The Lancaster Intelligencer.

Volume XVII—No. 168. LANCASTER, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1881 Price Two Cents.

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

AL. ROSENSTEIN,

THE LEADER OF FASHIONS.

Two hundred and twenty-five suits for men.

Two hundred and forty suits for boys.

One hundred and sixty-five suits for children.

And about three hundred pairs of trousers for men and boys of all styles and quality, is the balance of my stock of ready-made Clothing, which I will dispose of at very low prices, prior to removing on May 1st to my new store room, No. 37 North Queen street, at present occupied by Mr. J. Rohrer, the liquor merchant, which will be remodeled during the month of April, where I propose to do a general Merchant Tailoring Business, making it a specialty.

The prices of ready made Clothing range as follows: Children's Suits, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50 and $5. Boys' Suits, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50 and $7. Men's Suits, $8, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $5.50, $6, $7, $8 and up.

Overcoats, of which I have a large stock on hand, I will close out at 25 per cent. less than the original cost. The above figures are positively about half of my former prices, and then I sold goods for much less than any clothier in this city.

I have also a large stock of Wool and Fur Hats which must be closed out regardless of price, as I intend to do away with that department altogether.

I have purchased a large lot of Fine White Shirts from a manufacturer of this city, which will be sold for 75 cents; they were sold formerly at $1.50. Don't fail to procure some of them before they are all sold, as they are selling very rapidly, and you may never get the oportunity again to purchase so rare a bargain. With this lot of shirts I also purchased 100 dozen Linen Collars, best quality, which I will sell at the very low price of 10 cents per dozen. As I desire going into my New Store with an entire New Stock, therefore I have made the great reduction in prices.

A call will convince you of the truth of my representations.

I have added to my large stock of ready-made Clothing an elegant and well assorted stock of

AMERICAN SUITINGS,

which are of the finest fabrics and equal in quality to the imported. These goods are generally represented by Merchant Tailors as English, Scotch and French makes, thereby commanding higher prices. I guarantee every SUIT of CLOTHES made to order at my establishment a perfect fit.

Employ none but first-class cutters and tailors. The best trimmings that can be procured will be used.

As an inducement to those prepared to pay cash, having adopted this system. I will make to order handsome Spring Suits at from $12 to $20. Pants from $3 to $7.50, which will compare favorably with those of other Merchant Tailors charging for suits from $18 to $35; Pants from $5 to $10.

I make my $15 Suits a specialty and am sure that if you call and examine the material, trimmings and the style in which they will be made up. I am confident it will be an inducement for you to leave your measure.

AL. ROSENSTEIN,

THE LEADER OF FASHIONS.

154 North Queen Street.

m2ll-lyd

Special Announcement!

Now is your time to secure bargains in

CLOTHING!

To make room for our large stock of Clothing for Spring, now being manufactured, we will make sweeping reductions throughout our large stock of

HEAVY WEIGHT CLOTHING,

—CONSISTING OF—

Overcoats, Suits, &c.,

—FOR—

MEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS.

ODDS AND ENDS OF CLOTHING IN COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, BELOW COST.

Call early to secure the best bargains.

D. B. Hostetter & Son,

24 CENTRE SQUARE,

6-lyd LANCASTER, PA.

A RARE CHANCE!

The Greatest Reduction ever made in FINE WOOLENS for GENTS' WEAR at

H. GERHART'S

Fine Tailoring Establishment.

A Large Assortment of Genuine

English & Scotch Suiting,

sold during the Fall Season from $30 to $40. A Suit will be made up to order in the Best Style from $20 to $30.

HEAVY WEIGHT DOMESTIC

Suiting and Overcoating,

Reduced in the same proportion. All goods warranted as represented.

The above reduction will for cash only, and for the next

THIRTY DAYS.

H. GERHART,

No. 51 North Queen Street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW THINGS! NEW THINGS!

NEW THINGS!

—AT—

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

13th Street, Market and Chestnut, - - Philadelphia, Pa.

—:o:—

DRESS GOODS.

Among our new all-wool dress-fabrics is an extraordinary flannel, if it is a flannel. It is so extraordinary as to take it out of flannels altogether, perhaps; but we have no better name for it. Many ladies will be obliged for this notice.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Third circle, southeast from the centre.

DRESS GOODS.

