

Lebanon Advertiser.



Wm. M. Breslin, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1899.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL: Richardson L. Wright, of Philadelphia.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL: John Rowe, of Franklin County.

The New York Tribune claims Hickman, the member of Congress from the Chester District, in this State, as a Republican.

The same gentleman figures as a signer of the call for the bogus Convention to meet in Harrisburg on the 12th of April.

Messrs. Montgomery, of the Washington district, and Schwartz, of the Berks, are classified with the Democrats.

The Harrisburg Patriot says, "that both the latter, but particularly Montgomery, are acting energetically and sincerely with the Democracy, so far as we know."

The Legislature, it is supposed, will adjourn about the middle of April.

The members have not yet reduced their salary to \$500 for the session, nor is it likely that they will.

"Big talk and little cider" is a strong plank in the platform of the opposition party.

We suggest the propriety of our taxpayers, this fall, not to vote for any man for the Legislature who is not pledged to vote for a reduction to \$500 of the salary of the members.

At present members receive \$700.

A man named George Felger, employed for several years past as a watchman in the Middletown Bank, has lately been discovered robbing the institution of large sums of money—from \$1000 to \$2,000.

Upon the detection of his guilt, he made restitution and left the place.

Until his conviction of the robbery he was generally esteemed as a strictly honest business man, and had obtained prominent positions in several religious societies.

The "State of Europe" receives considerable attention in the minds of statesmen and diplomatists at the present time.

The Americans will consider the propriety of its annexation to our Union immediately after the Cuba question is settled.

The gubernatorial contest in Virginia is waxing quite warm, both candidates having taken the stump.

The democratic candidate is Hon. John Letcher, and the opposition Hon. Wm. L. Goggins.

Goggins is evidently an intense hater of poor Democrats, and a warm friend of the negroes, judging from the fact that he makes, as an issue, the comparative merits and character of Negroes and Democrats.

Gen. Wm. H. Keim, of Reading, is spoken of as the opposition candidate for Surveyor General.

The trial of Mr. Sickles for the killing of Key will commence on Monday next, April 4.

The Legislature has before it a bill relative to the removal of the seat of government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. It will not become a law.

The Pennsylvania Canal will be opened for navigation on the 1st of April.

The Suter trial.—The trial of Lewis Suter on the second indictment was brought up before the District Court, Philadelphia, week before last.

The trial lasted during the week up to Friday morning, when the case was given to the jury.

The Judge charged the jury pointedly against the defendant, saying that, in his opinion, the case was so clear that there could be no doubt whatever of his guilt.

The jury unable to agree, came into Court on Saturday morning, and again on Monday morning; but the Judge being unwilling to discharge them, each time directed them again to retire for further deliberation.

On Tuesday morning the jury again came into Court, and repeated their request, stating that there was no possibility of their agreement, whereupon they were discharged by the Court, and the defendant held for trial on the third indictment. It is understood that the jury stood five for conviction, and seven for acquittal.

The Governor has vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature incorporating the Chestnut and Walnut streets Railway Company, of Philadelphia.

The bill subsequently passed by a two-thirds vote over the Governor's veto. The bill to alter the districts of the Supreme Court, and fix them permanently in Philadelphia and Pittsburg has been killed in the Senate.

Public Amusements.—The opposition convention to meet at Harrisburg, on the 12th or 13th (?) of April. It should be the 1st.

Our opposition friends, from time immemorial, have been trying to steal the name of the Democrats.

They have at last come out boldly and openly and assumed it, thus cabraging what does not belong to them.

Dissatisfied with the honest and straightforward proceedings of the late Democratic State convention, they have the assurance to call a "Democratic" Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 12th of April, for the nomination of candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to endorse Governor Packer, whom the Democratic convention refused to endorse.

In this deceptive trick they are aided by a number of individuals, who, claiming to be Democrats, have, nevertheless, for several years past openly opposed the Democratic tickets and voted the opposition.

In the companionship of such bogus Democrats the opposition, no doubt, think of being successful in the stealing of our name, but the upshot of the affair will prove that the name of "Democrat" only goes where the true principles lead the way.

Many of the names attached to the call for the Convention of the 12th of April, we recognize as old stagers who attempted to disorganize the Democratic party under the leadership of Gen. Cameron some years ago.

The party then was triumphant without them, and in spite of them, and will be again. "It may be borne down by treason, by disappointed office seekers, and by mercenaries in the pay and alliance of the opposition, but it cannot be killed while our Republican institutions live.

N. B.—For the call of the Convention, see any of the opposition papers of the state, in which it is only and exclusively published.

The late Democratic Convention did not censure or condemn Gov. Packer, but simply refused to pass a resolution endorsing his State policy.

The Convention would not have said a word against him, but when the resolution was forced upon it by the Governor's friends, they were compelled to vote, and did so in accordance with the wishes of the great body of their constituents.

When this is borne in mind, it will readily show that the disorganizers have no grounds at all for their present action, other than their desire to disturb and divide the party.

They sought the opportunity, not only to cut loose from the Democratic party, but would stab it to the vitals before leaving.

