

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2, 1890.

What He Can See It.

We confess to a feeling of satisfaction that Judge Black can find so much good in Garfield's character that is imperceptible to those who judge him from his deeds. We would be gratified if we could believe that he was a man of honest intentions, though they be of the kind that he is paved with, as the judge admits. We cannot ourselves believe this, but we nevertheless rejoice that others do. It would be a bad thing, indeed, if everybody considered a man to be corrupt who has been nominated for the presidency. Every voter will make up his mind for himself as to the character of the candidates and very likely many of them will be induced to accept Judge Black's estimate of Garfield. It is not likely to help him in these votes any more than would the general estimate of him held in Democratic circles. The judge may be right; he certainly has had better means of judging than most of us. He declares that his knowledge of the man is intimate. The world personally knows him at a distance, but thinks itself justified in withholding the charity of judgment would be against him of dishonesty in his Credit Mobilier dealings. A man must so live as to recommend himself to the good opinion of the world at large as well as to the judgment of his intimate associates. It especially is of little benefit to a public man to be approved only by his particular friends. Whether due to Garfield's dishonesty or only to his weakness, his connection with Oakes Ames has justly forfeited to him the world's good opinion. Judge Black reads the same facts under the light of a personal knowledge which diminishes to him their turpitude. He does not change the facts, and it may be that his conception of them is unduly modified by friendship, rather than ours by prejudice. We would be more willing to accept his judgment if he would explain Garfield's conduct in the DeGolyer matter. We do not observe that he has attempted to do this, and yet it is quite as difficult to reconcile it with Garfield's honesty as his Credit Mobilier conduct. The facts in that case are few and undisputed. Garfield while chairman of the appropriation committee, which provides the funds for the Districts of Columbia expenditures, accepted a fee of five thousand dollars to put upon the city of Washington a large debt for a worthless pavement; and he did nothing to earn that fee, as he declares, but to recommend the contract to Shepherd. In doing this he does not seem to have been seduced by a desire to aid his party or his friends; his "weakness" was for making money; and not a very great deal of it. He does not appear to have been a dear man to buy; but that scarcely makes him less guilty.

Log Cabin and Hard Cider.

Political managers are very short-sighted who act upon the assumption of John Cessna's circular that "most of the laboring men of the country vote through their eyes," and who think that candidates can be elected simply by such a hullabaloo and spectacular effort as that of the campaign of 1840 and 1844. We are living in a different time from that, and even "laboring men" have learned something since the days when a log cabin on wheels was supposed to be a political argument. The older residents of Lancaster county know as well as anybody what has effected these changes. Communities into which daily mails now take the evening and morning newspapers were then scantily served by an itinerant messenger who came once a week, and the political information which he brought was but vague and fragmentary. The stump orator of to-day, standing at the Golden Gate or in Boston, is nearer to the people of the interior rural districts than was the campaigner of those days in their county town. Little that is said worth reporting is withheld for more than a week at most, nowadays, from the most distant points in the well-settled states. Few families are without a weekly newspaper, many take several, even of opposing political professions; and few unacquainted with the facts would believe how many neighbors of differing opinions exchange their papers and read diligently the other side of the question. Political argument is weighed, digested and resolved by a large class of independent people; even those who become firmer in the faith can show better reason for it than when they rallied around the log cabin and the coon skin symbols. A little noise and music and fireworks seem to be still necessary, but they do not go very far toward carrying elections.

"Jack Herr" Coming.

