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OUR PRIDE.

THE REALM OF THOUGHT.

Interesting Closing Exercises of the Northwest Normal School, Oregon, Missouri.

Two Peerless Programs Rendered to Crowded Houses, Thursday and Friday Evenings by the Graduating Classes.

"Commencement Day"—What a world of pleasant memories, of bright hopes and brilliant prospects are called up by these words. True it is that those bright hopes have often been blasted, and the dazzling future pictured in the vivid fancy of youth has, like "apples of Sodom," turned to ashes in after experience. But the rule is that when life has proven a failure, the individual can easily turn back the leaves of the records that tell of that wrecked life, and point to the cause of the failure in idleness, viciousness or crime; but not one solitary instance will be found where the man or woman whose life has failed of fruition, can trace his or her failure to the noble resolves and busy plans marked out on Graduation Day. It was Webster who pointed in exultation to the fact that in this broad land of ours, with a government offering the grandest opportunities to every one, "The schoolmaster is abroad" with an influence for good greater than standing armies—greater perhaps than all other agencies besides, an influence for the development of law-abiding, patriotic citizens. And our country has need for her educational institutions. Resting, as does the very life of our nation within the power and under the immediate control of the people, the place we occupy among the civilized nations of earth, must be measured by the intelligence of our citizens. Aye, more! The continued existence of our government rests largely upon the work of our schools. With a constant influx of citizens from foreign countries, all unused to our free institutions, with an enlarged territory and a constantly increasing wealth, it has been truthfully and forcibly said, "We must educate. We must educate or we must perish by our own prosperity." In view of this great need we do well to encourage by every incentive the young men and young women of our land to persevere until they have completed the work laid down in the course of study.

The influences of these closing exercises are almost immeasurable. The student whose long, tireless efforts are recognized by the faculty and friends of the institution, feels filled with new impulses for noble deeds and higher life. His fellow-students witness his triumph; note the honored recognition that is granted to him who continues to the end; realize that they will nearly not in well-doing; will win the approbation of their friends in like manner.

But even this does not measure all the good results that may flow from the yearly exercises in connection with "Commencement Day." We are all apt to grow careless and somewhat indifferent to the work of our school. Of course we all agree that the school work is important, and we want it well done. But having elected a competent board of directors and empowered them to employ a corps of teachers, we are apt to drop into the notion that the machine is started, and all we have to do is to supply the funds to keep it going. No greater error was ever indulged in; school work is not machine work, but the most difficult of all brain work; and like all mental work is aided and improved by encouragement and sympathy—to be successful as a teacher these are necessary as well as a loyal devotion of the entire time to the work, on the part of the teacher. And these public exercises awaken an interest in the minds and hearts of the patrons of the school. When this result is reached, the teacher and pupils are made glad by an expressed appreciation of their work by their friends, and when they again take up their work, it will be with a determination to improve upon all past efforts.

If there is anything in Oregon that our people are and ought to be proud of, it is the Oregon Normal School. It is indeed a credit to the city, and shows to the world the tone and character of the people who make up our community. We venture that no school in our State is in a more flourishing condition, and we are confident a more energetic corps of teachers could not be found. Always awake to the needs of the pupils, ever on the alert to find means by which to benefit the school, and always endeavoring to discover the newer and more simple methods of instruction, that the student may more easily and rapidly advance.

THE EXERCISES

In compliance with its established custom, the closing exercises of our Normal School are made a public entertainment, and on Thursday evening Sterrett's Opera House was overflowingly filled by our people to witness the annual closing exercises.

The entertainment of that evening was given by the elementary class, and the program, though lengthy, could not have been made more interesting and instructive. The students graduating in this course were: Anna Thuma, Emma Roecker, Perry Kelley, Cynthia Beeler, Sol. Meyer, Mattie Peret, Minnie Rostock and Harry B. Walker occupied the stage.

Both Prof. Kieff and his very able assistant, Miss Lizzie Morris, exerted themselves on this occasion to present a program, the superiority of which was never before presented to our people, and in full keeping with the advancement made by the pupils. To say that they succeeded admirably would be putting it mildly; everybody was pleased. Those in the audience who had sons or daughters taking part in the exercises were delighted with the manner in which they filled their respective parts on the program. And on all sides were most flattering encomiums passed upon the efficient leader and his assistant in the work of instructing.

OREGON'S FUTURE MEN AND WOMEN.

