles McMullen, read a carefully prepared paper pretending to give correct statistics of the class. The manner in which it was read, together with the almost perfect carricatures, and burlesque, made the most enjoyable exercise of the day.

The prophetess of the class, Miss Edith Cassavant, foretold the future occupation and success of each. This was another occasion for showing the characteristic bias of the individual minds of the class. They were made to do that for which they have shown an aptitude or the exact contrary.

Mr. Samuel Donovan presented each member of the class with a present which was to represent some trait in his character and also serve as a memento of his school days at the Normal.

The class song, composed by Mr. John L. Shroy, and sung by the entire class, concluded the exercises of the forenoon.

THE ALUMNI MEETING.

Over 100 members of the Alumni association were at the school on Wednesday. At the private meeting held in the Model school chapel there was an exchange of cordial greetings and a free expression of opinions in regard to the progress and influence attained by the alma mater.

The interesting history of the class of 1869 was read by Dr. A. N. Raub, president of Newark college, Del.

Miss Marianna Gibbons, of Philadelphia, read the history of the class of 1870, and Prof. W. I. Hibbs, of Pitston, Pa., read that of 1880.

These histories showed the progress made by the members of the several classes to be very commendable and reflected no little honor on the mother institution. A resolution, offered by A. F. Hostetter, esq., was unanimously adopted by the association. It set forth that the alumni express its appreciation of the great prosperity of the school, that whereby recognize and endorse the vigorous and aggressive policy of Dr. E. O. Lyte, and especially the energetic efforts to raise the standard of scholarship and to keep the school at the front of the movement for rational and improved methods of teaching, and that we hereby most cordially pledge our continued support to his administration.

It was also resolved to make the meeting of the alumni next year a fitting celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Wickersham retiring from the principalship of the school. Officers from his last graduating class were elected to make the movement a success.

The following officers of the association were elected for the coming year: President, Charles Harding, '66; secretary, Sarah H. Gilbert, '77; vice president, Elizabeth Lloyd, '66; treasurer, Dr. A. R. Byerly, '58.

Among the alumni present were: Dr. A. N. Raub, Prof. Geo. W. Weiss, superintendent of Schuylkill county; Prof. R. M. McNeal, superintendent of Dauphin county; Prof. H. C. Breneman, superintendent of York county; Prof. L. Shimmel, Huntingdon; Rev. I. H. Covell, missionary to Japan, and Prof. Eli W. Weaver, of Kentucky.

CLASS REUNIONS.

The class of 1885 held a reunion at Howard's restaurant on Wednesday evening. There were seventeen members present and an enjoyable time was had.

The class of '86 had a reunion and banquet at Hotel Lancaster last evening. E. W. Weaver, the class president, presided, and O. F. Hershey officiated as toast master. The toasts offered were: The class of '86, Ella Shelly, Ashland; A few anecdotes, Grant W. Strominger, York; My matrimonial prospects, Harry B. Hambleton, Mt. Nebo; That opposite of mine, E. G. Foster, Topeka, Kansas; The faculty of '86 to '89, Elizabeth Barnhart, Greensburg; Peace at last, Edwin Cunningham, Huntington; Bygone days, Virginia Grosh, Millersville; My matrimonial prospects, Edith Martyn, Hazleton; A Latin ode, Elmer Frantz, Millersville; Class poem, Carrie M. Wheeler; Should woman bear M. E. or M. A., Mrs. Zuell Preston, Ann Arbor, Michigan; Shipments of a four year's voyage, A. S. Hershey; The wedding cake, H. R. Parmer. Graduation, E. W. Weaver; The vacant chair, O. F. Hershey.

The class decided to meet again in 1893, at the Chicago exposition.

Mr. Snyder, the landlord, had prepared an elaborate menu. The tables were set upon the three sides of a square, and were arranged in the finest taste with flowers, fruits and fancy condiments and dishes. The space between the sides contained a pyramid of everything that could please the eye, while by the plate of every one lay a charming rose for the button-hole.

The public alumni meeting was presided over by Mr. McNeal. The exercises were opened by a quartette entitled "O, Happy Day," by Misses Emory and Hostetter and Messrs. Overholtzer and Siegel. Supt. McNeal in his salutatory address expressed pleasure in the fact that the Millersville State Normal school was not only the first normal school in point of time, but that it had shown a steady progress to the present day. Over 800 students have graduated, of whom 550 are now active teachers.

