

ITHACA TIME TABLE.

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes routes like Cayuga Lake, Elmira, and Buffalo.

New Advertisements. The Nagel—Capt Stevens. Closing Out—Straussman.

The graduating class from the High School take a trip down the lake, this afternoon.

Home raised strawberries of a very fine quality are in the market in large quantities and at cheap rates.

Mr. Casey, at his hotel on East State street, announces that he will have New York lager on draught Monday night.

The 50th Regiment band will take part in the grand opening of Prager's hotel at Gandor, next Thursday evening.

One of the news dealers to-day reports an increase of the sale of the New York Times of fifty per cent. Where is the Journal reporter?

The Clipper nine say that they gave ample notice to the Black Diamonds, that they would not play with them last Monday, as advertised.

Richard Reed, of the Ithaca Hotel, stated yesterday over his signature that he was for Blaine in '88, but indignantly denies that he is for him this year.

Yesterday's games: Providence—Boston 4, Providence 0. Detroit—Chicago 5, Detroit 6. Boston—Baltimore unions 7, Boston 5. Philadelphia—New York 9, Philadelphia 1. New York—Metropolitans 4, Toledo 3. Pittsburg, Pa.—Allegheny 2, Cincinnati 0. Buffalo—Buffalo 12, Cleveland 8.

Rescue Steamer company No. 2, at a special meeting held last evening. Instructed a committee to close an engagement with the E. C. & N. R. R. company for an excursion train to run from Elmira to Utica, at the time of the mammoth fire parade, which takes place the latter part of August. The tickets sold for this excursion will be good for six days, to return by any train. The rates of fare, which will be hereafter announced, will be so low that a person cannot afford to stay at home.

It is quite probable that the electric light will be exhibited this evening. Mr. Porsh telegraphed to Binghamton this morning for some globes, and Conductor Carey on the Cayuga Southern railroad will try to get some at Auburn to-day. Some carbons have been obtained of Professor Anthony, and if the globes come the lamps will be lighted. It is intended to hang four in the park and some on State street, if globes enough come. If not, only those in the park will be put in use.

Personals.

D. E. Smith, Cornell '83, arrived in town last night.

A. A. Hungerford and wife go to Gandor to-day.

Dudley Finch went to New York on business last evening.

Henry Northrup is in town and will stay over Commencement.

Miss Jones of Trumansburg, is at Sage to stay over commencement.

Mr. P. W. Snow starts for LaSalle, Ill., on Monday morning.

The Hon. J. E. Cady is in town to-day, preparatory to attending the Saratoga convention next week.

Prof. C. A. Perkins, "Le Prince," went yesterday to Ithaca, as a guest of President White.—Syracuse Standard.

Misses Carrie Page and Alice Reynolds, of Trumansburg, attended the closing exercises of the High school, last evening.

H. B. Swartwout, Cornell '85 and stroke of the University crew for the last two years is stopping at the Ithaca hotel.

Mrs. A. Smith, of Buffalo street, and her daughter Susie left for New York at noon to-day. They will be gone three or four weeks.

Accident at the Organ Factory.

This morning at the organ factory, about half past ten, Willard Boys was seriously injured. He is employed as a box-maker, and was engaged in sawing boards at the buzz-saw. Picking up a stick about five feet long, the end accidentally struck the saw. It was hurled with fearful force against Boys' left side, knocking him down. His associates quickly picked him up. He was very weak but could speak a little. He was carefully placed upon the organ factory's truck and driven to his home on East street, where he received medical attention. His recovery is very doubtful. He has a wife and several children.

HIGH SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT.

A Large Crowd in Attendance and a Creditable Performance.

