Weekly Intelligencer

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CONTROL ALL APOSTHOUS LETTERS OF THE WASTE BACKET.

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Cancaster Intelligencer

SANCASTER SETTEMBER 1, 1896

Ambitions Towns. coast has been favored with an te, and some interior towns. I wont to think that it is improbat they should be neglected when passing anything around, claim and it too. Lancaster, being a own, situated in a pious commuounty founded on solid sandne, where the earth is to produce ber fruits abundand has no time for vain did not have the earthor, if she had, it was such a e as not to attract general atten-Our aspiring neighbor, the town of says it had a great big shake : be its barren hills did quake.

town in its own esteem that we in our country, claims to have all over. We do not dispute it. wer dispute Pittsburg's claims to on the earth beneath or the air She has a very shaky foundation . A town that overlies caverns natural gas cannot expect to a long continuance of steady s that are ahead of her. It is that as Providence gave her a al grant of costless fuel, there is a ng cost in the future which she I have to pay for it. Nature balances in the long run, and we shall not be ake as a dally diet and the peoare kept on a steady shake that e will not cure. There is no telling that fate awaits the vain city.

Stirring Times. It looks as though we were on the eve attring events. The unrest in Europe growing and the conflict that has been ne expected approaches rapidly lusiness interests in this country have coked forward to the period of Europea ble as their harvest; but in the face of e improving business situation at home the affairs of Europe excite less interest The rapid growth of this country takes away m it interest in the affairs of the outside world. We have enough to occupy our attion at home. In the duliness of rade which has for some years affected , we have had time to look abroad, at now the period of idleness for our ctories and people is over and we we at home all that we want to think ut. The wheels of industry are movne more rapidly every day all around us and we certainly have entered upon a trong up grade of commercial and manu-acturing activity. The railroads have we than they can do. The masters of rtation upon them are at their wits' ed to provide cars to move the goods ofsm, and all the car works in the try are busy building cars. A few onthe ago they were all idle. The imnt has been as sudden as it has been rest. There is no better mark of busiactivity; but marks are not needed to how what is so obvious.

The Old and the New.

e is a little breeze of trouble in Prohibition camp, because Candidate Wolfe prefers other instruments with leh to run the campaign than those which were furnished by the Prohibition sonvention; and though these instruments ere of Lancaster origin, we think Canditate Wolfe is right to change them if he loss not like them. Secretary Goodman is orted as saying that he will call the withdrawal of Mr. Wolfe. We have sent out to see Mr. Goodman about is, and meanwhile take it upon ourselves deny that he will do any such thing. Ir. Goodman will not do anything so fool-

This campaign is going to be Mr Wolfe's. The old time prohibition orators an take back seats. They cannot make the thing go themselves, and must be con-tent with the reflected glory they get from Wolfe's charge upon their foe.

We know that it is hard upon Brother ck to take a back seat in the Prohibim car. But the necessity is upon him. He and his boys are not up to the occasion.

eretary Bayard's Diplomats. odge Manning, of Louisiana, has been circle as minister to Mexico in place of B. Jackson, of Georgia, who has the post. Judge Jackson, it may seted, has not been pleased with sideration be has received from Sec-Rayard as minister. It may be sup-that he was not gratified that Mr. rick was cent down on a mission should have been unnecessary if should have been unnecessary if realmon was equal to the duty of the Mr. Jackson is a lawyer of and would deutstess have been able by Mr. Bayard's dealer to know act bearing of the Mexican law are the same of the Mexican law are question; as he could readily had the investigation made. But have been proper for Mr. d to have sent Mr. Sedgwick to have sent Mr. Jackson in this matter; negist Mr. Jackson in this matter; ms to have been sent on an indetion, not even provided with a eter of introduction to the minister. It at to have been a strange proceed-aid we are not surprised that er has resigned. Mr. Bay.

de appointments, and cannot be der the exposition of Sedgwick in Mexico. Though it is natural to man to get drunk in high latitudes, Lawyer Sedgwick may be said to have got too drunk for even the latitude. Mr. Bayard has our sympathy. If his ambassadors continue to ome to grief we suggest that he ask the president to send a company of cavalry out with each one to protect them and keep them straight.