The class led by Miss Morris, entered the opera house from the south door, and marched to the stage in single file, while Philbrick's orchestra played an appropriate march. The students in company with the principle and the assistant took their seats upon the stage, which had been richly set to a parlor scene and profusely decorated with flowers.

The exercises were opened with an Orchestral March by Philbrick's orchestra followed by an earnest prayer from Rev. T. D. Roberts of the Presbyterian church, after which the Choral Union rendered "Trust in the Lord."

NORTHWEST NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING. OREGON, MO.

"THE ROAD TO FAME."

It fell to the lot of Miss Cynthia Beeler to deliver the Salutatory, and she was equal to the emergency, the reader may be assured. She chose "The Road to Fame" for her subject. Her address was evidently the result of careful study and hard work. The young graduate spoke distinctly throughout and her address made a favorable impression upon the audience. Under most unfavorable circumstances this young lady has struggled to educate herself—battling earnestly and heroically for that which cannot be taken from her—an education. Her address speaks volumes for her in this direction.

"THE DUTIES OF TO-DAY and Hopes of To-Morrow"

was an admirably delivered essay by Miss Minnie Rostock, and her distinct pronunciation of every word made her heard over the entire house, something that is seldom done in so large a crowd. She put much enthusiasm in her effort, and builded high upon the hopes of the morrow. May her hopes be fully realized.

THAT GRAND OLD MAN

"Gladstone" was an oration delivered by Harry B. Walker, one of the most promising members of the Elementary Class, and it can be truthfully said he handled his subject with much force and ability. His subject was an admirably selected one, and he treated it in a manner which indicated thought and deliberation.

The Choral Union then rendered "Friendship Love and Song."

Miss Emma Roecker chose for her subject "Self Reliance," who sustained a well earned reputation by her peerless oration. Her subject was handled with eloquence and skill. She did nobly and won merited applause.

Perry Kelly's oration was "Failures in Life," a carefully studied effort, meriting much praise. He is, doubtless a close student, and one in whom his teachers might feel proud.

A well prepared oration on "Tread Not Upon the Flowers While Gazing at the Stars," was then delivered by Miss Mattie Peret. Her effort was a very pleasing one, and shows her to be much of a thinker and her effort was full of bright thoughts and happy anticipations. The young lady acquitted herself quite creditably.

Philbrick's Orchestra then rendered a beautiful selection and the next graduate appeared.

"SUCCESS IN STUDY."

An oration by Miss Anna Thuma was an excellent subject, and showed the little lady had applied herself diligently—that it pays one to study to success—many have achieved great things in life by the right kind of study, and we are led to believe that Miss Anna's has been of that quality that neither "rusts or decays" but will insure her a reward for her diligence.

"THANATOPSIS."

A review of this beautiful piece of work was placed in the hands of Sol. Meyer, and was treated in a beautiful, thoughtful, and bewitching manner by the young man: To one who is low in spirit, William Cullen Bryant directs to Nature's teachings. She speaks a various language; has a voice of gladness for your gayer hours and glides into the darker musings with a mild and healing sympathy that drives them away before you are aware. When thoughts of bitterness come over the spirit, and the breathless darkness and the narrow house make cold chills run over you "go forth under the open sky, and list to Nature's teachings." Yet, in a short time the sun in all its course will be hoodwinked no more. Earth that nourished you shall claim your growth, to be of earth again; you shall mix with the elements; you shall be a brother to the insensible rock. The oak shall pierce thy mould. Yet, you shall not require your resting place alone, but with kings, the powerful of the earth, the good, and men of past ages—all go to one mighty sepulchre. The sun—the planets—all the infinite hosts of heaven are shining down on the graves of the dead. The dead reign all over the earth—in the wilderness—in the woods where the Oregon rolls—yet the deal sleep there! "So shall thou rest;" and what if you go out of the world, and no friends notice your departure? The world will grind on and on, just as it did; yet a'l shall leave their worldly affairs and make their bed with you.

"So live, that when thy summons come to join the innumerable caravan that moves to the pale realms of shade, where each shall take his chamber in the silent halls of death; thou go not like the quarry-slave at night, scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lie down to pleasant dreams." Ah, William Cullen Bryant, though you have put your poem in beautiful rythm, you have failed to picture to us, what real Thanatopsis is. Ah, "Sol-y" may your life ever be as it has been in the past. We hope, pray, for a beautiful life for you. Your oration was a grand one and your friends may well feel proud of your effort.