What art and skill are doing in cotton dress fabrics! Two counters are gorgeous with them. The lowest price is 5½ cents a yard, and the highest 62½ cents; but they are made in soft and delicate ways by texture or print or dye, to rival the stuffs of luxury. Here are the familiar names:

Scotch zephyrs	Foulards
Madras ginghams	Sateens
Seersuckers	Lawns
Chintzes	Cretonnes
Oxford cloths	Momies
Toile d' Alsace	Cheviots
Printed shirtings	

In almost every name are triumphs. You are not often asked to admire so modest works of art and skill; but see if you can pass these counters without a new view of modern achievements.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Fourth circle, northwest from centre.

COTTON DRESS GOODS.

A lady who has bought $45 worth of sateens at several visits here, and who has been everywhere in town, says there's no such collection of wonderful goods anywhere. Our assortment is so large that many patterns are nowhere else perforce; but this is especially true of small figured goods, the choicest of all.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Fourth circle, northeast from centre.

WOOLLEN DRESS GOODS.

Some neat checks to-day, browns and grays, 22-inch, 25 cents. Will pass for all-wool; but a little cotton is carded in.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Third circle, east from centre.

PURE LINENS.

We haven't a mixed linen in the store, not even in handkerchiefs.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Third, fourth and fifth circles, southwest from the centre.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City hall square.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS.

More Scotch zephyr ginghams are in to-day, but not all by any means. Our price is 31 cents; 40 is the New York price.

Now don't suppose that such a difference as that means anything whatever in the ginghams. It does not. It means simply that we buy of the makers, and save one profit.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Fourth circle, Thirteenth-street-entrance.

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.

If you would rather buy a coarser and heavier gingham, that looks as well a little way off, at 15 cents, the Madras zephyrs, of American make, are what you want. They are fast colors to.

Then the zanzibars, at 18 cents, are a little heavier, and closer woven. The modest Cheviot-plaids at 15 cents and seersuckers at 15 and 18 cents are here also.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Fourth circle north from centre.

DOMESTIC CALICOES.

Chintz of indigo-blue ground with white polka-dot of various sizes, and other little figures not unlike the dots of American make, at 10 cents, is a great favorite.

Calicoes in general are 8 cents; but some patterns are 5½, simply because they are not liked so well.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Fourth circle, northeast from centre.

LADIES' CLOTHS.

An entire counter is devoted to ladies' cloth for dresses. There's nothing new in them but the colors, plain and illuminated. New ladies' cloths are here. It is useless to say more of these favorite stuffs.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Third circle, south from centre.

INFANTS' CLOTHING

of like range; very rich to very plain. Some specimens are shown in the Arcade.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Southwest corner of building.

NEW FANCY BRYON COLLARS

for ladies and children; more than 30 styles, some of them humorous (such as have been worn by young gentlemen of late). Ladies will differ about the shape as well as about the print.

At this counter last Saturday the sales amounted to over 800 collars and cuffs. One of the busy places.

First circle, southwest from the centre.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

New things in black dress goods of almost all sorts are ready.

Silk grenadines came some time ago; now the wool and silk and wool grenadines are here; and the variety is greater than we ever had before greater than anybody ever had, so far as we know.

New armures, plain and figured, are notable, especially the latter. Among them are armures, with small figures and plaids, that can be seen only when looked at in certain ways. The draping of a dress of these would appear to be partly plain and party figured or plaid. The figures and plaids seem to have no existence at all. You can't find them except by accident.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Next outer circle, Chestnut-street entrance.

LINENS.

Just received a large quantity of Irish shirting linens; uncommonly satisfactory: 28 to 75 cts. Some remnants at three-quarters value.

Sheeting and pillow linens of many makers. Notice, if you please, 100-inch sheeting at $1, and 45 inch pillow at 45 cents.

A certain three-quarter napkin at $1 a dozen has been compared with one considered a bargain elsewhere at a higher price.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

City-hall-square entrance.

HOSIERY.

Misses' and boys' French ribbed hose at 40 to 55 cents, according to size; 6 to 8½ inch; is said to be selling elsewhere at 65 to 80 cents. Cardinal, navy blue and green.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Outer circle, Chestnut-street entrance.

SHIRTING LINEN

of a certain make which we know all about we have in ten weights. The coarsest is suitable for men's drawers; the finest for the finest shirt fronts.