To-day's Convention. The gathering of a representative body of Catholic citizens in Lancaster, such as that now convened here in the sessions of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, is an event of no little local significance. Many states are represented in the assemblage, and the objects for which the e delegates are gathered together are in all respects praiseworthy. These objects are mainly the study of benevolence, and how the charitable beneficial objects of the several associations that make up the union, can best be broadened and improved. It is a more worthy work in which the convention engages, and its deliberations will be read with marked interest by all who have a kindly feeling for their fellow man.

In choosing Lancaster for the place of annual convention, this city was highly nonored, and it is to be hoped that the visiting delegates on their departure will carry away good impressions of the beauty of our town and the hospitality of our cit-

THE earthquake of '81 was followed the next day by a second though more trifling shock; in fact these disturbances are seldom confined to one tremor of the earth and we

AFTER this, let us hear no more of the ack of success of this administration. There was a net increase of cash in the year ended June 30, 1885, of \$63,416,673. In the year folowing \$88,901,839 of the principal of the public debt was paid, besides \$5,054,629 added to the cash balance, the total gain for lisse being \$93,956,568. The net revenue in 1880 was \$336,439,727, an increase over 1885 of \$19. Expenditure in 1886 was \$242,483,-138, which was \$17,790,894 less than in 1885. espite the fact that pensions cost \$7,302,596 nore in the former than in the latter year. The retual decrease of expenditure for the first full year of Democratic administration was therefore \$25,000,400.

JUDGE BLACK, who is elaborately disussed in our columns to day, was the most orceful user of language of his time; and yet he was not an effective speaker to the people. On paper his thoughts were sent as by dynamite; from the platform they were gentiy wafted down. But at the bar, before the bench, dynamite was again behind

THE tobacco crop of Maryland is scarcely half an average crop. The tobacco plants suffered very much in the early part of the season from excessive rain, and now the complaint seems to be the excessive drought. This is in marked contrast with the spiendid report from Lancaster

It is announced that the czar will shortly issue a ukase proclaiming himself emperor of Asia, a title that will be quite as useful as that assumed by the queen of England when Disraeli made her empress of India, but the indefinite character of the czar's new title may alarm his neighbors, for he may stretch it to include as much or as little of the Asiatic continent as he thinks be can conquer

THE emigration authorities of New York are on the lookout for 3,000 paupers from the southwestern part of Russia and the Rouman, ian frontier, and if they arrive they will probably be sent back at the expense of the

teamship company bringing them. These people are doubtiess fleeing from the military conscription and the war that threatens their native country. A war in the Balkans will doubtless bring to these people a repetition of the scenes of the Turko-Russian war, when villages were burnt and women and children massacred with atrocities surof the American savages, and it is not surprising that they should emigrate at a rumor of the renewal of those days. But the Roumanians were quite as savage as the Turks in carrying their revenge across the border and landing on our shores without money or much ability an undesirable class of emmigrants; and it is to the credit of our government that such efficient measures are being taken to make this country less of a dumping ground for Europe's criminals and paupers

The emigration of the last three months shows an increase in numbers and an improvement in the class. They are bringing nore money with them and although the ndividual amounts are small they form in the aggregate a respectable addition to the gold of the country. These people are as a rule industrious, frugal and of good physical development, with the most essential rudinents of education, and are a valuable adtition to the population.

WITH the news of earthquakes abroad and t home comes the announcement that the Excelsior geyser of the Yellowstone has proken out afresh atter a rest of over four years. There is evidently something wrong lown below, and we suggest that the depart ment of the interior investigate the trouble.