He complimented the board of trustees upon their resolve to build a gymnasium this summer and a library and science building in the near future. He expressed the thought that the school was fully abreast with the demands of the time and predicted a glorious future for it.

Miss Monies and Miss Lentz sang a pretty song entitled "Cheerfulness."

Miss Rose Stewart, of Philadelphia, read the essay. Her subject was "And Yet She Moves." She described the progress made during the last fifty years of the world's history. She laid special stress upon the emancipation of slaves and the elevation of woman's condition. She also showed that the world had only rightly entered upon a number of great reforms; and predicted a more rapid rate of progress in the next fifty years than in the last. The essay showed the broad grasp of a liberal mind, was well written and well read.

After a quartette sung by Misses Emory, Twitmire, Miller and Hostetter, President McNeal introduced Prof. Shimmel, of Huntingdon, who delivered an oration upon "An Educated Ancestry." He argued that intelligence is the result of an educated ancestry and instanced New England as an illustration. All would prefer to be born of a sage than of a savage because of the general law that everything produces after its own kind. Every man has a right to an educated ancestry because of personal advantage, his association with his fellows and because of heredity. The address was an interesting one.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

A Large Attendance to Hear the Normal Graduates.

The 36th annual commencement was held to-day. The first session began at 9:30 o'clock and the second at 2 o'clock. Following was the programme of exercises, the speakers being the first two in each group:

Morning session, 9:30 o'clock.

Prayer.

Music—Chorus—"Sigh No More" (Stevens), Glee Club.

Salutatory Oration—"The Reign of Mars," Miss Margaret Brosnahan.

Music—Duet—"The Gypsies" (Brahms), Miss Monies, Miss Lentz.

Oration—"The Moral Element in Education," Mr. D. S. Hankins.

Oration—"The Leaf," Miss Mary C. Hartman.

Oration—"American Humor," Miss Edith L. Cassavant.

Oration—"Aristocracy in a Republic," Mr. E. J. Bernhardt.

Oration—"Instruments of Power," Mr. Ezra Bryner.

Oration—"The Power of Ideals," Mr. Jacob Cressman.

Music—Trio, "Rest Thee On Thy Mossy Pillow" (Smart), Miss Monies, Miss Lentz, Miss Miller.

Oration—"A New Power in Germany," Mr. F. T. Weiler.

Oration—"Hidden Sunlight," Miss Amy Leech.

Oration—"Florence Nightingale," Miss Rebecca R. Crumley.

Oration—"Progress of the Nineteenth Century," Mr. H. M. Dickinson.

Oration—"Fall in with the Tide of Civilization," Mr. S. L. Donovan.

Oration—"The Book of Nature," Mr. W. H. Flickinger.

Music—Chorus—"Annie Laurie" (Buck), Glee Club.

Oration—"Step by Step," Mr. J. S. Gochenour.

Oration—"A Prophecy for Russia," Miss Blanche L. McNeal.

Oration—"On the Threshold," Miss Lillian May Gamber.

Oration—"Historic Women," Miss Ella M. Grove.

Oration—"The Worth of Liberty," Mr. S. E. Gable.

Oration—"The Future of America," Mr. B. F. Heiges.

Oration—"The Purpose of Life," Mr. George L. Hoff.

Music—Piano Solo—"Waltz" (Moszkowski), Miss Frantz.

Oration—"The Future of Africa," Miss Elma Snyder.

Scientific Oration—"Glimpses of Science," Mr John L. Shroy.

Oration—"The New Republic," Miss Kathryn S. Hostetter.

Oration—"The Aims of Life," Miss Carrie M. Kauffman.

Oration—"The Future of America," Mr. Arthur W. Lewis.

Oration—"The Character of American Statesmen," Mr. Simon S. Mann.

Oration—"Invention an Aid to Civilization," Mr. S. W. McClure.

Music—Vocal Solo—"The Daisy," (Arditi) Miss Mayer.

Afternoon session, 2:00 o'clock:

Music—Chorus—"Serenade," (Storch) Glee Club.

Normal Oration—"Our National Grandeur," Mr. S. W. Minnich.

Oration—"Woodman, Spare that Tree," Miss Gertrude Kauffman.