This linen we order six months in advance of our wants, have it bleached wholly on the grass, finished without dressing, and labeled "Old-fashioned linen." It is a perfect linen, if care and skill can produce such. We sell it by the side of Richardson linen at two-thirds to three-quarters the price of the latter, which is not a whit better. 28 to 75 cents.

All our linens are bought with just such care and skill as this statement implies; and the largeness of our dealing enables us to add an inducement in price also.

Buyers of table, sheeting and pillow linens, towels, &c., for hotels and institutions had better call here first.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Cith hall-square entrance.

LINEN REMNANTS.

Another maker's short-length remnants, similar to the shirting linens mentioned above, in four weights, value as good 50 to 75 cents, are selling all at one price, 40 cents.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

City-hall-square entrance.

SUMMER SKIRTS.

Pin-striped sateen (the French cotton silk like fabric now so popular) skirt trimmed with plaiting of same, or with that and band of silk embroidery, is the favorite of all the washable skirts we have; and the variety is beyond belief almost.

Not washable, also for summer, is Italian cloth or Farmer-satin, made hand-some in a great many ways by combinations, plaitings, binnings, pipings, embroideries, &c.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Southwest corner of building.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

New fancy white handkerchief: many. New initials; new letters, a different letter for each price. New colored borders. Linen centers with colored silk borders (nowhere else, probably), require to be washed with care; but with care they wash perfectly; colors fast. Woven color borders, plaids and stripes of course. Not a mixed cotton and linen handkerchief in the store.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Third circle, southwest from centre.

UNDERWEAR.

Fine muslin and cambric underwear, richly decorated with lace and embroidery, carefully finely and skilfully made. This we have in greater variety than you will find elsewhere; but there is no difficulty in getting this grade of work.

Underwear of a plainer fort is difficult to get carefully and skillfully made; but we have a really great collection of it. For more than a year past we have been raising the standard of manufacture and cultivating simpler styles. We have work the like of which is in no other house, here or in New York. The ideal of it is the best of home-made underwear at such prices as will cause it to be preferred to home-made and stop home making as fast as the work becomes known.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Southwest corner of building.

—:o:—

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market and City Hall Square,

PHILADELPHIA.

IRON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS. IRON BITTERS.

IRON BITTERS!

A TRUE TONIC. SURE APPETISER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, WANT OF APPETITE, LOSS OF STRENGTH, LACK OF ENERGY, &c.

It enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. It acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as *Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.* The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book, 72 pp. of useful and amusing reading—*sent free.*

BROWN CHEMICAL COMPANY,

f23-lyd&w] BALTIMORE, MD.

NOTICE.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!

MOVING! MOVING! MOVING!

Personal attention given to all kind of MOVINGS this Spring.

BEST OF CARE AND REASONABLE PRICES.

☞Leave orders for day and date of moving, or address to

J. C. HOUGHTON,

—CARE OF—

M. A. HOUGHTON,

No. 25 NORTH QUEEN STREET, LANCASTER, PA.

GROCERIES.

A. Z. RINGWALT'S

Cheap Liquor and Grocery Store

NO. 205 WEST KING STREET.

febl9-lyd

8 O'CLOCK COFFEE IS THE PUREST and best for the Breakfast Table.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.,

114 North Queen Street,

febr22-2md Lancaster, Pa

TO INVENTORS.

W. H. BABCOCK,

Attorney-at-Law, of Washington, D. C., formerly an examiner in U. S. Patent Office, offers his services as solicitor before the U. S. and Foreign Patent Offices. Careful work at fair prices. Was associate of Mr. Jacob Stauffer, of Lancaster, until the latter's death.

f10-3md&w

GRAIN SPECULATION

In large or small amounts. $25 or $20,000. Write W. T. SOULE & CO., Commission Merchants, 130 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., for circulars. m23-lyd

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAR. 17, 1881.

THE LAW OF LIBEL

AS CONSTRUED BY JUDGE GALBRAITH.

Publishers Criminally Responsible for All Printed in Their Papers

Whether They Know of Its Publication or Not.

Com'th vs. Jas. R. Willard. Quarter sessions of Erie county, No. 17, February term, 1881. Motion for a new trial.

