

corrupt, and foreignized populace demands and desires.

The insolent spirit displayed by these foreign fledglings as they swagger, in the pride of political power, through the streets of the cities which their votes control, and the arrogant manner in which they presume to dictate as to how the government or rather misgovernment, of the cities shall be conducted, are enough to make the blood of the home-born, native bred American boil in his veins. Yet planks are inserted in political platforms, and principles are advocated by party leaders and office seekers, for the express purpose of catering to and securing the vote of the foreign element. Immigrants who are scarcely washed from the dirt and demoralization of a semi-barbarous life, are hastily naturalized and invested with the privileges and powers of citizenship. No feeling of patriotism swells in their breasts at sight of the stars and stripes; they care not for the lives that were sacrificed, the homes that were made desolate, or the blood that paid the ransom for those forty-two gems which deck our banner of liberty! Sooner would they flaunt the flag of anarchy and socialism above the stars and stripes than give one drop of their blood in its defence.

Another notable factor which tends to foreignize our institutions, is the influence exerted by some Americans, who while making the conventional round of foreign lands, become enchanted by the courtly customs and manners that prevail among the wealthy classes, and the deference with which they are treated by the lower class of people. On their return they esteem it a mark of refinement and breeding to criticise and condemn what they are pleased to call the puritanical tendencies and institutions of their native country. Such bastard Americans, increasing with the increase of travel in foreign lands, are so far as their influence goes, co-workers with the foreign element in destroying the true American spirit and civilization.

To be an American, does not simply mean to be born on American soil, to speak the Eng-

lish language, and to adopt the American habits, manners and customs. It consists in being thoroughly imbued with a love for and a belief in the principles of liberty, justice, and equality, which lie at the very foundation of American institutions; in a grateful appreciation of the blessings of a free government, and a close regard for the rights of the others; in being in full sympathy with our laws, and in being resolved to esteem, cherish, and defend them. Our national safety requires that our citizens if one in blood, be one in their love of this land, and of true liberty both civil and religious; that they be devoted to the preservation of the Republic, and that all foreignizing tendencies, whether displayed by the foreign element or by native born citizens, be quickly repressed.

There is great need of a revival of the American spirit, broad, deep, intense, pervading all classes and conditions of society. If those who come to us from foreign lands do not wish to become Americanized in the full sense of that term, let them return to their native country. Our motto should be, "One country, one flag, one people," and that people Americans, so that our distinctive American institutions and civilization may be maintained in purity and simplicity, and may be handed down as a priceless heritage to coming generations.

Junior Prize Oration.

A. G. GUYER.

June 12th, 1893.

JOSEPHINE MILLER.

In the recent memorial edition of the *Boston Journal* appeared the following poem, which we judge will be of undoubted interest to the readers of the LANCE, and especially those of recent years.

In his reminiscences of Gettysburg published in the *North American Review* for February, Gen. Henry W. Slocum narrates this interesting incident: "We called at the house which has always been an object of interest to all visit this field. Near the line occupied by