Oration—"The Rise and Fall of the Crescent," Miss Jane P. McCarty.

Oration—"Robert Browning, Miss Mary W. Neel.

Oration—"True Scholarship," Mr. Geo. G. McCulloch.

Oration—"Not How Much, but How Well," Mr. Chas. McMullen.

Music—Duet—"Over the Heather," Miss Hostetter, Mr. Overholser.

Oration—"Dr. Higbee," Mr. J. L. Campbell.

Oration—"R. S. V. P.," Miss H. Amy Sprague.

Oration—"Truth in Fiction," Miss Adelaide Pallis.

Oration—"Bismarck," Miss Martha M. Rippel.

Oration—"Living Monuments," Mr. A. W. Mentzer.

Oration—"Personal Influence," Mr. H. V. Sieger.

Music—Vocal Solo—"Swiss Song," (Eckert) Miss Emory.

Oration—"The Physical in Education," Mr. Franklin Harshman.

Recitation—"The Chariot Race," Miss Gertrude C. Brosius.

Oration—"Character," Miss Anna D. Whitcomb.

Oration—"The Huguenot Exiles," Miss Ida E. Wolfe.

Scientific Oration—"Cobwebs." Mr. D. K. Stamy.

Scientific Oration—"The Man of Iron," Mr. Charles Yardley.

Music—Piano Solo—"Waltz," (Wieniawski) Miss Westlake.

Valedictory Oration—"The Relation of Trades and Professions," Mr. H. Franklin Eshleman.

Music—Vocal Solo—"The Star," (Giotza) Miss Twitmire.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The following degrees were conferred: Bachelor of science: John L. Shroy, D. E. Stamy, Charles Yardley; master of science: Elmer E. McCurdy; master of elements: Jennie R. Brennecke, B. E., '88, Grace Brewster, B. E., '88, Ella G. Burley, B. E., '88, Edwinna Cunningham, B. E., '86, Letitia T. Good, B. E., '81, Bessie Jones, B. E., '87, Edith T. Knight, B. E., '88, Elizabeth Myer, B. E., '87, M. Elizabeth Piper, B. E., '88, L. Virginia Rhodes, B. E., '88, Mary H. Shoemaker, B. E., '85, Kate A. Wales, B. E., '87, Elizabeth S. Weeks, B. E., '88, N. Cora Williams, B. E., '88.

Gentlemen—A. K. Dierwechter, B. E., '88; William M. Fausset, B. E., '88; Thaddeus G. Helm, B. E., '88; William Henderson, B. E., '82; A. E. Leaman, B. E., '88; Daniel A. Lehman, B. E., '87; W. V. Lewis, B. E., '83; J. M. Neff, B. E., '87; S. D. Replogle, B. E., '88; S. L. Smith, B. E., '85; W. S. Snyder, B. E., '88; John C. Swartley, B. E., '88; Duane Wevill, B. E., '87; J. L. Williams, B. E., '87; Adam C. Yingst, B. E., '88; Jonas Zettlemoyer, B. E., '87.

Bachelor of elements upon this year's graduating class, as follows:

Gertrude Coates Brosius, Margaret Brosnahan, Edith Louise Cassavant, Rebecca Ralston Crumley, Lilian May Gamber, Ella Mae Grove, Mary Catherine Hartman, Kathryn Stehman Hostetter, Louella Gertrude Kauffman, Carrie Marie Kaufman, Amy Leech, Jane Piatt McCarty, Blanch Laverne McNeal, Mary Winifred Neel, Adelaide Pallis, Martha Matilda Rippel, Elma Myrtle Snyder, Harriet Amy Sprague, Anna Dobson Whitcomb, Ida Elizabeth Wolfe.

Gentlemen—Edward Bernhardt, Ezra Bryner, Joseph Leigh Campbell, Jacob Cressman, Howard Marple Dickinson, Samuel Leonard Donovan, Henri Franklin Eshleman, William Henry Flickinger, Solomon Edward Gable, Jacob Scott Gochenour, Benjamin Franklin Heiges, George Lichtenberger Hoff, Franklin Harshman, David Shelley Hankins, Arthur Webster Lewis, Simon Seitz Mann, Simon Wissler Minnich, Alvin Winter Mentzer, Charles McMullen, George Graham McCulloch, Samuel Wilson McClure, Harry Van Sieger, Frank Thomas Weiler.

