SONS OF NEW ENGLAND

(Concluded frrom Page 5.1

in anger that they left the land of their birth. A holy geal inspired them and an Omnipotent Power directed them. It is no rash assertion to say that never be-fore in history had such a body of men controlled by such high and worthy motives, voluntarily exiled themselves in a | ren in this wise;

KING AND PEOPLE.

Hament and the final joining of the issue between king and people to tild England, the migration to America ceased, but by that time four thousand men were laying the foundations of New lingland-a pitiful handful as numbers go, but a mighty host when the resistango, but a mighty host when the recken-ing is made of purpose, intelligence, and devotion, and the story of their achieve-ment is the story of the progress of political Pleas and principles. It was for trace the successive stages of the growth of popular government and free instituto indicate the place of the Puritan in furtherance of this righteons cause, all the colonists he alone represented and incarnated supremely the apirit of citizenship, and because of this he be-came the dominant influence in shaping the life that was to issue at last in the strength and glory of a great nation, illustrating before all the world a "government of the people, and by the people, and for the people,"

But I have not yet indicated sofficiently

why the Puritan gained this controlling influence. It was because the whole man went into the work of conserving and establishing human rights. First of all he loved the cause, it represented his supreme affection, that for which he was ready to by down his life. If to us he seems lacking in affection toward wife and children, we must not forget his devotion to an idea. All the sentiment he had seemed to wrap itself about a gov-ernmental ideal. He clothed it with henuty and adorned it with flowers. He became its knight, its bold champion. Its chivalrons defender. To those who accept the popular conception of the Puritin as grim visaged and stern such a picture may seem incongruous, but no cause ever yet triumphed that was not embrined in the human heart idealized and worshipped. Our humanity is so conlimely heroic without the inspiration of some profound and abiding scottment, and I am convinced that we do not un-derstand the Puritan and cannot account for his influence until we recognize the knightliness of his devotion to a prin-ciple of government, the presence behoath that hard exterior of a semiment beautiful and strong, uplifting and en-nolling. But this is not all. Not only did the Puritan give his heart to the cause of political rights, but he gave it his intellect also. The thought and stud-led, he planned and discussed. His mind act have been prolitic in ideas. but such ideas as it produced were liney and practical. They had the fibre of con-ylerious and the potency of large results. What they lucked in (ropical luxuriance

PURITAN MIND.

The Puritan brain was never enbulated to astonish and captivate, but it was peculiarly litted to convince and to competespect. Nothing is more evident in the early history of New England than the vigorous thought that was applied to questions of government. The town meniing was a place of debate where mind met mind and argument challed with argument. Matters of public policy were ermined, not by the purchase of votes or the will of a dictator, but by the conquest of opinion, the assent of intelliliguish of the best minds, the best bought of all minds was given to civil cights and duties, privileges and respon-

But beyond this the Purltan conscience was enlisted. That conscience which has been the jest of the thoughtless and an offense to the conscienceless, was the America. With all its parrowness and bigotry it was still the moral some a day to same eternal principle heals. It was the moral energy that brushed away the sophistries of expedi-ency and laid bread and deep the foundations of rightcousness. The Parlam's conscience? Thank God for it. Without it his love of liberty would have been a mockery, his theories of government heart, or both alone to build entire ingly. The test of conscience is the teuchstone of reality, and it is the deathbess glory of the Paritan, the secret of his supreme control over the destines of this republic, that he brought mind and heart and conscience to the work of creating a state.

citizenship. That, os nothing else, tells why he has been dominant, for America, gentlemen, is dedicated to citizenship. that defines in a word its history and its mission. It stands before the world as the highest representative of a policical system that gives each individual an equal share of authority and responsibility in government. Its wealth and its intelligence are but agencies to confrom all other considerations. This, at least, is the American ideal. This the should be so, for in all civil and social