There seems to be an especial fitness in the Republicans bringing A. J. Herr, of Harrisburg, to this city, to open their campaign for the election to the Legislature of a candidate instructed in advance to vote for Matthew Stanley Quay. Mr. Herr was the counsel for the friends of Mr. Quay who got into trouble by their attempts to bribe members of the Legislature to vote for the iniquitous, thieving four million riot law bill, which had "two millions in it for the railroad company and two millions for the boys." Mr. Herr, failing to acquit them before an incorruptible judge and a jury of their own peers, continued to be their counsel before a tribunal of which Mr. Quay, who has been the leader of the lobby pressing the bill, was the moving spirit. As might have been expected he met with better success, and, thanks to Mr. Quay's potency, the jail doors had hardly closed on his convicts before they were opening to let in the pardons. For his valuable services Mr. Quay is selected as the Republican candidate for United States senator. The corruption fund did its work in this city at least, and Mr. Demuth is a candidate for Legislature, instructed to vote for Quay for United States senator. Quite properly "Jack" Herr comes to help him along. Meanwhile the Democracy will present upon their platform here a gentleman who helped to convict the rebel bill bribers.

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The Examiner and other Republican papers profess to regard Judge Black as high authority concerning Garfield's fitness for the presidency, and parade daily before their readers a single sentence of Judge Black's letter to Col. McClure, torn from the qualifying context. It will not be expected that our contemporary will republish the Press reporter's interview with Judge Black but can it be induced to print Judge Black's "but's" side by side with his "ifs"? Here are a few of both: "If he will carry the principles which regulate his private life into his public conduct, he would make the best chief magistrate we have ever had." "But, in politics he gives to his party the key to his conscience," "at his party's command he would help on the oppression and brutal policy against the South." "I heard him declare that no officer of the army could trample on the constitution without laying perjury on his soul, and yet he went into the House at the direction of his party, struck down the constitution and insulted the corpse by kicking it." "If there is a man in this country who is an anti-protectionist, that man is Garfield. I know it, and I know he stood up for his principles in his own district when he was urged to declare himself. He said he was not a protectionist, and though they might vote against him he would stand on his convictions." "If he allowed 'his devotion to party to overcome his personal convictions. Why, don't you remember that Garfield was put on the ways and means committee to balance Kelly—an anti-protectionist against a protectionist?" "If General Garfield would carry his private convictions into his political action, he would be as good a Democrat as I am."

VOTERS should attend to the payment of their taxes themselves. Some courts of the state hold that this is essential and that the tax paid by committees is void and will not entitle the holder of such receipt to vote. It is only fair and patriotic, as well as a reasonable precaution, for voters to attend to this duty for themselves. The collector for this city sits nightly to receive taxes and every voter should visit him and get his own receipt.

PERSONAL.

"Treat woman like a splendid flower," says BOB INKSPOLL. "So do. I have planted mine," says a widower who has buried three wives.

Prince BISMARCK, at Kissingen, following the advice of his physicians, indulges in afternoon naps. The prince is a great eater and worker, though a poor sleeper.

The congregation of the Rev. JOHN JASPER, at Richmond, has grown so large that a division is to be amicably made. Bro. Jasper is the reasoner who maintains that "the sun do move."

The latest gossip concerning EMMA THURBY is to the effect that her marriage engagement with Gillig of the American exchange in London has been broken and that she will return to America in October for the coming concert season.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS is described by the Boston Courier as riding up Mount Wachusett and meeting on the summit a friend who addressed him thus: "Well, Mr. Phillips, I never expected to meet you so near heaven as this." "You never will again," Mr. Phillips retorted dryly.

When GAMBETTA delivers a speech he pronounces two hundred and thirty to two hundred and forty words a minute. An ordinary speaker pronounces only about one hundred and eighty words in the same time. Lord Macaulay used to pronounce three hundred and thirty words in a minute.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Indian children at the school at Carlisle barracks, display special aptitude for drawing and writing, and some of the boys acquire skill in penmanship after three months instruction.

The total receipts of Philadelphia for 1890, are placed at \$12,504,647.67 of which \$9,512,869.36 have already been collected, and for 1891, are estimated at \$12,000,000. The total expenses from August 1, 1890, to December 31, 1891, are figured at \$19,587,598.30, and the amount raised by taxation at \$8,267,761.70.

The Philadelphia board of health have requested the board of education not to admit into the public schools children who have not been vaccinated. It has offered the services of its vaccine physicians to determine what pupils have not been vaccinated, and for that purpose has instructed the physicians to attend the opening of the schools in their districts.