Their leaving is a "good riddance of bad rubbish," but the blow they contemplated has passed by harmless.

The large body of them voted against us, not only last fall, but for years past, so that the "blazing defection" cannot weaken us, but on the contrary show us how we stand, and arouse our friends to the necessity of action if we desire success in the future.

The secret treachery of the disorganizers was of great service to the opposition, but their open hostility causes no fears of the future to the Democratic party.

The Supreme Court of this State has affirmed the decision of Judge Higgins, of Schuylkill county, declaring the removal of J. K. Krewson from the office of County School Superintendent, and the appointment in his stead of W. A. Field, by the State Superintendent, an illegal act.

Mr. Krewson is therefore fully reinstated in office as School Superintendent of Schuylkill county.

Dr. Curvin, the Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, at Harrisburg, in his last annual report, calls attention to a subject which merits the special consideration of all to whose care the rearing and education of children are committed.

He condemns the forcing system of education, "which seeks to make mental paragons of the young children of the Commonwealth, even at the risk of dwarfing their physical nature and destroying their vitality."

The mania prevailing for too much study and too little exercise for young children is among the most active agencies in producing insanity, according to his theory.

The Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference commenced its sessions in Philadelphia, on Wednesday of last week.

The third day was rather an exciting one, the subject of slavery having been introduced, which led, as it always does, to personalities and ill-feeling.

From the reports of the Committee, we judge the affairs of the Conference, both financial and spiritual to be in a very thriving condition.

We shall publish, next week, a full list of the appointments.

The States, the Washington organ of Judge Douglas, said last week, while the Judge was in Washington, in reference to those who are in the movement for the opposition convention at Harrisburg, on the 12th of April: "They act upon calculations of selfish expediency, and have deliberately resolved to take refuge in the bosom of the Black Republican party."

Quite a number of the names attached to the call for the opposition State Convention of the 12th of April, were placed there without the consent or knowledge of the owners.

That of Daniel Pottier, Esq., of Reading, is one of them.

A Succinct History of the German Language.

For the Lebanon Advertiser.

Profund Philologists unanimously admit, that the German which proceeded from the original language of man, and is the Stamm Sprache, the primitive of the Gothic, the Frank, the Saxon, is the oldest, the purest and the most refined of the living languages, and excels in flexibility, potency and eloquence most modern tongues.

Its origin and formative history with its progressive development, cover a period of two thousand years, and which may be divided into seven Sub periods, each marking an epoch in the development, improvement, and refinement of the Language and Literature of the Germans, who are justly proud of the antiquity and originality of their noble tongue.

I. The Germano-Gothic Period; II. The Frankish period; III. The Minne-Singer Period; IV. The Medieval-Minne-Singer Period; V. The Period of the Revival of Literature; VI. The Period of conflicting opinions; VII. The Golden Period of the German Language, and Literature.

I. THE GERMANO-GOTHIC PERIOD, of 833 years, from the first appearance of the Germanic tribes B. C. 115 to Charlemagne, A. D. 768.

Long before the Romans crossed the Alps, the Teutons or ancient Germans had been singing their war songs in the forests, which songs were handed down to their descendants, at this day, can understand.

The voice of reliable tradition, confirmed by philological research declares that centuries before the rude Gothic was heard on the banks of the ancient Elbe, the Rhine, and the Danube, it was spoken on the shores of the Caspian, and along the Aral Sea of Asia. It is universally conceded that the German is the primitive language of a very ancient, aboriginal, pure, unadulterated, and mighty race, divided into several tribes, that emigrated from Asia, at a remote period, to seek new seats of abode in Europe, where they finally settled, occupying the middle of that country, from the Frozen Ocean to the Alps.

The early history, the origin, and the primitive dwelling places of the Germanic race, are enveloped in obscurity. Herodotus, who died 413 B. C. in his History, says that the Scythians dwelt on the banks of the Don, the ancient Tanais of Russia; and, he makes some interesting statements touching their customs, and pursuits; and, gives some words of their language. The little that he communicates, would seem to settle the point, that these Scythians were the ancestors of the Germans.—Wirk, I. 260; Schönbauer, 35.

We have very little positive knowledge of the Germanic tribes who wandered, warred, and conquered for centuries, prior to 130, or 115, B. C. At the beginning of this period, we form a near acquaintance with them, through the Great Contest that began B. C. 113, when the Cimbric and Teutonic appeared on the frontiers of Italy, and who in their repeated incursions, made full proof of their valor and strategy—preserving till Rome's imperial throne was prostrated; Gaul, Spain, Italy and Britain were subdued by the ancient Germans, i. e. "Lords of the Spear."

As to the origin, the name, of those, the history of whose language, it is proposed to give, a diversity of opinions prevail. According to Tacitus, the name is derived from Teutico. He says: Celebrant carminibus antiquis, quodnum apud illos memoria et analium genus est, Teuticonem Deum, terra editum, et filium, Mannum cognomenque condidit. i. e. In their ancient songs, which are their only annals, or records, they celebrate the God Teutico, spring from the earth, and his son Mannus, as the origin (father) and founders of their race.—De Moribus Germaniarum, c. 2.