Is growth. A vital principle is an expand-ing principle—that is the proof of the yitality. The theory of citizenship is a declaration of rights it has developed in 17th he leaded his "Proposals Tolate a declaration of obligation." In 17th he leaded his "Proposals Towards the Education of the Youth in
Ponissivania," and the same year in
head to the principle of ex-operation
has the Proposals Towards the Education of the Youth in
Ponissivania," and the same year in
high the Proposals Towards the College and Academy of Proposals the Proposals to grant delarger today than yesterday. Ecginning with a declaration of rights it has devel-From the principle of Independence it has advanced to the principle of co-operation. The inalienable right of the individual, the life, liberty and the pursuit of hap-piness, has been merged into the no less inalienable duty of the individual to share his life, liberty and happiness. This is new and larger meaning of citizenship, coming to expression in the social struggles of the present; and it is no advance upon the fermer conception than that was an advance

days of the commonwealth. principle of citizenship; if this harger ideal is to find here its vinidication and its increasing realization, if the higher life to which it invites and the richer blessing which it promises represent the yet more giorious testimony of this re-public, then the spirit of the Purium must be revived, and we, the Sving, must repeat his devotion until with a holy enthusiasm begotten by living rath-in a loving Father, we bring heart and mind and conscience to the work of makmind and conscience to the work of making America more manifestly, more completely, a nation of freemen-a nation of brothers, where justice is even-handed and need, a calm, and love, the fulfilling

his political ideal and sentiment

were they moved by the wild spirit of as revealed in Dr. Staymond's speech adventure, for they came with their agruek a popular chord among his wives and their children. Though emart- auditors and they applauded him with ferver. His thoughtful patriotic of fort made a lasting impression.

The second tenst response was by Dr. Harrison, provest of the University of Pennsylvania, on "The U. of P. He was istroduced by President War-

This is an age of criticism, an age of doubt, historic not less than theological, Somebody has wittily said the highest With the assembling of the new par- outcome of motors classical investiga tion has been the doubtful discovery that the Illiad was not written by Homer, but by another man of the same names

This is certainly a startling proposition, but even more startling is the claim, supported now by whole volumes of folio, that our English amoustors exerfolio, that our English acceptors exer-cised such vast influence in shaping the dertinles and character of our institu-tions. But in truth they had precious lit-tle to do with either. There is, however, one landmark not to be lost sight of-and it is an important thing—that the utmos attention of the Pügrims and their med dangers, and it was to these that they attention of the Physims and their meet-gave the full vigor of their splendid mans lings was to foster the cause of education ings was to foster the cause of education in its brondest and loftlest souse. No men, in all the ages, have more intelligently and implicitly followed the injunction of Solomon: "Take fast hold of instruction, let her not go, keep her, for she is thy life." So we have abundant warrant for the inclusion in our list of this continuous the University of Pennthis sentiment, the University of Penns

In response to the toast, Dr. Harri-

son snid: Gentlement 4 rise with a great deal of picasure to the tolou, "The University of Pennsylvania"; but, upon such an occas-ion as this, to refer to any university, and not to refer to New England universities, would indeed be most uniqueerous. When we reflect that the landing of the Pligfins was only sixteen years—and that the first house in Boston was only six years— before the foundation of Harvard rollege

seven the problem and the settlements of the Harvard of bodity.

HARVARD'S INPLI'ENE.

H

wheatten in the United States. Permit me to pay a brief tribute to the memory of one of them. Manasseh Cutter was born in Connecticut in 1742, graduated at Yale in 1751, Muster of Arts of Harvard in 1756. He become one of the great influences on effection which this country has had. It was be who enduced congress in 1785 to but into the reclinator for the safe of profile lands the reservation of states of gradie lands the reservation of states. ames which from Lencoforth will live in

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORY.

There are some incidents in the history of Pennsylvania to which, in like man-ser us to New Harland, we may took ith grateful recollection. William Ponn, i a letter to his wife, writes—to regard a their children—"Por their learning, be heral: spare aw cost, for by such par-imony all is lest that is saved. The first chool established in Philadespila was hartered by William Peni, in 17st, the art of the founding of Valo. It is still after the charge of the Species of Friends nd is still known as "The William Penn William Pean aretimed his reasons for

education of youth and their early least. Is the American ideal, This the struction in the principles of true religious principle that voices Itself in our con- and virtue, whereby they might be the stitution and speaks in all the strain-gles of the past. But the idea is still better qualified to serve their country and themselves." Nor was this example for-metalized in all its fulness, the princi-ple vindicated by experience glorified by sacrifice is not yet established as firm-by in practice as it is in bellef. With all our theories of human rights evenes-of injustice and oppression still confronts us. It is doubtless inevitable that it should be so, for in all civil and social cared for its interests until and after i should be so, for in all civil and social cares for its interests that and after it evolution practice never measures up to developed into the university. Headamin theory; and it is just because of this franklin had come from a country where that the work of partials is never fine life was hard, to the fatter lands of Fornished. Each successive stage of progress softwards. As a walked up the marked brings new problems calling for new de-THEORY OF CITIZENSIFP.