Ir Tammany and anti-Tammany units on the Congressional tickets, as they probably will now, the following, it is understood, will be "the state," in New York city: Fifth district, General Burko; sixth, B. S. Cox; seventh, James Daley; eighth, Alfred Wagstaff; ninth, Abram S. Hewitt; tenth, Fernando Wood, and eleventh, Elijah Ward.

The Lebanon county Republicans resolved that their presidential candidate is "sound on the principles of protecting American industry," and in the next breath unqualifiedly approved the course in Congress of Hon. John W. Killinger, who declined to support Garfield for speaker because he was not sound on the principles of protecting American industry.

Our private information from Indiana, received from reliable sources, confirms the advice from New York to the Philadelphia Times. Indiana is safe Mr. English knows his business and has attended to it. He declares that there is no possible doubt of Indiana, and that if all "doubtful" states are as safe as it Hancock may begin to write his inaugural message. Mr. Barnum does not hunt with a brass band. But the solemn, truthful fact is that Ohio is more likely to go Democratic in October than Indiana is to go Republican, and every one

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below 15,000 majority that Maine gives for, the Republicans will be a loss that will be felt by them in the West. Bishop LEE, of Delaware, who to a member of the American branch of the committee charged with the revision of the New Testament, states that the account of the progress of the committee's labors, published in a recent issue of the INTELLIGENCER from the Chicago Times, is incorrect in some particulars. The work, he says, is not in the state of forwardness which is mentioned, and the writer's statements as to the corrections that will be made in the forthcoming revision are pronounced to be wholly conjectural, as "no one is authorized to say positively what will or what will not be done." At the same time the bishop admits that, together with many errors, the article contains "some correct statements and interesting facts."

POLITICS IN SADSBUURY.

Republicans Chief to Keep Voters in Line. MESSRS. EDITORS: In the Lancaster Inquirer, of 21st inst., we noticed an item to the effect that "it is reported" that a "well-known Democrat," of Sadsbury had said "he hoped to God the day would come when the South would rule the North."

This item is a fair representation of the argument used by the Republican politicians of the township, and savors highly of the Inquirer's peculiar style. Studied misrepresentations, carefully planned scandals and blasphemous names appear to be the arguments advanced by both. The item referred to has been reported and published with the evident intention to carry the idea that the sentiment expressed is a representation of the Democracy of Sadsbury.

That all interested may fully understand the writer has found the "well-known Democrat," whose denial and explanation should be heard to show the truth and how desperate must be the cases of this small fry class of politicians. In a controversy a Republican politician, charged that the rebels were clamorous for power, etc., and that Charles R. Buckalew was a rebel. This "well-known Democrat" retorted, "I hope to God I may see the day when such men as Charles R. Buckalew may rule."

The Democrats of Sadsbury believe that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution have settled forever the questions of slavery, payment of rebel debt and the disfranchisement of the colored man. They accept the guarantee given by General Hancock in his letter of acceptance that there will be no slavery—no payment for slaves or rebel debt, and that the colored man shall enjoy the elective franchise as to no part of the constitution shall be violated; that any attempt to destroy the Union will be promptly repelled. They have the same faith in General Hancock to-day as when he was at Gettysburg and these Republicans were busily moving chattels and selves to Steeleville Hills.

They know they will be supported in the belief that Charles R. Buckalew was no rebel by the independent Republican vote given him in Sadsbury during his candidacy for governor. This flattering testimonial is evidence that the "well-known Democrat" but too well expressed the sentiment of the thinking Republican and not the unreasonable partisan.

They know that those who constantly charge bulldozing are the bulldozers of Sadsbury. They know that the shower of abuse cast on the many Republicans of Sadsbury who will vote for General Hancock is evidence that a second Buckalew is to be encountered; that calling names is not argument and has no weight with those who think and act without instructions how to act and think, and lastly they rejoice that the day is so near when the American people will thank God that with Hancock the whole country will have peace and each and every individual enjoy and obey the constitution and the laws. SADSBUURY.

STATE ITEMS.