Rev. Sasseen, of the M. E church in his usual eloquent and pleasing manner then addressed the class. He spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—In behalf of all concerned, I hail and bid you a hearty God speed.

It is customary on occasions like this for some one to briefly address the outgoing class, voicing the benedictory sentiments of teachers and friends, and speak some words of caver and counsel as may be within the range of propriety. Your future path way is at merely vague, but wholly veiled from mortal vision. Of this, however, you may be assured that obstacles will bedide you that will call into exercise all your energies as never before. I am sure you will gladly accept any suggestion that may have promise of good. We shall only attempt to gather some sprigs of counsel and strewing them upon the way over which we have trodden and to preath to you, in the hope that you will derive benefit receiving impressions with christianity, sanctifying the sensibilities, the more will the desires work faint gratification in the noble works. It was never in the power of any poet, however vivid or varied his immagination, to draw an enobling effect from an incident which was selfish. To break the prison bars of self, and rise into a pure atmosphere. To think the purest thoughts we must rise above the realm of limited vision to that of refined morality. Some happy souls there are who believe that the world is advancing to a state of perfection; while others hold that there is no real progress, that what we gain in one point we lose in another, that what we have in one hand we afford to do without. Each century has been doing a part in reform. The eighteenth was a period of revolution against despotism; the nineteenth has witnessed the abolition of slavery, the dawn of the new reforms of prohibition, the enfranchisement of woman, which those who walk in the light of the twentieth century will see inaugurated. The latent virtues which have long been dormant are being brought into activity in keeping with spirit of the present age. For this men and women are organized into societies. To make progress in this career of truth and morality we need a living faith guided by the light of christianity. With the leadership of God, and not the documents of any party, which are always more or less selfish, humanity will be raised to a higher plane.

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A well prepared oration on "Americanism" was then delivered by Will H. Sterrett, a highly accomplished young man. It was an effort in keeping with the times, and spoke for him as a thinker, a ready writer and one who has the faculty of penetrating far into any subject he may choose. He too is entitled to much praise for his admirable effort.

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In a republic where all have an equal voice in the formation of law, each individual influence is felt and incorporated into an abstract personality—the State. If these are not in harmony with the spirit, law and structure of society, the whole political organism will be unnatural and deformed in its method of growth. Hence, wise and discriminate statesmanship should be exercised in the selection of material entering into and forming a part of our body social.

For a hundred years America has been the common battle ground on which have met the conflicting and opposing principles of despotic Europe. This is a common receptacle for every class and nationality. Thus we are fusing a variegated mass into a discordant unity.

Take the assassin's knife, dig deep into impoverished life and, remove superstition from her throne, plant with the seeds of infidelity and socialism, inoculate it with irrational and intoxicated communism, transfer it to America, and you produce foreignism.

Fuse these elements, transform our population into a mass of energetic, submissive, moral, protective people, imbued with the spirit of liberty, proud of the lofty tradition of the past, and hopeful of our manifest destiny, and you have Americanism.

We stand to-day on that temple of liberty, built in the blood of heroes and dedicated to the great idea of individual equality. To our hands have been committed that blood-stained heritage. We look back and see the storms and struggles out of which has arisen the great American republic with its brilliant prospects and mighty responsibilities, with its achievements that have made the hearts of the lovers of liberty throughout the world to pulsate with joy, and calls forth a harmony of soul and nature that transports us from the cold embraces of a heartless world, to sweet communion with God.

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Each is endowed with a mind, every element of which is linked in the great chain connecting the human and divine.