Moreover, wherever there is life there seems of which he had expected that is the proof of the land with the lan my booket, walked off with a roll unde-

attention were empowered to grant de-grees, as the southed step resulting from the se "Proposals" marnety, in 1720, Ben-jamin Pranish reviewed from Yale por-

PIRST SIX STUDENTS.

The first six students to receive the dean advance upon the fermer con-tion than that was an advance upon conception of Tory England before Christ church and St. Pete's, and chapdays of the commonwealth.

America is still to stand for the Hopkinson, the Jameus wit of the Revo intion, signer of the Declaration of Inde-pendencer James Latin moderator of the general assembly of the Presbytterior church in America: Samuel Magnay, vice bracoat of the university, John Morgan, physichar-in-chief to the American army and founder of the first merical school in the United States, namely, that of the Property of Posnsylvania; and Hugh Williamson member of the continent, congress and of the constitutional con-vention of 17s7. These six men received their Bachelor's Degree at the hunds of letely, a nation of freemen-a nation of rothers, where justice is even-handed, and need, a calm, and love, the fulfilling of the law.

The sober sentiment of the Puritan nd his political ideal and sentiment the proceedings because he was a processing the proceedings have been provided by the processing the pro having been printed by Benjamin Frank

in. But there is one fact most creditable to the state of Pennsylvania, in that here, for the first time in American history, higher education was made a part of the fundamental law. The earliest written constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1776. It provided; "A school or schools shall be established in each country by the legislature for the convenience." ty by the legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the mosters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct youth at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities." r more universities."

The university erected under this clause the constitution is in full view of all us today, after its history of Ho years, Easy of access, occupying the great-st heritage in land in the heart of a reat city of any university, with a popution of more than seven and one-half lilions of people within a radius of one indeed miles of it—its chance to become ne of the great seats of learing in the The conflicts between the Yanes of Connecticut and the Penmanites, at for a period stained this very region cround Scranton with the blood of its first ettlers on the one side or the other, are over now. Tonight we meet on the once disputed soil to render heartfelt tellute to Massachusetts and Correction and their institutions, while hearthy loyal to our own state and hers. While New Englanders by descent, you are Pennsylvanians by adoption and birth; and l carnestly ask each one of you to make the University of Pennsylvania a part

EARLY FOUNDATIONS,

There is nothing which has to do with life—the life of each one here upon this planet—to which it may not be made to minister. Moreover, the foundation of all the earlier universities was distinctly re-ligious, and almost all universities continue to receive their support from Caristian men and women. The work of our university should be made to include ev-The work of our ery department of knowledge and to open every avenue of welfare to the whole state and nation. The invitation goes to we reflect that the handing of the Pligrans was only sixteen plant in the first house in Roston was only six years—herore the foundation of Harvard college was laid, our respect and admiration of the taxon in the unneed. In the words of Professor Peres, "Searcely had the Pligran Fathers subdued a few spots in the wilderness, when they had the foundation of the Harvard of today.

The havington goes to each university's works is an unsellist one, so atmost all work connected with it incolves self-sacrifice. The grant period of the New Englanders of IEE, when there were long some people in all the settlements of the reform; the struggles of these who sought to found William and Mary and Vale, about fifty years later, when there were

fluence of some of the carti New Cars, who will be as Mr. Proude has said; hind graduates upon the wook system of "Those to whom the call to duty wift scheation in the United States. Fermit second lander than the call to pleasure, and who will heed the demands of justice

> Dr. Harrison's effort, which in its forwarding of the University of Pennsylvania did not neglect the other early constituted universities of the country, was received with no less pleasure than that of the preceding speaker. His address caused no little pride to swell in the thoughts of those priviloged to call themselves Puritanical Pennsylvanians.

MR. EVARTS INTRODUCED.

fact that it was a condition in which he had no past and that he was only one of six children. In a humorous way he commented upon the recent Platt-form polities in New York city and entered a discussion of the future New Englander, something he hoped to see in reality. The present political discouragement suggested by unsafe leaders, he thought, was only for a time and deciared that the crisis of the future would be grasped and overcome as had been those of the past.