A mounted commandery of Knights Templar is about to be organized in Pittsburgh.

Brother-in-law McIntire, of Pittsburgh, was lashed with a hatchet in the hands of Brother-in-law Mack.

In Kittanning Mr. Andrew Adams, aged about twenty-one, married a Mrs. Cranford, age 45, by proxy. They went home singing and drunk.

The caving in of a clay bank in New Castle, Lawrence county, caused the death of a colored man named Charles Brice, and injured badly another colored man named Mah Brice.

Mr. Charles B. Hare, the foreman of the laboratory in the assay department of the United States mint, Philadelphia, completed fifty years of service in that institution on Monday last.

Simon Gregory, inside foreman, was killed and six others were injured, by an explosion in the Colliery at Shenandoah yesterday. The men were engaged in the work of suppressing the fire which is burning in the mine.

James Placco, one of the editors of the Titusville Petroleum World, was severely caned at the Hotel Brunswick, Titusville, by Superintendent Wilson, of the P. & E. R. R. The trouble grew out of Placco's criticism of Wilson's management of the road.

A telegraph from San Francisco pronounced the stock of Lillie Beck to be without foundation of fact. The records of the coroner's office, in that city, show that the cause of Mrs. Beck's death, as disclosed by the autopsy, was serious apoplexy, superinduced by chronic alcoholism and that no trace of violence was discernible upon her body as her daughter had reported.

Wm. A. Welsh, who threw an egg at Miss Georgie Parker while she was on the stage of the Walnut Street theatre, as "Susan Street" and who was arrested and held for trial for the offense, has not only written to the actress a letter of apology but has accompanied her with \$500. The letter and his doctored have led to a compromise, and the suits in the case have all been abandoned.

Dr. Hostetter has been buying all the Lake Erie stock he could find in the market, and this fact gave rise to the rumor that the doctor was at the head of a combination whose object is to turn over the road into the hands of the Pennsylvania company. Dr. Hostetter was interviewed on the subject, but denied that there was any truth in the story, and stated that he

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was simply buying to protect his own property. Judge Bredin, of Butler, some years ago, disbarred Lawyer John H. Thompson for forgery. Mr. Thompson's name, however, then has been regarded as honorable and upright. A majority of the members of the bar think he has been sufficiently punished, and that he should be restored to fellowship. Such a motion was ably pressed by Judge McCandless, Geo. Thomas and others. Protests came from some members of the bar, and among the reasons why he should not be restored was that the reputation of the bar had become so bad that people in Pittsburgh were compelled to write to the ministers of Butler in order to find the name of an honest lawyer. Judge Bredin held the matter under advisement.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Which Indicate the Drift of Things. The campaign in Cumberland county was formally opened by a Democratic meeting at Mt. Holly last evening. W. U. Hensel, of that city, spoke and George Pontz sang one of his popular songs. The Cumberland county Democrats will hold a meeting every night until election day.

Mr. John Keyser, the oldest voter in Bath, Lehigh county, having cast his first political vote in the year 1816, last week joined the Hancock and English club of his town, and intends to cast his vote for the Democratic nominee in November, if he lives. He has always been a Republican.

While Hayes is denouncing the Democrats including Hancock, he sends Longstreet as minister to Turkey, notwithstanding it was fighting against the emperor, and Hancock was wounded, and it was Hancock that saved Philadelphia from Longstreet's army by defeating it after a hard battle. After a while some of these radical newspapers will make the war record of Hancock and Longstreet the side of the Union and Hancock a Confederate.

The New Era reminds its party that "when Sam Losh, of Schuylkill, undertook to surrender the Republicans of that county to the rebels, he was, in fact, fully, he did well to supplement the act with a resolution in favor of his right bower, Pardon Mill Quay, for United States senator."

H. S. Mulford, Illinois, says: "The courts are doing everything that is possible to point to the election of Trumbull and the success of the national ticket in this state. I do not doubt that active work will give us the state by 5,000 to 10,000."