The defendant's counsel did not deny on the trial that the article complained of was libelous. It was not pretended that there was the slightest foundation in fact for the narrative in which the prosecutor was made to figure, or that such occurrences ever took place. But it was urged as a sufficient legal exculpation that the offensive publication was made without the knowledge of the defendant and against his instructions previously given, "never to publish or allow to be published any article of a libelous nature without first submitting the same to him for his approval." It was held by the court as a matter of law and the jury so charged, that this was not a sufficient defense. It is now claimed as a ground for a new trial that this instruction was erroneous and also that the court erred in charging that the publication was libelous, instead of leaving that question to be decided by the jury.

As to the latter position, it is sufficient to say that the jury were only told what had already been admitted by the counsel for the defense in their presence, and moreover the propriety of the course taken in this particular was determined by the supreme court in the case Pittock vs. O'Neil, 63 Pennsylvania state reports, 257, where it was held that "there can be no doubt that both in criminal and civil cases the court may express to the jury their opinion as to whether the publication is libelous."

As to the remaining question. Can the publisher of a newspaper relieve himseef from criminal liability for a libel appearing in his paper, by proof that it was written by an employee and published without his knowledge and against a general order forbidding libelous publications."

The Pennsylvania statute defining the offense of libel not only includes those who write, print, or exhibit libels, but those also who *publish* them. Aside from the incalculable danger that may and often does result to the innocent from a misuse of the press in the hands of reckless or malicious persons and the consequent caution proper to be exacted from those managing newspapers as to the selection of the subordinates in whose hands they intrust this dangerous power, there is the peculiarity incident to the profession of a publisher that the publication of a journal or magazine or a book is not the visible manual act of the publisher himself, but is made up of the labors of many different persons, in no one portion of which he may have any actual part. He may not be present at or witness any single one of the various processes of work by which the completed book or newspaper is finally produced; he may not even see it when done and issued to the public, and yet the publication is his act. This is in part, no doubt, the reason why the law of libel forms an apparent exception to the usual rule that one can only be liable criminally for his own individual acts.

That such is the law, whatever may be the reason for it, there would seem to be no question. It was established by a long line of cases in England, decided by such judges as Hale, Mansfield, Raymond, Kenyon, Powell, Foster, Ellenborough and Tenterden, and which will be found fully stated in a note in Starkie on Slander, first American edition, vol. 2, pages 30 to 34. It is found clearly recognized in all the leading text books on criminal law, and has been also recognized and affirmed by the courts in many of the states of the Union. In "Roscoe's Criminal Evidence," sixth American edition, (edited by George Sharswood, now chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania) on page 631, under the head of "Constructive Publication," the rule is stated as follows: "It is now well established that in order to render a party guilty of publishing a libel it is not necessary that he should be the actual publisher of it, or that he should even have a knowledge of the publication; not only is a person who procures another to publish a libel himself guilty of the offense, but a bookseller or publisher whose servant publishes a libel, is criminally answerable for that act, though it was done without his knowledge. This rule, which is an exception to those which govern the other branches of criminal law, appears to be founded upon a principle of policy and to have been arbitrarily adopted with a view of rendering publishers cautious with regard to the matters to which they give general circulation."

And in "Wharton's Criminal Law" (seventh edition, published in 1874), Section 2564, the same law is thus tersely stated by the eminent Pennsylvania lawyer and law writer, Francis Wharton: "Evidence of the libel having been purchased in a bookseller's shop, or at a newspaper office, or the office of a newsvender, of a servant there, in the course of business, will maintain to court charging the master with having published it, although it be proved that the master was not privy to it."

In a leading English case, the King vs Gutch, 1st Moody & Malkin 443, where it was urged that the rule respecting the liability of publishers in libel was contrary to the principle which prevails in all other cases, Chief Justice Tenterden, in summing up to the jury, thus reasoned as to the justice and propriety of the law. "The rule seems to me to be conformable to principle and to common sense. Surely a person who derives profit from and who furnishes means for carrying on the concern and intrusts the conduct of the publication to one whom he selects and in whom he confides, may be said to cause to be published what actually appears and ought to be accountable, although you cannot show that he was individually concerned in the particular publication. It would be exceedingly dangerous to hold otherwise, for then an irresponsible person might be put forward and the person really producing the publication, and without whom it could not be published, might remain behind and escape altogether."