Intellectual honesty of the pilgrim fathers and the ancestors of the present generation, he hoped, would not be isolated in groups in the present day. groups similar in composition to his audience last night. Better that all of the present generation should have the mural courage and the heritage of their forefathers and express it in life, pre-

cept and deeds as well as in opinions. One of the greatest problems of the future would be the controlling of the future influx of these who came to this country from foreign shores and chose to adopt America, the United States, as their adouted land. It should be the prayer of patriots to be delivered from strange tongues and from those who chose to change the course of Poritan learning from what patriots would choose to teach their sons and daughters.

"The New England Doctor" was the toast topic of Henry S. Durand, M. D., of Rochester, another classmate at Yale of President Warren. He felt, he said, the "specific" gravity of his position and he quoted freely, medicinally and in a way that could not be literally understood, but which was none the less appreciated, in support of his position. His descent from the French, but of the Hugenots was none the less wiitily related.

IN SERIOUS VEIN.

Seriously, he remarked that among the physicians of New England there could be found more men who labored for mankind rather than for the good of their own pockets-more than from any other section of the country. The lovely fraternity existing between the New England doctor and the life insurance agent he remarked upon in the same humorous strain that had feaas to thoroughly capture the interest and laughter of his hearers.

Mr. Sanderson, who is not only an 'Hon." by title but by occupation as representative in the present Mass-

Yankee at Home." After giving Propost Harrison a body blow on the Ben-Jamin Franklin in the declaration that Franklin went to Philadelphia because e couldn't print well enough for Boston, Mr. Sanderson said:

Mr. Tonstmaster, Gentlemen of the New agland Society and Men of Stocum Hol cw. For this most cordial and hearty teeting which you as New England men have given me tonight, I return to you the full measure of thanks of a New England Yankee from home, and however much I may appear to you as a stranger personally. I am keeping well in mind that I am among the prophe who owe allegiance to and claim their berth in that grand old section whose memories and traditions we honor this evening. It is distinct source of pleasure to me to line in this bustling and thriving city and vicinity that you have formed an organization for the purpose of keeping alive the Yankee spirit of New England patriotism and the memory of the scenes of of other days, and it needs but a glance ground this festive board to convince me that I am among a representative body of Americans of the New England type. And we are a peculiar people, too, and made up a little different from the other tribes of barnet. Old Parson Cook, of uncient Salem realized this, for he found roof of it in the Good Book. You will emember that one Saturday night he inclast his Sunday school class to visit him. and in an engineted moment told the boys where his text was to be taken for the next day's serrion. The mischievous boys thereupon get the Bible and pasted together two of the leaves where the text occurred. When the goed man read the text the next day, he began: "And when Noah was one hundred and twenty years old he took unto himself a wife there he turned the page and continued). 122 cubits long and 29 cubits wide, all of within and without." Considerably as-tonished, he turned back and read the text a second time and then said: "I do not remember of ever seeing that text of Scripture before, but it is there and I must believe it to be true, and I take it is further evidence that we are fearfully

PECULIARLY MADE.

And truly we are perstarly made and among such people I am greatly pleased to be tonight, to join with you in this family reunion and to help you pass an evening of good cheer and good fellow-ship. Naturally I find myself a little at see to sowek to you, for I have been call

establishing the first industry in this New | success reminds us that there lucks with-England made city. How much he took in our midst the dangerous venom which his life in his hands we do not know; how unless checked, will, I fear me much much he risided to break the stubbern permeate every vein of our beloved counsiderness we cannot tell, but certain it was he was possessed of the true New England Yankee serial and his courage and skill are the corner stones upon to become a men among us, but the time which you have built. And from this come and is post when the flood ride and the remail technique your reads here the corner to be come a men among us, but the time has come and is post when the flood ride and the control of the con MR. EVARTS INTRODUCED.

MR. Evarts was happily introduced by President Warren as an 'St class-mate of the latter and J. Ben Dimmits at Yale. Mr. Evarts responded to the toast. "The Future New Englander." He deplored his introduction through the newspapers as only "the son of Senator Evarts," in view of the son of Senator Evarts." in view of the four that it was a condition in which a suffering world? It makes me positive to the latter and J. Scaretary of the navy, our junior times the safet some was say and the pasimist. That the earth is pour and the futures thereof and that you look to the hills from whence coments your resp.