Mr. John A. Kason, of Iowa, has for some time drawn \$12,000 per annum from the treasury ostensibly as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria. He seems to have had no other duties than to whine that he has therefore hastened home and on the 1st of September will take the stump in the West. He means to continue his work there until election. Meanwhile he will continue to draw his salary.

In 1868 Garfield brought a bill into Congress to drop the name of Hancock from the list of members of Congress and was signed by the president. But before it could be carried into effect George H. Thomas, the senior major-general, died, and Hancock, going up on the list, was no longer the junior major-general, and so the law could not reach him. Then the Republicans, still led by Garfield, passed an act reducing the major-generals to three. This was signed by the president, and Hancock could be dropped.

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LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Henry Casey, aged 19 years, son of Col. S. F. Casey, of Washington, D. C., was drowned while bathing at Narragansett Pier.

Charles Hites was shot dead by his brother-in-law, John Hiltz, in Dayton Ohio, Tuesday, because he asked for the repayment of a small loan.

The hoisting works of the Quinn mine, at Silver City, Cal., took fire on Tuesday night, and were destroyed by an explosion of giant powder. The watchman, Victor Laundry was killed.

Gino Hamilton, son of Dr. Hamilton, of this city, was struck by a stone while walking passing an alley, in Bellare, Ohio, on Tuesday night. His assassin is unknown.

Thos. McDonald, a farmer, living near Commercial Point, Ohio, was taken from his house on Tuesday by a mob of unknown men and hanged to a tree. McDonald was a desperate character, at feud with his neighbors, and they are supposed to be the lynchers.

A mass temperance convention assembled at Old Orchard Beach, Me. Ex-Governor Morrill presided, and several other speakers denounced the action of Joshua Nye and his followers in setting up an independent political movement against Governor Davis.

IN LEER.

Doubtful Massachusetts and Democratic New Jersey. In the Massachusetts Democratic convention yesterday fifteen members at large of the state central committee, including Wm. D. Kimball, of Lowell, were chosen after which a state ticket was nominated, headed by Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester, for governor. Thompson received 536 votes to 448 for Gaston and 42 scattering.

The resolutions adopted approve the Cincinnati platform and candidates can renounce the Republican party as sectional, condemn the Republican administration in the state, and congratulate the Democracy of Massachusetts upon the settlement of their differences.

The Democratic state convention of New Jersey met yesterday in Trenton and organized with Leon Abbott as permanent chairman. Resolutions were adopted approving the national platform and candidates, declaring for such a tariff as will best protect our home industries, and arranging the Republican legislature and management of the state finances. George Ludlow, of Middlesex county, was nominated for governor, and elected by a vote of 584 to 543 for Cleveland, 544 for Bird and 4 scattering. Gottfried Krueger,

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR. What Democratic Voters Should Attend to. The most pressing political duty now claiming the attention of voters and committeemen is to see that every voter is duly registered.

Neglect of this is irreparable. If the voter is not registered he cannot pay his tax. Even if he has a tax duly paid and his name is left off the registry he may lose his vote for lack of the necessary vouchers on election day.

The 21st of September is the last day for registration and assessment. The assessor of each district is required to be at the election house on Wednesday and Thursday, September 18th and 23d, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., and from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m., to perfect the list of voters.

All persons entitled to vote should personally see that they are assessed as well as registered. Persons intending to be naturalized before the 21st of October should also be assessed and registered by the 21st of September.

Where the Assessors Sit. For the purpose of registering voters the assessors of the several wards will sit at the hours above named on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, as follows: A. C. Welchans, of the First ward at the Western hotel, corner of West Orange and Water streets.

J. B. Lichty, of the Second Ward, at the Lancaster County house, on East King street. Joel Haines, of the Third ward, at the Golden Horse hotel, on East King street.

J. W. Hubbley, Jr., of the Fourth ward, at the Cross Keys hotel, West King street. H. C. Hartley, of the Fifth ward, at the Plow tavern, corner of West King and Charlotte streets.