THE Pennsylvania railroad company is unable to carry all the freight offered, and a prominent official says: "We have ordered and now have in course of construction 6,000 new freight cars. The capacity of our shops in Allegheny, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, is ut terly inadequate to supply the demand in time, and we have placed orders in every car building establishment in the country that was not already over-crowded with orders. All the car manufactories are behind with their orders. It is not alone the Pennsylvania company lines that are short of cars Nearly every railroad in the country finds itself in the same position." There are cheering indications of the coming business

Many of the drowning accidents at the seashore have been due to the ignorance of the victims of ocean laws. A floating log will eventually be thrown ashore by the breakers, although it may float southward close to the breakers for some time, before it is caught on the crest of one of them and thrown ashore; but a swimmer, unfamiliar with the ocean, when he finds himself unable to regain the shore at once, becomes alarmed and exhausts himself by his strug gles against a current that mocks his puny power. If a swimmer in such a position would simply devote his strength to keeping affect his chances of escape would be far greater ; but better still if he would take the advice of men familiar with the breakers, he would not venture beyond them. Nearly all of these seaside tragedies are caused by the rashness of expert swimmers, whose skill has been acquired in fresh water, and who falt to realize the tremendous force of ocean

THE new cruiser Boston, in its short voyage to Washington where it is to receive its armament and finishing touches, made but twelve knots an hour. This must not be taken as evidence against its speed, as no effort was made to test it, and the trial, though not official, was satisfactory to naval experts.

THE schools and the oysters will both be opened to-day and the event will be halled with equal pleasure by scholars and epicures.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN BLACK.

By A. J. Paust, Ph. D , in the Catholic World,

I have beheld with wost respect the man who knew himself, and knew the ways before him:

And from amongst them chose considerately, with a clear fore-tight-not a bindfold courage. And, having chosen, with a stealfast mind Pursues his purposes."

—Sir Heary Taylor, Philip You Artevelde. In the mild-summer of 1883 a large forest factoring the mild the mil

In the mid-summer of 1883 a large funeral ortege left the spacious grounds of Brockle, a few miles from York, Pennsylvania, and passed through its thronged and silent streets to the cemetery just beyond the lim-its of the town. That York was for eight aonths the seat of the Continental Congress in the last century, and was the place of residence and of burial of a distinguished putlicist in this, are the two historic facts which give to the ancient town an especial interest. In the transition from one to the other are involved all the memorable scenes which connect the first and the second centenary of our years as a nation-from the stirring asso clations which the early days of the republic awaken to those revived by the career of the illustrious dead whose obscuries now hushed the busy shops of York and rendered the historical retrospect doubly impressive. The remains thus conveyed to sepulture, amid a silence so profound that it seemed augmented by the very tolling of the church bells, were those of a great American, known far beyond the town in which he lived, the commonwealth in which he was born, and the country which he so faithfully served in a most critical period of her history—Jeremiah Sullivan Black, a name identified with the highest juridical learning et this age and of this lear.

"O thou beloved and most merciful Father, from whom I had my belog and in whom I have ever trusted," he said a short time before his death, "grant, if it be thy will, that I no longer suffer this agony, and that I be speedily called home to thee." Thus confident as a little child in his faith he died, and thus followed by mouraing citizens of every class he was buried. But his work lives after him, and his voice is still potent among men in the volume of his writings collected by Mr. Chauncey F. Black, his accomplished son, who has made an honorable fame as lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania. Other and larger claims for recognition among the master-minds of our country than that of eminence in the jurisprudence of his age will suggest themselves when the career of Judge Black is calmly and impartially considered, and so long as true greatness is held in henor, so long will his name occupy a lofty and enduring place. Whatever may be the dominating motive moulding the destination of the contract of th tiny of man, it is certain that true greatness can never be dissociated from loyalty to prin-ciple—that hestage which fame exacts as the ultimate criterion of character, and without which there can be no real success. Putting aside the popular distinctions with which our common speech confuses the ethical quality of courage, moral and physical, in the integrity of life, we know, as George Ellot has so admirably said, that it is an " inexorable law of human souls that we prepare ourselves for sudden deeds by the reiterated choice of good or evil that gradually deter-mines character." Fidelity to noble aims and worthy purposes is not only the pledge of reputation, but the test of inspiration in the conduct of men. The memory of Judge Black is hallowed, and an estimate of permablack is hallowed, and an estimate of perma-nent value placed upon his writings, because he looked beyond the excitement of the times and the dictates of self-interest to the supremacy of the essential truth for which he strove, and to its conversation as an integral force in the body politic.

The early settlements in Pennsylvaniat archibit for kindred to the politic of the conversation.