And is it any womber that to say a tear! But true to his New England that you are sending away annually a tear? But true to his New England that you are sending away annually calendar and it will await meet with the approval of the preparatives of the Scranton still holds a warm spot in every kinds the policy of the policy time, but I am perfectly safe in saying that Scranton need not go beyond her nortation and desired for anything which homan ingenity can devise or make. Who midds all colors things they tell me that you go to extreme by making the best nursing bottle and the most attractive colling that the most the and the most attractive coffin, that fices of its member. United! Yes, by the your macaroni out inocaronis Italy, that patriothem of an hundred years. And as your flour is whiter and your vinegar, it waves on high it is our inspiration and

ourer, that your lace puts Nottingham to our refuge and our strength, our oride shame, that your slik renders Lyons a and our honor and for it we will stand forgotten city, and so on from a nall to a locomotive you are producing anything and everything. And you are a city of schools and churches. No New England the risk of anarchy we place the Stars bonds in without a temple of anarchy we place the Stars hamlet is without a temple of learning and the temple of God, and following in the footsteps of the ancestors, you have an hundred of these structures to give might inspire with wonder the passer-by, but as I look around this great company of New England men I am made carily nware of the secret of your success.

PILGRIM ANNIVERSARY. But we are here tonight to commemo

rate the auniversary of the day when there landed upon the stern and rock bound coast of New England that little band of brave hearts and courageous souls, who fleeing from the oppression and tyranny of the Old Warld sought a place where they might enjoy a full measure of civil and religious liberty. And there, in the forest praneyal, encompassed about by dangers seen and on-seen, worried by famine, decimated by disease and in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties they fald the corner stone of liberty, bringing forth the blockthey used from the quarry of affliction squaring them by the square of virtue and levelling them by the plane of pa-triotism. Cemented by fortitude and courage, the foundation still stands and monwealth of Massachusetts, and the New England of a New World, but these

New England of a New World, but those United States of America.

The days of the fathers, nowever, having since passed by. Where was the plantation is now the thriving city; where was the desert and wilderness now bloom same humorous strain that had fea-tured his earlier effort. He told it in rhyme and with such wit and innuendo as to thoroughly capture the interest where lovely Priscilla Muliens sat and spun at her wheel while John Alden p or his captain, there now hum th ons of modern spindles; where Bradford looked out from Plymouth hill to catch a glimpse of the sall which should tell of the return of the Mayflower, there now

plough of the farmer still turns up the who left Scranton one day to fish for axe and arrow-point of the red-man; the ancient homes of the fathers are slowly the evening it appeared that the Episie but the blackening stones in the grave-ards on the hills to point to the records belied beauties while the divines of the other faiths had been comparatively the rush and roar of the busy streets of Boston there rest in the slient halls of his lick the Episcopalian remarked ionth the Bradfords and Dudleys, the Winthrops and Endlecttes of the Old Colthe hearts of their descendants until

ime shall be no more. During the shifting scenes of years, which have followed, however, the New England spirit has lost none of its force uence that New England men have been he first to stand for God and home and native hand. Who was it but the men of Boston who prepared the first arternoon on in the cause of liberty?—the harbor or a cup, pouring the grains from a lightish canister and steeping it all with the fire of patriotism. When Major Pitcaurn. on that misty morning in April, s his punch with his finger in the old oe tavern at Lexington, and vowed that the country Yankees, ay! among them my own ancestral grandfather would before

THE FATEFUL DAY. "Give them ball for ball

From behind each fence and form-yard and chase his red coats down the lane, By the rude bridge which arched the

flood. "And the embattled farmers of Concord would wenty on that fateful day fire the shot heard will will round the world. It was the New Eng-122 cubits long and 29 cubits wide, all of Allen to stand as a rock for his loved gropher wood and well covered with putch Green Montains and to shout in the ear within and without. Considerably asfor instant surrender, it snoke through brave John Stark at Bernmgton when he beliared that before night he would have the rest-coats or Mody would be a widow; it came from Prescatt at Bunker Hill, when he told his men to keep their fire until they could see the whites of the nomies' eyes; it was in the remark of the intriot's old thacker, stephen Hop-dius, of Providence, when he trembling-y signed the immortal Declaration of Inall not have another hung for signing ed frembles my heart is arm," tisnick and Adams and Otis thundered for

de has said: plains of Conencticut, came across lots tion of prosperity and nappiness. The to duty will and built his mill on Roaring Brook, thus eternal vigilance which is the price of small beginning your grawth has been nothing short of phenomenal. A mere speck upon the ming at the outbreak of the great rebellion you have in the short space of thirty years arrived at the distinct of the third municipality in this vast and you many maniferant Keyston state and you and magnificent Keystone state, and yet who knows the possibilities and extent of a Greater Scranton? With God's boun-sceretary of the navy, our junior United suffering world? It makes me positive people and later will receive the signa-but outside the associations of birth ture of the citizen, the soldier, the pa-eranton still holds a warm spot in every triat, the typical American. William Me-

and Stripes.