Jacob Herzog, of the Sixth ward, at Joseph Kautz's saloon, North Queen street. James H. Garvin, of the Seventh ward, at G. Reichman's saloon, on Rockland street.

C. A. Oblander, of the Eighth ward, at Snyder's saloon, on Manor street. Peter Lotz, of the Ninth ward, at the Washington hotel, North Queen street.

Naturalization. Court is in session this week, and persons desiring to be naturalized, or get others naturalized, should attend to this duty. Apply from 9 to 12 a. m., or from 2 to 4 p. m., to J. L. Steinmetz, D. McMullen, John A. Coyle, B. F. Montgomery, B. F. Davis, or W. U. Hensel.

Pay Your Tax. Persons who desire to vote should attend at once to the payment of their tax. Collector A. K. Warfel will sit every evening at the commissioners' office in the court house from 6 1/2 to 9 o'clock to receive taxes.

Democrats, procure your receipts or you may lose your votes. This matter deserves prompt attention.

AGED AGAIN.

Charles Gibson, Horse Thief and Jail Breaker. George A. Smith, late underkeeper of the Lancaster county prison, returned from a pop visit to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, last evening, bringing with him Charles Gibson, the notorious horse thief and jail breaker, who has twice broken out of the Lancaster county prison. Gibson was convicted of horse stealing, in connection with his father-in-law, John Frankford, at the November term of our county court, 1877, and sentenced to eight months imprisonment. He escaped from his imprisonment on the 20th of July, 1878, by tearing out the hot air register of his cell, descending through the flue to the basement, ascending through the ventilating shaft, which stands near the prison wall, and scaling the wall. Underkeeper Smith arrested him at Pittsburgh on the 7th of September, 1878, and returned him to jail. He again escaped nearly in the same manner on the 30th of July, 1879, in company with Alonzo H. Moore and Chas. Goodman, who were his fellow-convicts. Hambricht was captured at Buffalo, N. Y., some time afterwards, and returned to jail. Goodman is yet at large.

The manner of Gibson's capture was as follows: A burglary had been committed in Westmoreland county, and Gibson who went under the name of Alexander C. Williams was arrested on suspicion of being the burglar. While awaiting trial his identity was discovered and Sheriff Strine was notified that he would be had if wanted. This information was given by the sheriff to Warden Weisse of the prison, and he detained Mr. Smith to go on and get him if he could. Mr. Smith left Lancaster on Tuesday evening, Greensburg, Westmoreland county on Wednesday morning, just in time to find that the grand jury had ignored the bill against Gibson, alias Williams, and put the costs upon the prosecutor. In a few minutes more Gibson would have been set at liberty. Mr. Smith presented his papers and showed his warrant for Gibson's arrest, who was of course handed over to him. He was hand-cuffed and brought on to Lancaster and returned to his cell. He looks well and was dressed well when arrested.

As Gibson was married to John Frankford's daughter the two were thrown into each other's company and for a time they became fast friends, taking them to Baltimore. Since Gibson was convicted his wife married another man and is now said to be living in Philadelphia.

The Stage to Continue. Postmaster Marshall has not been successful in his efforts to accommodate the people of the lower end by having the postal department restore the mail route from this city to Rowlandville, Md., by stage. The department desire in all possible cases to avail themselves of railroad facilities for carrying the mails and hence the mail on this route is carried as far as Refton on the Quarryville railroad. Nevertheless the "Port Deposit stage" will run from Lancaster as usual for the accommodation of the business men of Lancaster and the lower end and will carry the mail from Refton to the postoffice below.

The Hancock Legion. The Legion met last evening at central headquarters. The meeting was largely attended. One hundred white hats and one hundred handsome satin badges with portrait of Hancock, gold lettering and fringe, were ordered. Members can receive the hat and badge any time at 13 East King street or at Schiller hall on Friday evening, where the Legion will meet to accompany the 6th and 9th ward clubs to the mass meeting in Centre square.

Sales and Real Estate.

Henry Shubert, auctioneer and real estate agent, sold at private sale, a three story brick dwelling, situated on the north side of West Chestnut street between Mary and Pine streets No. 525 to Mrs. Mary B. King for \$2,550.