Among the many American cases in support of this rule, a leading and quite recent one is that of commonwealth vs. Morgan, 107 Massachusetts reports, 199, in which it was held after a full argument and review of the cases, English and American, that "The publisher of a newspaper in which a libel appears is *prima facie* presumed to have published the libel and this presumption is not rebutted by evidence that he never saw the libel and was not aware of its publication until it was pointed out to him and that an apology and retraction was afterwards published in the same newspaper, and the exclusion of such evidence at his trial on an indictment for the libel gives him no ground of exception."

Another quite recent case in which the liability of newspaper publishers was very carefully considered, is that of Perret vs. the New Orleans *Times*, 25 Louisiana 170. Certain irresponsible persons, whose residence was unknown, published in the defendant's journal an advertisement severely reflecting on certain public men. The publication was admitted, but the defense was that it was received during the absence and without the knowledge of the proprietor of the paper. It was denied that the defendant had any malicious intent, and as proving an absence of malice, it was shown that as soon as the injury was brought to the notice of the defendant an editorial article was inserted explanatory of the publication. The defendant was, however, held liable.

This last was a civil suit, but the only difference between a suit for damages and a criminal prosecution so far as the evidence is concerned, as shown by all the authorities, is that in the former, such proof as that proposed in this case, goes to the jury in mitigation of damages, while in the latter it is for the court only in mitigation of sentence.

But it is needless to occupy further time in referring to the numerous authorities bearing on this question. They are remarkably uniform and consistent in one direction. Only a solitary case was cited by defendant's counsel in which the opposite rule was held, Smith vs. Ashley, 11th, Metcalf (Mass.) reports 367, and this has been overruled by the case of commonwealth vs Morgan, already cited, and which was decided 23 years later, and in a note by Mr. Wendell, editor of the first American edition of Starkie on Slander, vol 2, page 34, this same case of Smith vs. Ashley is severely criticised, and he says of it. "With all respect, it is conceived that this decision may be questioned as not warranted by the authorities cited in the case."

By a recent English statue (6 and 7 Victoria) a defendant in a suit or prosecution for libel is therebypermitted to prove in his defense that the publication was made without knowledge and did not arise from a want of due care and caution on his part. But no such statute has been enacted here, and the Pennsylvania constitutional convention in 1873, where the whole subject of the responsibilities of publishers was most ably and elaborately debated, the press being represented by some of the first talent in the state, refused to make any change in the then existing laws so far as men not in official position were concerned, except to provide that where the matter was "proper for public investigation or information" no conviction should be had in any prosecution "where the fact that such publication was not maliciously nor negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury." An addition to this amendment, amounting in substance to the English statute, was proposed during the discussion by Mr. Dodd of Venango, but it was not adopted. (Debates in constitutional convention, vol. 5, page 596.)

The present case, it will be observed, is not that of a libel surreptitiously smuggled into a paper by an employee whose position did not authorize him to prepare or select matter for its columns, as was the fact in Goodrich vs. Stone (11th Metcalf, Mass., reports 486) for the article was prepared by the local editor, employed for and entrusted with that branch of business, and it was done in the usual course of his daily occupation. Nor is it the case of objectionable matter shown to the publisher and by him refused and afterwards printed against orders, nor was it a fraud or imposition practiced upon a publisher, by which he was misled. It is not even the case of a publisher absent from town, and obliged to trust the management to another during his absence. As shown by the testimony of the defendant himself, it is simply the case of the editor and publisher of a newspaper leaving his press and office to the soul control of a subordinate, and with such apparent indifference as to the outcome of this confidence that up to the time of his arrest he had not seen the publication complained of. It may be considered by judicious, thoughtful men, who are in favor of the freedom of the press but opposed to its license, that this case furnishes in itself an illustration of and an argument for the wisdom of the rule, but be that as it may, it is my duty to enforce the law as it, and not to theorize as to what it ought to be. When public opinion requires additional modifications of the law of libel, that popular sentiment will doubtless be respected by the law-making power, the Legislature; until then the courts can only carry out the law as they find it.

The motion for a new trial is refused.

BY THE COURT.

March 9, 1881.

Launching a Ship.

Not one half the people who witness the launching of a vessel can tell how it is done. They hear a great sound of pounding and driving of wedges for half an hour or so, then a loud shout is raised, and the ship slides slowly at first, but gradually increasing her speed, slides with a steady, stately motion from off the pile of timber and blocks where she has been standing for months; and where but a moment before the huge creature towered aloft, nothing remains but a *debris* of timber and planks, while out on the water floats one of the most graceful works of man.