And now I have done. The New Eagland Yankee at home is the same as of old, "honest an steedy and not to knowwill waken and listen to hear the hurry-And finally let us sing with New Engand's loved Dr. Holme's: "New England, we have there; no time

From the hearts of thy children the smile of thy face. You have left the dear land of the take But its winds and its waters will talk with you still. The banquet's gay spleadors are givaming around, But your hearts have flown back over the

re are roofs you remember-their giory has fled; There are mounds in the churchy ard—one sigh for the dead Enough! There are gentlemen waiting to talk.

waves of the sound.

words are to mine as the flower to the stalk. Stand by your old mother whatever be-God bless all her children. Good night to you all.

Rev. Rogers Israel was introduced by President Warren as a "fisher of men" and who was known as such outside as well as in his church (St. Luke's) in Scranton. That the president's opinion was shared by the gathering was showed by the long continued applause which greeted Mr. Israel from the representatives of the many sects Major Warren in introducing him related a stery of the individual fishing exceditions of an Episcopal, a achusetts legislature, was introduced to the return of the Mayflower, there now Shing expeditions of an Episcopal, a respend to the teast "The New England pass to and fro the fleets of nations. The Presbyterian and a Baptist clergyman

copal rector had a basket full of pink-bellied beauties while the divines of the tion to being a minister of the gospel, was a practical fisherman, a descendant of the fishers of men.

St. Luke's rector, if he never before knew he had that reputation, knew it last night. The mot of President Warren was a sure bit and handly introduced Mr. Israel who, according to east custom, was present as the recto, or paster of the president of the society. He said:

Mr. President, members of the New Sir. President, members of the New England society and fellow guests: It seems somewhat strange to me to stand here, in the midst of a New England company having partaken of the hospit-ality of a New England society, and enjoyed the delightful banquet, which has been so elaborately and charmingly set before me, to stand here to address a New England audionce. Myself, a descendant of those settlers who first peopled the rich forests and flowery meadows of that fair land, so beautiful in its rich verdue that to its discoverer no name seemed appropriate, but that which identified it forests. identified it forever with the chaste queen who sat upon the throne of England adorning it with her virgin loveliness.

A descendant of the Virgin leveliness.

A descendant of the Virgin settlers, a native of Maryland, an adopted son of Pennsylvania, I say it seems strange to me to be present and to address so distinctively a New England body. But it old country. The instity celebrated courtaining to me now not so incongruous short time after the death of his first short time after the death after the death of his first sons have appeared for this invitation which I consider a mark, both of honor and esteem. First, the custom of this society, which permits its president of the year to invite his pastor, whoever he may be for from whatever source descended, to participate in all the privi-leges and enjoyments and burdens of this emminently enjoyable feast.

That this was one reason. I presume from the recognition of the pastoral relation in the note containing my invita-tion to speak. This note read, as usual, for the most part, but at the first opportunity where respect and considera-tion would allow came the omnous and significant little word "short," This word most naturally assumes the pastoral re-lation the faity hold, you know, over the clergy. Since Paster Robinson was chosen and ordained to preach and minister to them by the little congregation at Scrooby. Your president has had sad experience with his pastor I fear, and dreads to see the forty pages of notes in his hand, which he knows will inevitably develope into ninety-five pages of matter. The second reason I believe to be the feat their be the fact that in the association of scattered colonies by men who considered life and wealth and happiness, little weight in comparison with justice and honor, there existed and yet exists a bond of sympathy and loving attach-ment deeper than sentiment, stronger than words, and as lasting as the rocks ribbs and sand-hosped shores of our com-mon Atlantic coast. The third reason, as I conceive it, lies in that principle, dem-onstrated in the blood of thousands of martyrs in the late terrible civil war the principle of unity and nationality which recognizes neither North, South East or Wes. In this great land of ours the United States of America.

COMMON SYMPATHY. f have denominated you New England-

ers; I have called myself a Marylander; I would this evening recognize the fact hat these two names cannot place a bar between us, for we are today one in thought, one in interest, one in endeavor, forever associated as citizens of this great republic and bound fast together by that generic and noble name. Americans Now I have made much, as it deserved of my invitation to be present with you this evening. It was not for the personal element contained therein, bu an illustration of my subject. I consider it eminently worthy to represent one, the first fruits of the settle manifesting itself among you, the

scendants of those brave settlers, which led Dr. Rossieres, secretary of the Dutch colony at Manhattan, to write tribes in their neighborhood (Plymouth) have all the same customs as ours, only they are better conducted than ours, b cause the English give them the example better ordinances and a better The same spirit that made the Indians Hobamok, their mate and devoted friends, and the great Massasott their life long ally.