The early settlements in Pennsylvania; exhibit a fact kindred to that seen in the history of other states in colonial and subsequent periods—the large and influential Irisn element which has left the traces of its genius and power in every department of American life and thought. Logan, the friend of Penn; Allison, provost of Pennsylvania college; Ramsay, the historian of South Carolina; Barry and Stewart, of the navy; Wayne and Hand, of the army; Fulton and Colles, in the art of navigation; Binns, in journalism, and Carey, in political science, are but a few of the distinguished men of Irish birth or ancestry who have shed Justre on the annuals of the state. And when the full care is the state of the state. or the annais of the state. And when the fu-ture historian records the deeds and the lame of those of Celtic lineage, among the foremost on the roll of Pennsylvania's sons will be her venerable publicist, Judge Jeremiah Sulli-van Black. In him the traditions of the fathers of the republic have been borne on to a new epoch, and he was the last of that bril-liant galaxy of statesmen of a terror record. tiant galaxy of statesmen of a former generation whose memory is the glory of our own.
Judge Black was born a few miles from
the country town of Somerset, in the rich region lying between Laurel ridge and the
Allegheny mountains. He sprang from a
good old Irish stock, for the names of Patrick
Sullivan and Jane McDonough are on the
list of his honored ancestors. Of Black's
early education in the ordinary schools of the
neighborhood but few incidents are preserved; but, whether his advantages were
great or small, a decided taste for special
authors in Latin and English was soon manifested, and Horace and Shakespeare became lant galaxy of statesmen of a former genera fested, and Horace and Shakespeare became what they will always be to a boyhood in which the intellect predominates—the com-panions of studious hours. From them he assimilated thus early a profound knowledge of the actual elements of human life, its vioof the actual elements of human life, its vioient contrasts, infinite joys and infinite woes,
its subtle motives and discordant philosoplies, its moral grandeur and its appalling
weakness—a knowledge which usually comes
at a later period, and from contact with the
world rather than with books. Like most
boys brought up under the influence of a refined Protestant home, the King James version of the scriptures was the daily manual
from which he was taught his duty to God
and his duty to man, and it was forever connected with all that was gentle and pure and
etrong in his spiritual growth. What Father
Faber graphically describes as its "uncom-Paper graphically describes as its "uncom mon beauty and marvellous English" left an impress on the mind of Black as deep as the supernatural truth which its text imprinted on his soul. Neither change nor strife of professional years effaced the seal of its vali

dity. As the oratorian says of every Pro-testant who has any religiousness, the Eng-lish Bible was "his sacred thing which doubt has never dimmed and controversy never The quiet and isolated life of young Black, The quietand isolated life of young Black, broken only by occasional rambles over the long sweep of highland enclosing his home, developed a genuine appreciation of natural phenomena which in later years influenced his choice of a permanent abode at Brockie. The play of the winds, the hues of the sky, the march of clouds, the gathering storm, and the succeeding calm unfoided to his observant eye the unswerving dominion of law, and nature thus became to him the sanctuary of the supreme law-giver. At the age of seventeen ne entered upon the study of the law under auspices which would have promised success even to one less suited for the legal profession. Two brothers, prominent figures under auspices which would have promised success even to one less suited for the legal profession. Two brothers, prominent figures in the politics and at the bar of western Pennsylvania at that day, were Chauncey and Waiter Forward, and with them Mr. Henry Black, father of Jeremiah, being an associate judge of Somerset county, was united by social as well as professional ties. He selected the office of Mr. Chauncey Forward in which to place his son, and under the full out this the onice of Mr. Chaincey Forward in which to blace his son, and under the futition of this wise preceptor the future jurist laid the foundation of his legal greatness. It is hardly necessary, in view of his subsequent professional emineuce, to recount how diligently he worked for the mastery of those principles of the law which either narrow or expand the mind of the student, producing on the one hand an adent in the curairy set. the one hand an adept in the cunning arts of the mere advocate, and on the other the judithe mere advocate, and on the other the judi-cial temper of the enlightened jurist. Ten years later we find Black not only in the full tide of prosperity which his pre-eminent abilities had so speedily won, but recog-nized while yet a young man, as a leader by the older generation of lawyers at the bar of which he was a member. Having married the daughter of his instructor, and having at-tained thus early the realization of his which he was a memor. In any guardented the daughter of his instructor, and having attained thus early the realization of his dreams, bappiness, domestic and professional, seemed spread before him like a feast. He loved his vocation and labored in it manfully, but with less worldliness of motive than is commonly to be met with in the than is commonly to be met with in the paths of forensic life. A chief characteristic of the man was a sustained and elevated dig-nity in which he was preserved from the temptations besetting a legal career. His heart, steeled against ignoble purposes, kept him undisturbed by petty jealousies which torment the lives of professional men. In