When the ship is about ready to launch, her immense weight rests principally upon blocks some eight or ten inches square on the ends, and perhaps some fifteen or eighteen inches in length. These blocks are placed directly under the keel, and in order to launch the vessel it is necessary to transfer the weight of the vessel to the way—two long lines of heavy timber reaching about two-thirds the length of the vessel on either side, and about midway the bilge or bottom. These ways are simply two lengths of timber with a thick layer of grease between them, so that as soon as the ship acquires any momentum they will slip one along the other. To transfer the weight of the vessel on to these ways, so that gravity—the stern or heaviest part of the vessel being much lower than her bow—will cause her to move, is the whole secret of launching. To do this, between the top of the ways and the vessel are driven pine wedges, which, of course, raise her somewhat, and so relieve the blocks under the keel of part of the weight resting upon them. This done, workmen take their places under the vessel, and with iron wedges cut and knock away the blocks. When these are removed, the entire weight of the vessel settles at once upon the greased ways, and the result is exactly the same as would be if a person should seat himself upon a sled pointing down hill upon an icy slope—away she goes.

There seems to be a strange sort of fascination for most people in the launching of a large vessel, and in our ship building ports it is not uncommon for a thousand persons to be present to enjoy the spectacle.

DR. HIGBEE.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

One Who Will Have no Selfish Enterprises Connected With his Office.

Rev. Elnathan Elisha Higbee, was born in Burlington, Vermont, in 1830, and is consequently about fifty years of age. When quite young he entered the University of Vermont, where he distinguished himself in a class of great ability and was graduated with honor in 1849. After his graduation he commenced the study of law, but was induced through the influence of his brother-in-law, Rev. George W. Aughenbaugh, now president of Palatinate college, Meyerstown, Pa., to engage in teaching in Emmittsburg, Frederick county, Md. Here he was engaged as tutor in the family of the late Hon. Joshua Motter, whose daughner he afterwards married. While in Emmittsburg his mind was turned to the Christian ministry and soon after he entered the theological seminary of the German Reformed church, then at Mercersburg, under Drs. Philip Schaff and Bernard Wolff as professors. He was licensed to preach the gospel in May, 1854, and served as a supply to the Emmittsburg charge. In 1855 he was dismissed to the Congregational association of Vermont and labored with great acceptance at Bethel, in that state. Here an incident occurred which might teach a lesson everywhere else. The subscription lists, with names and amounts pledged for his support, were deposited by the church members in the bank. One day he went to get it with the view of erasing the name of a poor widow, who, as he thought was giving beyond her means. The officer allowed him to cross out the name, but would not permit him to take the paper away; because it was regarded as a note entrusted to the institution. When asked whether the bank intended to pay such a promiscuous note at maturity, the cashier replied: "Certainly. We took it as worth one hundred cents on the dollars, and when we cannot honor the paper of leading Christians of the community, given to support the gospel, we will not know who to trust and had better close our doors."

In 1858 Dr. Higbee received a call to the First Reformed church at Tiffin, Ohio, and at the same time served as professor of language in Heidelberg college, located at that place. Some of the pupils who enjoyed his instructions there have since ranked among the ablest linguists in the country. In 1862 Dr. Higbee took charge of Grace church, Pittsburgh, where his brilliant sermons attracted much attention. In 1864, while Dr. Schaff was on a visit to Europe, Dr. Higbee was appointed by the board of visitors professor of church history and exegesis, and so satisfactorily did he perform his duties that when Dr Schaff resigned the chair in 1865 the synod at Lewisburg unanimously and by acclamation elected him to fill the place permanently. Dr. Higbee continued his connection with the seminary until its removal to Lancaster in 1867, when he resigned and took the presidency of Mercersburg college, where he has since labored, except during the year 1878, when leave of absence was given him to travel in Europe with the view of examining the libraries and studying the educational institutions of foreign lands. Dr. Higbee received his doctorate from Franklin and Marshall college about fifteen years ago. In person he is slightly above middle height, his body is spare, his head unusually large and remarkably well furnished. His scholarship is beyond all question, the most eminent men of the land being the judges. As a linguist, historian and mathematician, he has few superiors and not many equals. In the field of English literature and belles lettres he is quite at home, and with all these requirements he brings immense energy to any work set before him. As a conversationalist and a public speaker he has great magnetism and force, rising at times to real eloquence. His power consists largely in enthusing others with any subject he talks about, and the qualifications together with his experience as an educator, will give warmth and glow to our common school system, and at the same time promote the higher educational interests in the state.