DR. LYTE'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your work here as students is ended. For years you have toiled earnestly and faithfully to reach the goal which marks the close of your career in this institution, and you are now ready to enter the broader field of thought and action which lies before you, inviting you to win success there as you have won it here. Your student life has been characterized by at least three elements which enabled you to achieve the success which now crowns your efforts. The first of these was the object or purpose you had in view, that of completing the studies of course in which you to-day are graduated. A second element was a determination to succeed, to surmount whatever difficulties you found in your path, a determination to conquer success. A third element industry, a habit of diligence, a disposition to do whatever was to be done, in order to accomplish the purpose placed before you. My parting words of advice to you are these: Be guided in your life work by the same motives that directed your work here choose well from the positions before you. Weigh in the balance of your best judgment the places that invite your entrance. Aim high. In the battles fought in the bloody fields of war, the regiment was most destructive that aimed low, but in life's warfare our aim must be high, if we wish to be effective soldiers. And when you have selected your life work determine to succeed. Emerson says:

One thing is forever good;
That one thing is success.

A determination to do is half the battle. It is said of a general officer in the late war that he directed the captain of a company to silence a certain gun. "I'll try, sir," said the captain. But the commanding officer thundered out: "I didn't order you to try; I ordered you to do it." "I'll do it," answered the captain; and he did, although he lost more than half his men, and fell severely wounded in doing what he was commanded to do. Let me add: Follow your determination to win success by habits of industry and the goal will be won. Not a day's work followed by a day's rest, but constant, well directed work—ten, fifteen or more hours a day, if need be of, hard, earnest, continuous work. To repeat, your life work will be successful if these principles guide you: 1st, a high purpose; 2d, unflinching determination; and 3d, untiring industry. A life consecrated to a high ideal, with a determination to reach that ideal, and steady work to do so—no life is lovelier, no life is nobler, no life is more certain of the highest success in this world and in the world to come.

You will all enter the teachers' profession, at least for a time. Need I tell you that no profession is higher than that of teaching; that the directing of the immortal mind in the plastic period of its life is the noblest work in which man can engage. But the great responsibility of this calling urge you to your best efforts and you will be rewarded by achieving the highest success.

While other callings are more remunerative than teaching and may therefore allure some of you in after years from the vocation for which you have been fitted here, and can any one in these days of money, censure you for this? I trust that many will find in the life of the teacher the rewards that come from work well and faithfully done, and from the attractions that belong to a life consecrated to the service of others.

I need not tell you that we, who as teachers have sought to lead you in your labors here, have become closely attached to you. Meeting you day after day for years we have learned to know you well and to esteem you highly as a class and as individuals. We shall follow your career with feelings of deep interest and with earnest prayers for your future success. And when you succeed, as succeed we believe you will, we shall rejoice with you, we shall be proud of you, as our alma mater is proud of many who have gone from beneath her fostering care, and have brought honor and fame for themselves. And when you return to revisit the scenes of your school life, you will find affectionate hearts to welcome you here, and will always receive a cordial greeting.

And now it remains for me only to sever your official relations to the school, by bidding you as a class farewell. But while this relation is severed the ties of friendship that have bound you to us will not be broken as you step over the threshold out into the active world. May God in His infinite mercy keep, sustain and guide you, and may we all meet around the throne of the Most High. Farewell.

The exercises closed with a selection by a quartette, "Good By," (Ganss,) Miss Lentz, Miss Emory, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Eshleman.

The school year just closed was the most successful in the history of the institution and reflects credit on the excellent management of the principal, Dr. E. O. Lyte and his excellent corps of assistants.

Children Roasted to Death.

By a lamp explosion at the house of Adam Steinler, a butcher, at Bradenville, near Greensburg, Pa., on Tuesday night, a son and daughter of Mr. Steinler, aged three and six years respectively, were burned to death. Mr. Steinler was in bed suffering from fever and the children were in the room playing. The mother had gone out. Suddenly the lamp exploded, and the burning oil was thrown over the room and the children's clothes took fire. Mr. Steinler jumped from his bed and made an effort to save the little ones, but fell exhausted, and when the mother returned a moment later she found them all literally roasted. The cries of Mrs. Ste