But I realize I must be "short." And while I have not that excellent gift which

brings smiles upon the face, assists di-gestion and smooths the rough-lined path of life with merriment, yet I must be a moment just here to say that if balance of my speech could be but sented to you in the manner of the following incident, I am very sure it would be more creditable to me and more enjoyable to you. What I am about to tell you is true. I know it must be true, because it was related to me by a minister of the Gospel, an adherent of Calvin, and a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers, himself approaching the end of his earthly pilgrimage, well-stricken in year, honored and respected by all the community. Besides this. I have myself seen one of the participants alive, and upon relating the story before (you see it is an old storylike the Pilgrim Fathers), one of the other-dead or alive-he did not say you cannot help seeing that what I shall say must be true.

IN ARKANSAS.

In the great state of Arkaneas there are tends and rattlesmakes. One species of these toads is especially tender and nikey and a favorite article of diet with the rattlesnakes. This toad is called the horned toad. Not because of horns upor its head, but from the fact that it poshorny material in appearance somewhat like a circular saw. After years of sad experience this toad has learned upon the approach of a rattlesnake to gather itself together into as small a compas as possible and to permit the snake to swallow it with as little inconvenience a sible. As soon as he is allowed main quiet in the body of the snake the ond sliently raises the points of his orny collar, and by simply turning his ead from side to side, saws the sunke two and hops forth, none the worse or his experience.

Could the balance of my sneech but thus saw itself out, appearing before you | mained to be said. It was 12:30 o'clock ntire and complete without further loss of time. I am sure you would enjoy more, and I would be greatly relieved. Alas, it cannot be, and I must suffer and you must forbear during the continuance of the operation.

Men who could write that they thanked led for all his mercies, but especially sweeping away great multitudes of natives by the small pox, a little before we went thither, that he might make room for us there."

And also for "subduing those erroneous pinions carried over from hence by some f the passengers, which, for a time insted our churches' peace, but (through is goodness of God), by conference preaching by a general assembly of sorred men, maristrates, timely care, and, lastly, by God's own hand from eaven, in most remarkable strokes upon orne of the chief fomenters of them. atter came to such an happy conclusion that most of the seduced came humbly and confessed their errors in our public

the troth." Men who could so write must be ac-knowledged to have put religion among the first fruits to be gathered upon . e ocky coast of New England.

THE REGINNING.

Driven from Gainsborough and Scrools oppression and persecution. Extles in yden ekeing out a hard and bitter ex-ence among strangers, these men had ome to the new world to secure safety and spiritual freedom to worship Go

And If that way smacked more of the law than of the Gospel more of the old, than of the New Eestament who dare rise up and blame them who dared such erila as they, and gave up life itself o preserve pure and untrammeled their ersonal and individual right to serve

God according to their lights.

While we may deplore the narrow spirit which caused them to act in the very manner which they despised in others, and from the influence of which they fied, all men must honor and revers their sincerity and intenseness of devotion to God, which is so poorly reflected in the spirit of this day. Well wrote quaint George Herbert, of the old English land, in the days preceeding the Pilirim set-tlement, that "Religion stands on tiptoo in our land, ready to pass to the American strand."

I think the old saw distance lends en-

chantment to the view is nearly plways true. Many whom we accept as saints today would have made but poor friends to live with. These men whom we gath-er from far and near to honor tonight were not greater in the mass than their descendants. It is absurd for us to be supinely wishing we might be like our forefathers when what is needed is not ability, or opportunity, but only well and incentive. The Revolution and the civil war brought out just such characteristics of self-sacrifice, devotion to a cause, and will to prosecute that cause through overwheiming suffering and distress to a suc-cessful issue. Therefore among the first fruits of New England life. I must not omit that sweet and universally human

beloved wife opens up to our view even upon that desolate coast, and amid those avage wilds the human side of the stalsavage winds the human side of the stal-wart, stern-hearted Puritans. And what more sweetly human than that pura-flame portrayed by tradition and poesy which overcoming all womanly reserve and restraint, broke forth upon the ears of the astonished John Aiden, from the Bow of the demuce Prizeilia, in the words "Why don't you speak for yourself, John" The learned and knightly Winness of life as to exclude all levity or merriment from existence falled not, when left at the early age of twentyeight a second time widowed, to take unto himself a sweet. Puritan maiden to add to the serious and self-sacrificing nature of his life.