The mind is an instrument of divine mechanism given to man. The skillful performer will so manipulate his instrument as to conserve unity and produce harmony. The unskillful will give naught but discord. It is of discord all the world is now groaning, and the fault of self-love but of selfishness. One stimulates our nature for the attainment of the highest end and the other pushes all the faculties to subservance and is the parent of all evil. Use appetites, or desires serve self, rather than the basis of a higher moral activity. From the over-indulgence of appetites we get intemperance, the bane of home, enemy of all virtue and good. Through too great a desire for property we have those outrages on society, the bandit and defaulter. Take desire is the enigma of economists. The accumulation of vast amounts of wealth is at the basis of most the revolutions of earth. This produces the vast extremes, luxury and poverty. History is replete with those who have made power the highest aim in life. Institutions and nations in the pursuit of their selfish aims have disregarded the rights of others. They have annulled the great principle that the nearer man models his laws after those of the divine, the greater will be their perfection. Their force has been arbitrary and their means the most violent. It sacrificed three hundred thousand lives to take a Moscow. It made desolate the homes of seven hundred thousand people to destroy a Carthage, and all for self glory. Whenever selfishness becomes the ruling principle of an individual his influence for good is eclipsed. When it becomes the ruling principle of a nation it will fail as did Rome because it was built upon the too narrow basis of Latin nationality. When self is made of prime importance it is a monarch the most tyrannic and arbitrary. The "Good" and "Beautiful" may have an important place. But if this power be greatest they will succumb to whatever will accomplish the end. This pandemer of the moral and social world is the originator of most the ills to which flesh is heir. The slightest breeze to the most violent hurricanes that shake society to its very base, has its birth in selfishness. For all this Christianity is a remedy. Socially we have powers that are capable of acting disinterestedly, and the well-being of society necessitates their activity. We are born into society and are obliged to contribute to its well being. This duty is often considered as belonging to others than ourselves. But as we contribute to the happiness of others the same will on our own behalf be increased. That a disregard for the welfare of others has its revenge on the person we have as an example in Blennerhassett, whose talent and ability might have made him an honor and a blessing to his native country, Ireland. But he possessed her in the time of her trouble and fled to an island of the Ohio to pursue his own selfish desire of pleasure. Retribution followed. He became a dishonor, not only to the land of his nativity, but to that of his adoption. This verifies the statement of that eminent orator who said, "Too great a sense of the value of subordinate interest may be the very source of its danger as well as the certain ruin of interests of a superior order. Genius and talent may reach the goal of their ambition—self-aggrandizement—and thereby secure the passing fame." But those who may be classed under this head cannot constitute the truly great for "to be good or great in the highest sense one must be great enough to be above self." In those whom we love to honor this element is entirely wanting. That philanthropy should be connected with self praise or reward would be an absurdity. That heroism would be looking forward to a meed of praise would be a contradiction. If then in reaching these great ennobling principles this element must be dropped, why should it be encouraged in the more common-place affairs.

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Take the assassin's knife, dig deep into impoverished life and, remove superstition from her throne, plant with the seeds of infidelity and socialism, inoculate it with irrational and intoxicated communism, transfer it to America, and you produce foreignism.

Fuse these elements, transform our population into a mass of energetic, submissive, moral, protective people, imbued with the spirit of liberty, proud of the lofty tradition of the past, and hopeful of our manifest destiny, and you have Americanism.

We stand to-day on that temple of liberty, built in the blood of heroes and dedicated to the great idea of individual equality. To our hands have been committed that blood-stained heritage. We look back and see the storms and struggles out of which has arisen the great American republic with its brilliant prospects and mighty responsibilities, with its achievements that have made the hearts of the lovers of liberty throughout the world to pulsate with joy, and calls forth a harmony of soul and nature that transports us from the cold embraces of a heartless world, to sweet communion with God.

The Orchestra then favored the audience with a beautiful selection.

Miss Maude McKnight then addressed the audience on "A Giant Evil" a very brilliant and well studied oration. She is a young lady of much ability, and ready command of language. Her effort was a charming one and won her enviable laurels. Miss Maud is a good thinker, as well as writer.

A GIANT EVIL.

The inscription on the temple of Apollo at Delphos, "Know Thyself," should be engraved on every heart. The desire of knowledge is inherent in the mind. To understand the law of our being necessitates a knowledge of self and the laws of education. The science which analyzes our mental and moral constitution reveals the same gravitating law that governs the stars in their course, and traces its application to every member of the human family.

Each is endowed with a mind, every element of which is linked in the great chain connecting the human and divine.