Long before the hour at which the High school commencement exercises were to begin, even before half past seven o'clock Library Hall was filled to overflowing. But still the people kept coming and many were obliged to go away for want of standing room. The gallery, the stairways, the aisles, and even the front part of the hall except immediately in front of the stage were filled with people who were compelled to remain standing throughout the evening's programme. A little before eight o'clock the board of education and ministers Tyler, Munger and Spencer, and Professor Barto were seated on the stage. Soon after the graduating class and others who were to take part in the exercises of the evening, filed in and took the seats reserved for them. Promptly at eight o'clock Professor Barto, who presided during the evening, called the audience to order and announced the opening of the exercises with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Spencer. After a short prayer a semi-chorus consisting of thirteen young ladies sang "The Shepherd's Hymn of Praise," by Kicutzer, Miss Nettie Lawrence presiding at the piano, and Master Willis King playing an accompaniment on the violin. Immediately after this came the first of the literary exercises, an oration by Harry Leonard Taylor on the subject of "Arnold and Andre." He first pictured in vivid language the scaffold on which Andre was hung as a spy and his firm, manly appearance at the execution. In contrast to this he portrayed Arnold, occupying a tenement house in London, dying broken-hearted, and grasping in despair the flag of stars and stripes. Then followed a brief sketch of each of their lives and drew lessons from them by which future generations should be guided. The one is remembered as a traitor while the glory of the other is attested by a monument in Westminster Abbey. Benedict Arnold lived two lives, one of bravery and honor during colonial times; the other a life of disappointment culminating in treason to his country and consequent disgrace and exile. To all posterity the name of Andre will be handed down in glorious tradition while Arnold will ever be remembered in his disgrace. His bravery will be forgotten. Andre was compared to a ship just launched and starting on a voyage when it was unfortunately wrecked on the rocks. Arnold, a ship tossed for ever on the waves of fate. This was a thoughtful oration well delivered, and favorably received by the audience.

Next on the programme came an essay entitled "Utopia" by Miss Minnie Louise Quick. She first briefly delineated the character of Sir Thomas Moore after which she gave to some length the story of his "Utopia" or the picture of an ideal government. This was taken as a good example of the work of imagination from which was drawn conclusions as to the great influence on art, poetry, and even things of practical life exerted by lofty ideas. The pleasures of the mind are the more at our command than the pleasures of the body and therefore should be cultivated as tending to increase our happiness. The idea has had great power in solving the intricate problems of science. Sir Isaac Newton was actuated by ideas in his search after, and final solution of the laws of gravity. The ideal tendency is a universal and irresistible force. This essay showed marked originality of thought in the writer and was very ably written.

An essay entitled "The Religion of the Inces" by Miss Myrtle Almina Northup, who was excused from reading her production, was next upon the programme.

Then came "Luther and the Reformation," an oration by Mr. Charles Edward Treman in which he gave a brief history of the state of society and the church when Luther came upon the stage to perform his part in this world's drama, the relations which existed between the elector of Saxony and Luther, after which came a sketch of Luther's life and work with contrasts of contemporary men of note. The Romish church was at the summit of its power, but full of hollow mockery. Bribes extremely prevalent and the monasteries had become the seats of corruption. Wycliff and Huss had cried out against these abuses before the time of Luther, but had not his perseverance, nor was the time in which they lived ripe for a reformation. Luther was in youth a thorough Catholic who did not wish to separate from the church, but as he became aware of the abuses which were practiced and especially the sale of indulgences, he was aroused with indignation. Even then he did not wish to separate from the church, but desired to purify it. Once determined in his views of right he did not swerve from his purpose though it led to a separation from the church. He was thoroughly in earnest and overcame all opposition. His character was contrasted with that of Erasmus, who was mild and could not overcome the obstacles in his path to reform. Luther was very passionate, but tolerant considering the prevailing intolerance of the age in which he lived. He stood up against the Pope and all the world. He is a shining example to all reformers who must not know such a word as fail, but must persevere to the end in spite of all opposition. The oration showed a deep study into the cause and moving forces in

the Reformation by the author, and it was evident from his delivery that he was fully awakened to the importance of his subject. Mary Josephine Hull then read an essay on "Sunshine" which contained many beautiful thoughts which are capable of practical application to every day life with the most beneficial results. She first related an account of the old mythological reverence for the sun as a duty and the consequent worship dedicated to it, the story of Proserpine and the probable meaning which may be derived from it. The great influence of the sun as regards all things round about us was then recounted, after which lessons in our own every day life were drawn as comparisons to the brightness and warmth of the sunshine. The essay was well written, but on account of the hall being rather noisy and the essayist speaking in a somewhat low tone of voice, the real worth of the production failed to be appreciated by a larger part of the audience.