A CONFEDERATE'S BLUNDER.

But I am very sure the Pilgrim Fathers, in their marrying and giving in marriage, never committed the blunder which it is related General Ewell, of the Confederate Army, continually made af-ter his marriage. The general was an old bachelor, of long standing. Finally, late in life, he surrendered and gave up his sword to a widow, a Mrs. Brown.

The general was so great a stranger to the marriage state that he could not quite convince himself that if Mrs. Brown were really Mrs. Brown, that Mrs. Brown ever became Mrs. Ewell. As a result of this confusion, on introducing his wife to anyone, he always pre-sented her as "this is my wife, Mrs. Brown." So, in religion and morality, as in love and war, our ancestors were men, strong in the integrity of their purpose it is true, God-fearing and bravehearted, but men whose like we may see again, and whose sterling worth is not too perfect to be imitated by their descendants. You see, gentlemen how strong the ruling habit is when the clergyman cannot forbear preaching even amid these surroundings, where only the latty are supposed to have this privilege, and I forbear lest you may not agree with me that I can well voice the words of Pastor Robinson, who once wrote a friend respecting long sermons—his custom was always to close after speaking a couple of hours: "I have many times drawn so dry that I could not well speak any longer for want of matter; but I could ver speak as short as I would." P. F.

It was no poetic exaggreration which inspired the words respecting the mouth settlers that "God had sifted three Kingdoms to find the wheat of this plant ng. Then sifted the wheat as the liv-ng seed of a nation." (Longfellow.) In less than twenty years after the landing of the Pilgrims from the May-flower, notwithstanding the absolutely incultivated character of the country the hardships encountered in climate and in close contact of savage nnimals, and et more savage men; in spite of cold, amine, death all united in an apparent endeavor to destroy them, in less than iwenty years we find these energetic men have founded a school of learning.

A PURITAN LETTER.

One of them in writing to England in 600 gives his friends the following informion: "After God had carried us safe uses, provided necessaries for our livelihood, reared convenient places for God's worship, and settled the civil government one of the next things we longed for and tooked after was to advance learning and to perpetuate it to posterity, dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the churches, when our present min-isters shall lie in the dust." To this end the general court of Mas-

sachusetts Bay voted £400 in 1837 and in 1638 John Harvards' will devoted one-half of his estate, amounting to about \$400 to the establishment of a college training and educating the minds young men. From this wise foresight and humble beginning has grown, in two centuries and a half that magnificent institution bearing the name of its first humble donor, of which this whole great country is proud, and whose name is to all the world the synonym of the most advanced learning and highest culture-Harvard university. Had our forefathers been prospensed of that spirit we hear so often expressed today in the words let every generation take care of fiself, learn ing would have scarce reared her myrtic crowned head among us, and I could not point tonight to Harvard and Yale and Gentlemen, I have finished. Not "From

want of matter," like our ancestor, John Robinson, but that, like him, "I could always speak as short as I would."

Mr. Israel's was the last address of the evening. It was a thoughtful and fitting close with an adequate religious sentiment to an evening which had not werburdened with such tender thought. The dinner concluded with President

Watten's announcement that all was Enished and only "good nights" rewhen the gathering was dismissed.

PECKVILLE.

The employes of the Forest Coal empany were paid yesterday. Calvin F. Peck, who has been seriously tit, is much improved, and his friends entertain hopes of his recov-

Thomas Coates, of Yntesville, was a caller in town yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. John Simpkins and son Howard, of Hawley, are visiting at the home of his brother, Rev. and Mrs. S.

Simpkins James Williams was the fucky one who drew the door prize, No. 105, at the Wilson Fire company's fair last Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Peck. of Green Ridge, are in attendance at the bedside of the former's father, Calvin F.

Oriental Star lodge, Free and Accented Masons, elected the following officers last evening for the ensuing Masonic year: Worshipful master, Asa M. Scoff, senior warden, William J. Snedicer; Junior warden, John H. Kinback; secretary, Edwin H. Ritter; treasurer, John D. Peck; representative to Grand lodge, George A. Bell; trustees, James W. Smith. Joseph G. Bell, Windsor Foster.