The mind is an instrument of divine mechanism given to man. The skillful performer will so manipulate his instrument as to conserve unity and produce harmony. The unskillful will give naught but discord. It is of discord all the world is now groaning, and the fault of self-love but of selfishness. One stimulates our nature for the attainment of the highest end and the other pushes all the faculties to subservance and is the parent of all evil. Use appetites, or desires serve self, rather than the basis of a higher moral activity. From the over-indulgence of appetites we get intemperance, the bane of home, enemy of all virtue and good. Through too great a desire for property we have those outrages on society, the bandit and defaulter. Take desire is the enigma of economists. The accumulation of vast amounts of wealth is at the basis of most the revolutions of earth. This produces the vast extremes, luxury and poverty. History is replete with those who have made power the highest aim in life. Institutions and nations in the pursuit of their selfish aims have disregarded the rights of others. They have annulled the great principle that the nearer man models his laws after those of the divine, the greater will be their perfection. Their force has been arbitrary and their means the most violent. It sacrificed three hundred thousand lives to take a Moscow. It made desolate the homes of seven hundred thousand people to destroy a Carthage, and all for self glory. Whenever selfishness becomes the ruling principle of an individual his influence for good is eclipsed. When it becomes the ruling principle of a nation it will fail as did Rome because it was built upon the too narrow basis of Latin nationality. When self is made of prime importance it is a monarch the most tyrannic and arbitrary. The "Good" and "Beautiful" may have an important place. But if this power be greatest they will succumb to whatever will accomplish the end. This pandemer of the moral and social world is the originator of most the ills to which flesh is heir. The slightest breeze to the most violent hurricanes that shake society to its very base, has its birth in selfishness. For all this Christianity is a remedy. Socially we have powers that are capable of acting disinterestedly, and the well-being of society necessitates their activity. We are born into society and are obliged to contribute to its well being. This duty is often considered

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The worm, the canker and the grief
Remain alone.

You seek, sincerely I am sure, the ideal life, then let me suggest as fundamental

EDUCATION.

Since that, in its completest sense is developing and harmonizing all the powers of body, mind and soul, that the whole being may be prepared for the whole period of time, and eternity. In brief the fullest development, the highest culture for the greatest usefulness to the race, and the supremest glory of God. Perhaps this might be more concisely formulated, Christian Education. This rescues a mere secular, and still more a superficial education. I would warn you against temptations, of business, domestic alliances, want of means, time, or any thing, other than God's Providence from diverting your effort in getting a thorough education. The world and lovers too can wait, for they have no claim upon you, until you are "thoroughly furnished" in this regard. As a step to this I mention

HEALTH.

Of this be careful. Fashion, especially with females, is wonderfully exhaustive, paleness of cheek is polite, ruddiness is vulgar, but good sense says health, robustness, good appetites, steady nerves are amiable qualities. These by cleanliness, temperate habits, plain food and sensible clothing. The seed of disease are often sown in early life, at the shrine of fashion, in thoughtless imprudence and vain amusements. A healthy mind needs a healthy body, both ought to go together, each need the other, one supplements the other. The wagon is motionless without the team, the engine can not propel a stranded or sunken vessel.

BE OBSERVING.

Both nature and society keep open doors and uplifted windows for the mind's outlook. The five senses are prospectors to ransack heaven and earth for knowledge. By these we touch electric wires that quiver and sing with messages. Some are too stupid, others too lazy or unexcited to explore and gather from every source, but those do have failures and fatness. The bee seeks honey in every flower; obscure paths often lead into delightful treats.

COMPANIONS

are potent and willing educators. Choose those who are wiser than yourself. On is man is as well as known by the company they keep. Associate with pigs and you will learn to wallow, and love to be filthy. The saloon, dance hall, card table and the rendezvous of libertines—but how? Do not ask "what harm they do"—but what good they do?" Life is too short and time too valuable to be frittered away in idle employment.

READ GOOD BOOKS.

A few well-read are better than many superficially. Keep and consult them as you would an old and tried friend. Gather a good library. It need not be large or costly. Such an one is within the reach of all. The danger is exclusive newspaper and periodical literature. Something must be read to furnish an entertaining and instructive table talk. A prominent feature in that table talk is current events. Yet the habit is formed, and a good solid book becomes dry, insipid and incomprehensible.

BE INDUSTRIOUS

Except for wise and necessary recreation. Idleness is not only a vice, but a crime, a deadly foe to every virtue. Success comes at the expense of hard and constant work and close attention to details. It means aggressiveness. This is the order of nature, the law of God, the condition of health, vigor, virtue and competency.

BE SOCIAL.

In Society is an organization. Each member should be tributary to all others. Dunces may do to set up in a shop window to show clothes, but they are out of place in society. Be genial, kind, affable, communicative, sympathetic. This is a rare flower, one of great beauty and use, and should be universally sought. Add to this

CONCENTRATION

Great scaps is disastrous. A wise general centers his forces upon a single point of attack. "Jack at all trades," is perfection in none. I once knew two brothers, the eldest was brilliant—but he was called "a genius." He knew a great deal, and could do many things, but he achieved nothing. The other was awkward, unpromising and dunce-like, but he applied himself to a single line of action by which he reached almost the highest greatness of usefulness. "Horace," said a teacher in a little New England school, "Why do your gaze in the fire-place?" "I am counting the brick," was the reply, provoking both laughter in both teacher and pupils, but not one appreciated the wonderful mathematical talent that was developing in that brain, nor the future chief of American journalism. Finally

BE RELIGIOUS.