Also a two-story brick dwelling situated on the south side of East Vine street between Duke and Lime streets No. 116, to Mrs. S. Urban for \$1,800.

COLLEGE OPENING.

Prof. Gast's Opening Address. The fall term of the college year of 1890-91 of the institutions on College hill was formally opened this morning with an address by Rev. F. A. Gast, D. D., of the theological seminary, whose paper was "A Plea for the Semitic Languages," and the following abstract will convey an idea of its character:

Though popularly supposed to interest only the theological student, the Semitic languages, and especially the Hebrew, are coming to be more and more regarded as properly constituting a part of a liberal education. The Hebrew was formerly a part of the college curriculum and is gradually being reintroduced as at least an optional study of the senior year. This is a very brief time to devote to so wide a study, but no branch of knowledge is fully mastered before graduation, and few graduates become specialists in any of their studies. The foundation of a knowledge of Semitic languages is laid in Hebrew for valuable future requirements in the language and literature. Two or three hours' instruction a week for a year will give the faithful classical student the main outlines of the language and enable him to translate the book of Genesis with facility; it will give him an insight in the general structure and character of the Semitic family of languages in contrast with the more familiar Aryan.

The Semitic languages should be studied because of the important part played in the early history of the nations speaking them. A people's language always faithfully reflects their mental characteristics. The native home of the Semitic family lies between the highlands of Armenia and the lower border of Arabia, extending east and west from the Mediterranean and parts of Asia Minor to the Tigris and the Nile. The Semitic nations carried their language, their culture and their religion to far remote regions, even the most inhospitable. There have been strangers in a strange land, never unfolding a rich, fresh, independent life. The Semitic only rightly flourished in the narrow confines of the south-east corner of Asia. The Aryan nations have extended in accordance with their South's blessing that Japhet should be enlarged by God. The events that have occurred on Semitic territory, however, have exercised the mightiest influence on man's destiny. Its seaboard and desert boundaries testify to its position as a cross-roads of the world, and its central geographical position, where Europe, Asia and Africa "corner," marks it as specially adapted for the quiet unfolding of a past which which being developed may communicate its blessing to the outlying world.

Through the smallest of the three great families of languages, the Semitic is the most unique in matter and form. It is not lacking in dialects, but there is an easy transition from one dialect to another, which has a peculiar unity of type. While the dialects of other languages are but the shattered slabs or wide-spread ruins of their original structures, the Semitic is a temple entire, though presenting tokens of the catastrophe which has befallen it. The student of other languages is at first bewildered with Hebrew or Arabic. He is surprised by unusual phenomena or the operation of new laws. The first of these noticed is a law of the roots, according to which nearly all Semitic roots as they have come down to us are composed of two consonants, carrying always with them the same fundamental meaning.

While the Aryan to express new ideas, must originate new words, the Semitic, on the other hand, takes a primary root of two consonants and modifies its original meaning by inserting a consonant, prefixing a consonant or affixing it. By softening hard consonants or substituting related ones another root is formed, and so on, until the Semitic takes a primary root of two consonants and modifies its original meaning by inserting a consonant, prefixing a consonant or affixing it.

The Semitic root exists only in the form of words. It is vowelless and unpronounceable, while in the Aryan the vowel constitutes a firm center, around which the consonants gather. Now like last, last like first, in English, of similar consonants, but utterly different meanings, would be impossible in Hebrew, where the fundamental meaning lies in the radical consonants, modified by the vowels, and changes within their limits. Verbs, nouns and adjectives are not formed by external additions to the root, but by internal changes within the body of it. There prevails a phonetic law, forming words primarily by changes of sound, which are the basis of the root—either changes of vowels or doubling of consonants. The consonants are the hard body of the word, the vowels its living soul. The primary vowel *a* is the symbol of activity, the vowels *i* and *u* are classes symbols of passivity. The repetition of consonants expresses intensity or repetition of the action signified by the root.