Uplias derives the name from Thuidia, a Gothic word, which signifies nations. Others from an imaginary, common progenitor, Teut, or Teut, from which the adjective Teutic, a contraction of Teutisch, is formed. This primitive word, of various orthography, Dhood, Thoot, Deota, Deed, Diet, Thydi, Dieth, Teut, occurs at a very early period, as a generic name of all Germanic tribes; for, as early as 229 B. C. Pythias, the Greek philosopher, who sailed from Marseilles, and who visited Uplias, France, to the Amber coast, and who was the first that gave an account of the northern coast of Germany, and its inhabitants, found the entire coast of the Baltic inhabited by Teutones. The meaning of the word Teut, is somewhat uncertain; but, various relics of ancient Germanic render it probable, that it signifies "Nation," or "appertaining, or belonging to a nation." This is Adalgis's opinion. Adalgis suggests that the Deutch received from their Gallic neighbors, the name German; compounded of Ger and Mann, words still found, with various significations, in such relics of ancient Celtic, as are still extant, and signify, Warrior-men. Caesar called the Germans, i. e. Lords of the Spear. They were also called Gots, a name, however, applied alike to all the tribes and nations that assisted in the overthrow of the Romans. Kohlrausch, 66.

The Germanic Gothic Period is alike distinguished for the great migration of nations, which contributed so much to the development of the German language, and the highly influential event, the introduction of Christianity among the Germans. As early as the second century, the Christian religion having penetrated the province of Gaul, it passed thence into Germany, with its ameliorating power.—Moshelm, II. 66.

It lies in its very nature, that the introduction of this formative power of God should have wrought a change, among the people, which, "though as a rude lump," rough in manners, and unenlightened, had never, as other nations had, grovelled in indolence and bestial sensuality, but, who had ever occupied its active and discursive mind in deeds of valor and enterprise, and possessed, in the songs of their bards, a native literature, grand even in rudeness, and that exerted on their own character, and that of their literature, a mighty and regenerating influence.—Reynold.

As the legitimate result of the introduction of Christianity, Literature assumed a new, an improved aspect. Uplias, or Wullid, bishop of the Mosco-Goths, from A. D. 360 to 380, translated the Bible into Gothic, the language spoken by the people on the coast of the Black Sea. Part of his translation is still extant, and has again been republished within the last two years. The Goths along the Baltic were a branch of the Sueti, or Althmanni, and one of the principal tribes of this Germanic race.

It may be interesting to present the reader, a specimen of the language of Uplias. The German scholar need not be told, that it is the Lord's prayer in Gothic.

Attan thur th in himna, wechnai waija thein. Quims thindassus theins waitraih waija theins, we in himin alia airith. Hliff asarona thans sintina giff una himnagada. Jah aflet una thans sintina sijnana swarwa jah wite afletana thans sintina sijnana swarwa. Jah in brigais una in frainibujai akletet una in thamma ubil in unte thein ist thindanger akletet jah thamma jah wulluna in swinwa, nain.

It must be interesting to all Christians, who claim Germany to be the land of their fathers, to know that the first written work which belongs to the Literature of the Germanic race, is a translation of the Bible, and that the Literature of Germany, as will be shown in the sequel, received, many hundred years afterwards, a new impulse, whose glorious developments are still in an uninterrupted progress, from a second translation of the same book, in the language of modern Germany.

Saint Boniface or Winfrid, of Essex, England, the Apostle of the Germans, travelled, about A. D. 716, through many parts of Germany to convert

The headless. He labored successfully, from 718 to 753, with unobscured courage, in the cause of Christianity.

In Franconia, says Kohlrausch, in Thuringia, and in the Rhine, among the Saxons and Frisii, he zeal planted the divine doctrine; and while he introduced and established the christian worship, so humanizing to the masses, he collected the communities into villages, and thus laid a foundation for towns. Boniface was a man of true courage, of untiring perseverance, contending against the rude disposition, by the sword of faith. He overturned their altars, cut down their sacred oaks, beneath which they sacrificed to their gods. He left nothing undone to improve the temporal, the intellectual, and the spiritual condition of the people among whom he labored during thirtysix years, to promote their general good.

In this period The life of Christ, written by Saint Isidore, who died A. D. 440, was translated into German, as was also, the Regula of Saint Benedict, by Kero, the monk. The introduction of the Latin letter belongs to this period. In the tenth and eleventh centuries, as will be shown more fully in the sequel, the Runic gave way to the Roman character; although, with the migrations of the Goths to Italy and Spain, their writings also passed among all Gothic nations, and was generally understood, if not used, until the ninth century. The Gothic language, which was the first that attained some degree of regularity, perished along with the nation that spoke it.

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A good NAME.—A good name is above all price.

Have you not found it so, young man, whose well-known virtues have placed you in a position which you occupy with feelings of commendable pride?

And you whose fame has been the target of envious tongues, have not you seen a good name to be the only breeze that is impervious to the poisoned shafts of calumny?

Gold and talent, what are these without character? A light to render darkness visible; a guiding, which, by contrast, makes the substance more revolting! Cherish it, then,