"The Statue" was the subject of an excellent essay by Miss Mary Schermerhorn. A masterpiece of statuary from the hands of Michael Angelo was taken as an emblem of human life. It was not completed in a day but required years of patient toil, with a minutely defined ideal always before the sculptor. So human life is in its beginning, a block of unshewn marble from which we must carve our own destinies. How much better can this be done if we have constantly before us our ideal, and strive with all our might to attain it even though we encounter many difficulties.

The close attention which the audience had thus far given was relieved somewhat from the monotony of a long succession of literary productions by an Italian solo entitled "The Faithful One," sung by Miss Gusie Clark, a former student at the High school. The solo was well rendered and exhibited a wide range of voice on the part of the vocalist. Mr. G. B. Penny, Cornell '85, played the accompaniment.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Gullett followed with an essay on "America's Sweetest Ballad Singer." She delineated the life and influence of Alice Carey, picturing her childhood life in poverty, how she went to New York city, with no friends except Horace Greeley, how she gradually gained her well earned reputation there, closing with some remarks on the characteristics of her works and the thoughtful sentiments underlying them. The essayist was evidently an admirer of the subject which she had chosen and drew many thoughtful examples from her life which are well worthy of careful consideration.

Then followed an oration entitled "Labor Essential to Success," by John Jackson Burt. He ardently supported the idea that labor is a great blessing. By it man is invigorated, our very existence depends upon it; we must sail onward o'er life's ocean or sink beneath its waves. The world could have been made to supply all man's wants, but he would thereby become a degraded, uneducated creature. Some of the most brilliant intellects sink into obscurity while the constant worker rises higher and higher toward the goal of his ambition. We must be progressive not retrogressive. He who is determined to succeed will do so. Let man resolve to fulfill whatever position falls to his lot, and banish indolence from his thoughts.

The next essay on the programme, "The English People of the Ballad Days," by Miss Mary Phillips was excused from being read.

Miss Mary Eveline Heddin then read an essay on "The Economy of Cheerfulness," which was well written and was filled with beautiful sentiments. What the sun is to nature cheerfulness is to life. By cheerfulness human nature is expanded both morally and intellectually. Every cloud has a silver lining. The merchant is pleasant to his customer and thereby attracts him to the store again. A pleasant physician often does more good by his kindness than with his medicine. Sickness and even death are caused by despondency, and brooding over troubles. Sorrows borne cheerfully may not at first excite sympathy but are better in the end.

Mr. Stephen Dana Bailey came next on the programme with an oration entitled "Advance of Liberty." He traced the history of the progress of liberty from the Magna Charta down to the present time in a very vivid manner. Had he however, begun in a lower tone of voice his oration would have produced a better effect. He first produced the circumstances under which the signature to Magna Charta was wrested from John Sackland. That well known scene in the cabin of the Mayflower was noticed as another step in the advance of liberty. In colonial times in America the people had religious liberty but civil liberty had to be gained in a bloody struggle. Then followed in its side the French Revolution, both of which have had a lasting effect in the world's history.

Then followed an essay on "Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy" by Miss Mary Wood Chase. In this she spoke both of the life of the great composer and the character of the music which he had written, contrasting him with Chopin. During the course of her essay two specimens of the great musician's composing were played, the "Spring Song," and the "Consolation." The oration which appears next on the programme entitled "The True Greatness

of a Nation," by James DeWitt Munger was excused from being delivered.