Another characteristic of the Semitic language is its conjugational forms, which by modifying the root, either internally, or both, and to its significance the ideas of intensity, frequency, cessation, effort, reflexivity or reciprocity.

The tense system of the Semitic language pays no regard to the time when an action is performed, but views the verbal idea as to its realization or non-realization whether actual or ideal; that conceived of as completed—whether in the past, present or future—being expressed by the perfect, and that which is unfinished in the imperfect.

These characteristics are a reflex of the Semitic mind. The Semitic is the child of nature, vehement, passionate and impulsive rather than deliberate. His language in its roots, word-stems, inflections and syntax, is of the primitive type, simple and unpolished. It is imaginative, and viewing all things as instinct with life, lacks the neuter gender. Spiritual things are invested with sensible forms, strength being symbolized by the root, and weakness by the nostril. The peculiarities of its tense system, perpetually shifting the point of view, gives to narration all the effects of painting. Languages lying so near the heart of nature are not only interesting but the highest that can be considered when considered with reference to Bible study.

Hebrew was formerly regarded as the primitive, God-given tongue. What a wonderful thought that Adam's speech thus expressed itself! Not only Jewish pride, but the early church fathers maintained this. Philology has discredited this idea as effectually as it has disproved Geopius, who maintained that Dutch was spoken in Paradise, or Kempe who held that the first of the primitive tongues, as addressed in Danish and that the serpent addressed Eve in French. The first names in the Bible are of true Hebrew roots because they were translated into Hebrew by Moses from the primitive languages. The Semitic languages are traced to the proto-Semitic, but between that and the proto-Aryan no genealogical connection is discernible. The types are wholly unique. But God has revealed much of Himself in this Hebrew tongue. Through it the commandments were spoken and the Mosaic laws; the Psalmist and other inspired poets sang in it, and through it the prophets denounced sin and prophesied the Messianic glory. Whatsoever importance attaches to the Old Testament attaches to the language in which it was written.

Semitic is the language of religion, as Aryan is of science, politics and art. Its plurality, indicating fullness and extension, leads to one of the most important questions in Old Testament criticism, the origin of the plural form of the word rendered God. Investigation of the import of the names involves the right appreciation of

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that most sacred name of God, translated Jehovah. To the Old Testament student the original Hebrew reading is invaluable. It is painted in it; the eye sees rather than the ear hears. The past is a panorama. Current questions of Biblical criticism make the study of Hebrew all-important at this time. An accurate acquaintance with Hebrew is the best armor for the scholar for the Divine inspiration of the Scriptures. He who meets the rationalistic critics on linguistic grounds will achieve victory.

For comparative purposes the other Semitic languages merit study. They are all closely connected and a knowledge of the others greatly aids Hebrew investigations. They have a still higher value as embodying a literature that affords material aid to the historical interpretation of the Old Testament. The commentators rely for much help on the Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic and Ethiopian. The disputed genuineness of Isaiah's oracle against Moab in chapters xv. and xvi. was settled by a stone found in 1868 in the land of Moab, the oracle of the king of Moab, nine centuries before the Christian era, the Moabitic inscriptions on which differed only dialectically from the Hebrew of the Bible. The peculiar words, forms and readings of Isaiah's oracle, which gave rise to doubts as to its genuineness, are now seen to have been his intentional imitation of the language of Moab. The Old Testament is only a fragment of a more extensive Hebrew literature that has perished and the most comprehensive study of the Semitic will greatly aid the Biblical student.

After the address, which was listened to with marked interest, the usual announcements were made for some of the classes, and others deferred until Monday when the curriculum will have been fully adjusted.

Thirty-two new students enter college this year, of whom one joins the senior class, about a dozen are divided between the junior and sophomore and others constitute the freshman class.

The academy which turned eight students into college, begins the new year auspiciously with about fifteen accession.

COMPLETED.

The Organization of the Field Club. About forty ladies and gentlemen met last evening in the Orphan's court room to effect an organization of a club for the practice of field games. Geo. M. King, esq., was called upon to become president, and