This after all is the "bond of perfectness," the crown giving all others dignity and glory; without which education, simply in a seminar sense, is an impious mockery. Seek first the Kingdom of Heaven and all these things shall be added." "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." Do your whole duty; reason life's current flows by and serve your Lord. He is an unfailing friend. Let your life be a perpetual flow from streams of sacred influences, shaping and controlling human destiny and your graduation at last takes place from the High School, and upon your diplomas, written in letters of light and beauty, will appear the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant—enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

The diplomas were then presented in a most happy style by Miss Lizzie Morris, ass stant principal, who has, during her stay among us, given most eminent satisfaction to the patrons and pupils, and we trust she may be re-employed for another year:

As I have set before this evening listening to your intellectual drinking cup, many wholesome hours you have spent in preparing yourselves for life's conflict, my mind's eye has penetrated the veil into the dim and distant future and had a mental realization of your hopes and aspirations.

All of you wish to be true men and women; your very presence here on this occasion corroborates this statement. For the school room does not complete the life of usefulness and pleasure, but it is a place of preparation for active, earnest life work. You have labored most earnestly in this course for the past two years and now you are to receive your reward for these exercises. No one, except those who have gone along the path, knows the thought, work and ambitious longing required, to conquer even an elementary education. Let me assure you that the grandest paying investment any one can make in this life, is to invest heavily in intellect.

You had a course of study to pursue and you have nearly energy toward its accomplishment. And when an arduous task is finished, by self imposed individual effort, how the mind is strengthened and inspired to higher attainments. Let this development be carried on, education is the foundation of all true worth, every day's work that has for its end the proper training of the mind, adds a solid stone to the remainder of the structure, which will last long after storms of ages. No flaws in the way of misspent time should enter into the composition of the edifice, lest these should weaken the strong wall and endanger its stability. Time is precious, to create the best results time is too precious to be squandered. It must be closely economized in the acquisition of knowledge; because knowledge is power, and power controls the world.

The strong, active and vigorous will be the successful in the intellectual race, the course of which has a constant, upward inclination, and the top is not reached until the summit of the hill of science is reached.

Those who remain on the lower level, like vegetation at the foot of the mountain, where many plants have sprung up and grown luxuriant, but in quality similar. Thus wonderful product is in your own hands. One and angel might court. Let nothing defeat you in such a glorious achievement. Please look a moment at

THE FIELD.

Comprehensively it is the world, but specifically it is America—being Americans you will remain so, only more intensely. In this age of steam and electricity, both continents are to be studied. You see this is cosmopolitan in comprehension, and sixty millions in volume, doubling at the present ratio in less than thirty years. You may live to see one hundred millions; children now entering school may see two hundred millions, their children five hundred millions and their grand children a thousand million, a population almost as large as that of the globe. The question presses for an answer. What kind of people are these likely to be? The solution of which will depend upon the educational forces of the next half century, and in all probability the decisive results within the next twenty years. Immeasurable responsibilities are already upon the teachers, and will only increase as time goes on. Some things are already pretty well assured, the English language will be the language of the globe, the old flag will wave then as now, the same form of government will be maintained, the intellectual, scientific, and mechanical civilization will be vastly more developed, and by the natural gravitation of these forces to this country, America will be the

HEAD OF THE RACE.

The moral factor is the doubtful one. It is to be hoped it will be Evangelical Protestantism, that which has made this nation what it is. Should this fade out or be subordinated, then will the great American nation be no more, for it is rests upon the triune pillars, the school, the Sabbath and the Bible, these upon the family, and upon this private virtue, all of which are already under desperate fire by enemies intrenched in this country, executing the decrees of foreign despots. To save them the conflict will be long and desperate. Into this contest you are to go. It will be a death struggle, but gird yourself thoroughly to

CONQUER OR DIE.

Your weapons are to be ideas coined out of your own brains and used skillfully and rapidly. A sling with David's skill is more than a match for Saul in clumsy Armor. Banish the thought that pleasure or even enterpr