*Romola, chap. xxiii. p. 205. *

*Mayor Grace, of New York, in his interesting lecture entitled "The Irish in America," speaking of emigrants prior to the American Revolution, says that they "were widely scattered, and leave no definite trace behind them until we come to the se tlement founded at Logan, in Pennsylvania, which at that time tiefo was a colony that afforded much greater feedom of religious thought than others under British control (p. 6). He adds that "Pennsylvania continued to be a favorite point of destination, though various settlements was made in Mary land and Virginia, and even in North and South Carolina and in Kentucky."

"The interests and Characteristics of the Lives of the Saints," prefixed to the Live of St. Francis of Assist, p. 116, vol. xxv, of the Ornlory series. *Romola, chap, xxiii. p. 206, -

the refined sectusion of a home made happy by the affection of friends and the devotion of his wife he gathered strength for his daily work. From her who was the centre of that home, "through all the world's clamor, he must win his praise; in her, through all the world's warfare, he must find his peace." world's warfare, he must find his peace."

In no profession does there exist a greater disparity as to success among its members than in the law; and a career at the bar more than any other contradicts the theory that all intelligences are equal, and that the differences among men are those occasioned by industry. The world is always full of aspirants whose natural gift are so apparently inadequate for the work undertaken that, unless they are endowed with that nameless talent, insisted upon by the late Sir Arthur Helps. †

insisted upon by the late Sir Arthur Helps, it which enables its possessor to get "into one or othered the main grooves of human affairs." failure results from their best efforts. Na-

tural faculty and and aptitude, other things being equal, are worth more than labor, how-