From His Neighbors.

Chambersburg Repository.

Dr. Higbee has long been identified with the Mercersburg college, and for several years has been its president. His great abilities as a teacher, and his splendid scholastic attainments, are widely known, while his intense fervor in the cause of education have made him celebrated. The office of superintendent will be honored by his occupancy. He will infuse into the system new enthusiasm. He will devote himself entirely to his duties. No selfish ends will be subserved. No enterprises connected with his office will bring him an increase of revenue. No influence will be exerted to secure political preferment. Visions of congressional and gubernatorial honors will not weaken his allegiance to the high office he will fill with becoming dignity and unequaled ability. Dr. Higbee will soon win distinction in his office, and he will add to his fame as a great theologian, a splendid pulpit orator, an unsurpassed college professor, the renown of the model superintendent of the public schools of Pennsylvania.

The Dead Alive.

The Reported Lynching of Frank Wright a Mistake.

A few weeks ago news reached Westminster, Md., and reported in the Baltimore papers, of the death by violence of Frank Wright, son Isaac Wright, of Westminster. Mr. Wright left Washington for Colorado in May, 1880, and until the middle of August wrote regularly twice a month to his family. Since that time nothing has been heard of him until the sad news of his death by violence at the hands of a so-called vigilance committee was communicated to the family by Rev. Dr. David Wilson, formerly pastor of the M. P. church, but now a chaplain in the United States army and stationed in Colorado. Dr. Wilson stated that young Wright had purchased two mules and started to the mining district; that the mules proved to be stolen and the owners, forming themselves into a vigilance committee, had followed him and notwithstanding Mr. Wright assured them that he did not know they were stolen when he purchased them, had hanged both him and his servant to a tree and there left them. The only thing that gave a ray of hope to the family was the fact that a letter had been received from the postmaster at Hancock, Colorado, in January, stating that Frank Wright was there on the 11th of November, which time dated after the supposed lynching; that he had sold a part of his mining claim to a man who had accompanied him to Alpine, paid him the money and left him, and that was the last time he was seen alive by any friends. The hope that he might have been alive at that time, and that some unknown and unforeseen combination of circumstances had prevented his writing, took definite form in the following telegram received on Tuesday:

SILVER CITY, N. M., March 14, 1881.

To Isaac Wright:

Read to my horror an account of my death in the New York *Herald*. Arrived here after perilous adventure.

FRANK.

When the last letter was written, in August last, Mr. Wright walked ten miles to mail it, not waiting for a convenient opportunity, as he did not wish to keep his family in suspense. The family and friends are now awaiting with great anxiety the letter which they hopefully expect in a few days, and which we trust may satisfactorily explain all things. Active measures had been taken toward securing government detectives to find out the facts and if possible punish the actors in the crime, but until something further is heard from Mr. Wright action in the case will be suspended.

Some Solid Advantages.

The chairmanship of the Senate committee is more than an honorary distinction. It has some solid advantages which the Chicago *Tribune* describes:

The chairman of the Senate committee is a luxurious aristocrat. The traditions of the Senate are peculiar. For instance, the vice president is the dictator over the restaurant on that side of the capitol. He has the appointment of the restaurateur, and it is the only patronage that attaches to what is nominally the second office in the government. So the chairman of a Senate committee is supreme in the apartments and appurtenances presumptively set aside for the committee. The desk, the easy chair, and the lounge are all his. No other member of the committee ever dreams of disputing with the chairman the exclusive possession and enjoyment of these privileges. The committee room is the chairman's domain. There he transacts what private business he may have. If he be of a social turn he has his sideboard and entertains his friends there. Even lady visitors are said to be welcomed by the fortunate chairman, while the desolate associates must either remain in their seats or seek consolation in the common cloak rooms. The clerk of the committee, paid out of government appropriations, is really a clerk or private secretary to the chairman. The chairman selects him, and, as a rule, either confers the place upon some relative or makes the choice on account of the personal service the clerk is expected to render him. The clerk is designed to be useful in the preparation of the chairman's speeches, the writing of the chairman's letters, and such other duties as may contribute to the chairman's convenience and comfort.

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