Miss Emma Amanda King then read an essay on "The Cost of Distinction," which was an excellent production but space forbids making any extended notice of it. It gave striking examples of men who had obtained greatness and wealth from very small beginnings by constant labor and perseverance. The consciousness of being right however, was not to be bartered for the vain glory attained in this world.

The oration by Ransford Stevens Miller on "Louis Kossuth" was a good biographical sketch of that earnest man's life and influence both in his native country and in this. He was a marked example of what perseverance in the principles of truth and freedom can do even if the effects of one's life work do not immediately appear. The speaker held the attention of the audience well, considering the long time which they had already been in the crowded hall.

Miss Mary Linette Titus, who was the last essayist on the programme, was then announced. The subject of her production was "My Conscience not Yours." It treated at length on our consciences being our accusers, how much better are the lives of those who heed its warnings and follow its teachings. As examples, Napoleon was given as a person entirely lacking the moral element. His glory and final death in exile, were recalled. In contrast, the life of Garfield was cited, his fame and the circumstances of his death. In him the moral element reigned supreme. It was in every way an excellent essay.

The last oration was delivered by Howard Dubois Shurtler, entitled "National Pride." The main sentiment of this oration was pride as an incentive for action. It was the thing appealed to to stir men to patriotism and has been the most powerful motive which has impelled men on to greatness. It was well delivered and altogether a fine oration. All the productions were of a high order of merit and nearly approach each other in degree of merit.

Senator Esty then made a few remarks, complimenting the members of the graduating class, and speaking quite at length of the hallowed memories of the old school house now about to be torn down, after which he presented the diplomas. The semi-chorus then sang a song entitled "Fellow Passengers," when the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Munger, and the audience dismissed. The flowers which were presented to the graduates were profuse, numbering considerably over one hundred baskets and bouquets. Especially handsome were those presented by the "Clippers" to Mr. Harry Taylor.

The Hillian Banquet.

The Commencement festivities were fairly started on their way last evening by the customary Hill Banquet. The fact that a new hill deity was to be presented and also a memorial tablet was to be unveiled attracted the largest attendance for years. About nine o'clock the throng assembled in Irving Hall and nearly an hour was pleasantly passed socially. Then the line was formed to the banquet hall above Professor Brun's room and when the company was seated at the table, which was arranged in the shape of the letter T, it was found that over fifty were present. Immediately the fun began. The hill suppers are noted for their excessive jollity, and this was the most jolly of them all. After giving the Cornell yell President Boyer, '83, made a request for the banqueters to leave the spoons. Like most of the fodder they had been borrowed. By the side of each plate was a programme and as usual at hill banquets they were a study. This one was arranged on the mother goose order, and feelingly termed the "Ninth Annual Hillian Goose Chase. Omitting the poetic sentiments, the programme was as follows:

MATRON—MOTHER GOOSE.

- ORDER OF PROCESSION. 1. The butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker. 2. All the geese come in and sit down. 3. Introductory warble, by the gander-in-chief. 4. Another grand quack by the whole flock. 5. The geese remember the greatest quack of all. 6. All the geese smile as the Jack and Jill, the stewards, bring in the goodies. 7. Another grand quack by the whole flock. 8. The geese remember the greatest quack of all. 9. The geese remember the greatest quack of all. 10. The geese remember the greatest quack of all. 11. The geese remember the greatest quack of all. 12. Goslin No. 1 talks about "hill music." 13. Goslin No. 2 talks about "knee breeches." 14. Goslin No. 3 talks about "the mummy." 15. Goslin No. 4 talks about "physical wrecks." 16. Goslin No. 5 talks about "the Fen-Sea." 17. Goslin No. 6 talks about "the Fen-Sea." 18. Goslin No. 7 talks about "the mummy." 19. Goslin No. 8 talks about "physical wrecks." 20. Goslin No. 9 talks about "the Fen-Sea." 21. 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