ever much Carlyle may glorify it as the modern evangel, and however much suc-cess in life may depend upon its right direction. The next decade of years in the life of Black determined the place he was to occupy among men, and exhibits an example of that which the world, whether it comprehends its own process of reasoning or not, is always interested in-a man whose intellectual and moral powers justify his desires and are com-mensurate with whatever objects he elects to accomplish. The bench sought him, and not no the bench ; and no jurist has ever, at so no the bench; and no jurist has ever, at so early an age, attained greater celebrity among his brethren for a scientific knowledge of the law and the luminous presentation of its principles. Later still, more important preferments than president judge of a judicial district awaited him. In 1851, under the amendment to the state constitution, he was elected justice of the supreme court, and his tame become associated in the jurisaryutane. une became associated in the jurisprudence fame became associated in the jurisprudence of Pennsylvania as primus inter pares with that of Gibson, Lewis, Lowrie and Coulter. Mr. Buchsnan called Judge Black in March, 1857, to the position of attorney general; and benceforth until the day of his death he was before the public eye, a colossal figure in the moving drama of American politics. Walking amidst perils of which comparatively little is even yet known, the target of environs factions and intriguing fees on everytons factions and intriguing fees on every vious factions and intriguing foes on every side, it would seem almost impossible that he should not contract something of the Me-chavellian spirit of the times, or the state-craft engendered of the political dissensions preceding the civil war. But the transpar-ency of his character, and his methods as an official adviser of the president, shows that in no measure did he reflect the double deal-ing then rife. The man of evasions is ungable in all his ways, and Judge Black was nustable in bothing. In private and in pub-ite, in the council chamber of the cabinet and in the court of highest tribunal, whether the spositions of men were to be sounded or divergent interests to be conclinated, he al-divergent interests to be conclinated, he al-ways stood forth the same tearless champion of constitutional liberty. We have not the space at our command nor is the time yet ripe for a dispassionate discussion of the closing days of Mr. Buchanan's administra-tion. The ordeal through which Judge Black then passed is the most memorable in his life; for the crisis had arrived which was o test the perpetuity of the union of state and of the republic among the nations. It was not uncommon at this period for blatant orators and impetuous writers to indulge in meaningless platitudes about the constitu tional powers of the president and the meth ods to be employed in a verting dangers then imminent. But many of these men, as Hallam says of Cromwell, had so "sucked the dregs of a besotted fanaticism" that its poison clouded their reason and drove them in utterance to the verge of madness. The principles enunciated by Attorney General Black in his opinion entitled "Power of the President in executing the laws," rendered November 20, 1860, †† are the only deductions attainable within the limits of the constitution, and all who calmly read that document nust admit that any other interpretation than that given would be extra constitutional in its nature; for we must always bear in mind the fact that expositors of law, as Burke says, have their strick rule to go by." What-ever may be the exigencies demanding a proclamation of martial law, a moment's reflection shows the self-contradictory character of the phrase. Taken apart it simply means that the term martial interdicts the right to legal trial, and the term law the right of a fee to all civilized processes of warfare. Inter-arma leges silent. Martial law therefore, can never appear to the eye of the jurist in any other light than that in which Sir Mat any other light than that in which Sir Ms thew Hale views it—"in truth and reality is no law at ail, but something indulged."
Amids: the tempests of later times Judge
Black was not only safe from attack, but
he was even invoked as an oracle by those who, at the beginning of the war, would have been the first to denounce him. This change in the popular estimate of a character in itself unchanged, save in that steady progressive development which marks all great minds, is one of the many lessons to be derived from a study of his life and writings. It is also, in some measure, an exhibition of It is also, in some measure, an exhibition of the worthlessness of public opinion created during its irregular and capricious currents, as it is a striking proof of the solid and inval-uable services of a man himself, who by sheer moral and mental force worked out his own justification in the face of his countrymen. Revision of judgments has already begun to vision of judgments has already begun to sifi contemporary reputations, and while the names of some are in the descending scale of utilimate decision, that of Black has reached its zenith. Under the verse of the poet lies a

The writings of Judge Black, lately is sued, comprise under four general heads, as arranged by Mr. Chauncey F. Black, some of the most notable papers in the literature of American civil polity, and they illustrate the essential solidity and correctness of view the essential solidity and correctness of view taken by that eminent jurist. Philosophic in the foundation of his mind, there is a degree of skill in the constructive and destructive methods which Judge Black employs rarely to be met with in argumentation. Persuasive and eloquent as he may appear at times, all the links in the chain of his reasoning are carefully forged and welded together by a logic which is irresistible. Under the show of logic, as used by the mere dialectician, is visible the skeleton of defective combination, but a trained intellect like Judge bination, but a trained intellect like Judge Black's ranges around his subject its leading features with such exquisite tact that every tact and every argument follow in the strict-est sequence, and, when complete, exhibit both a consummate power in art and an un-rivalled perfection in presentation. Valua-ble as his writings must always be considble as his writings must always be considered by those who have any appreciation of conservatism of thought, strength of conviction, and fearlessness of expression, they possess a still higher claim on our admiration. In every utterance of his life is discovered a breadth of thought and of charity which endears the memory of Judge Black in an especial manner to Catholic hearts, not only in America, the land of his birth, but in Ireland, the home of his forefathers. Interesting as it would be to attempt an analysis. esting as it would be to attempt an analys esting as it would be to attempt an analysis of such a mind, so complex in operation, so various in acquirement, and so tolerant in temper, and to follow the manifestations of that mind through all the masterly expositions of national polity bequeathed to us in his Essays and Speeches, we must content ourselves in fulfilling a humbler part—that of recalling to the attention of our readers a few recalling to the attention of our readers a few of the lines of thought pursued by Judge Black, especially in their relation to ques-tions in which the Catholic citizens of the republic are deeply concerned. In portraying the career of one not of his own belief, the Catholic critic now and then seems to act on the supposition that loyality to truth demands that he should take cognizance of that which the non-Cathelic ought to have thought upon subjects cognate to faith and morals, rather subjects cognate to faith and morals, rather than of that which he actually did think. A negative portraiture may have its uses, but at best it is one-sided. If we would draw the picture in its entirety, the preference which Gothe has expressed in regard to Spinoza is a sate rule of delineation: "Ich immer varzog von dem Menschen zu erfahren wie er dachte, als von einem andern zu horen, wie er hatte denken sollen ";" and as far as possible we make it our own in reproducing the

primal truth, and time demonstrates that

"The great soul of the world is just."

er hatte denken sollen"; and as far as pos-sible we make it our own in reproducing the thought of Judge Black in its contact with Catholic interests.

No periods in our history are fraught with such snameless exhibitions of talents prosti-tuted to evil purposes as those which have witnessed the outbreak of fanaticism mas-querading under the disguise of zeal for lib-erty and religion. Among the advecates of

5 "Ruskin, The Crown of Wild Olice, lecture "Ruskin, The Crown of Wild Olice, lecture lit. p. 124

1 * "Get, if you can, into one or other of the main grooves of human affairs. It is all the difference of going by railway and walking over a pioughed field whether you adopt common courses or set up one for yourself. You will see, if your times are anything like ours, very inferior persons highly placed in the army, in the church, in office, at the bar. They have somehow got upon the line, and have moved on well with very little original motive power of their own. Do not let this make you talk as if merit were utterly neglected in these of any professions; only that getting well into the groove will irrequently do instead of any great excellence" (Companions of My Solitude, p. 57).

13 Ashton's Official Opinions of the Attorneys General, vol ix, p. 346.

* Essays and Speeches of Jeremich & Black

*Essays and Speeches of Jeremich & Black With a Biographical Sketch by Chauncey F. Black New York: Appleton & Co. 1883. *Aux meierem Leben Wahrheit und Dichtung. sth Thell, 16th Buch, p. 390.

when the mad work of the mob was complete, ought to have been a salutary lesson for the future; but the blindness of hate could not read the writing, and the blindness of self-seeking would not need its warning. In 1856 the Rev. C. H. Tifany, a professor in Dick inson college, at Carlisle, delivered a lecture ou the "Cultivation of the Christian Elements of Republicanism." The fact was hoteworthy, as it was currently believed that he aspired to a seat in the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, and that he represented the prostriptive principles of the new party seeking power in the state. In this lecture he indulged in the usual commonplaces of Protestant saltre, and defended the existence of an American party "to meet the subtleties isduged in the usual commonplaces of Protestant saltre, and defended the existence of
an American party "to meet the subtleties
of Jesuitism and the insidious policy of for
eign despotism" Judge Black leit that
when the schools of learning seemed smitten
with the virulence of the new politics the
time had come to utter protests, and, if possible, to recall academic thought to a higher
plane of Caristian ethics. Having been invited, a year later, to address the Phenakosmian society of Pennsylvania college at the
annual commencement, he chose for his
theme "Religious Liberty," and gave one
of the clearest and grandest interpretations
of the spirit of the constitution upon this
question that ever tell from human lips. If
in regard to a point or two of history we do
not commit ourselves unreservedly to the not commit ourselves unreservedly to the views of Judge Black, yet as a whole his ex-position appears to us unsurpassed in Pro-testant literature.

The three heraids of freedom of conscience among the earliest settlers of America, whose portraits he draws with matchless skill, are Coollins Calvert, William Penn, and Roger Williams. To the first he pays the following tribute:

" Lord Baltimore was, in some respects, a most fortunate man. He was especially happy in having a father to lay out his great work, and a son of rare ability to carry it on. To have been the author of the first statute that ever was passed to secure entire freedom of conscience gives him the most enviable place in the world's history. His high qualities of mind and heart made him worthy of that pre-eminent distinction, as a single incident will show. A successful rebellion, organized by those whom he had sheltered from the persecution of one another, deprived him for a line of his power, and the first thing they did was to persecute the church to which he himself belonged. When he recovered his authority he must have been tempted to retaliate. But with a greatness of mind which never deserted him, and with a delity to his own convictions which nothing could shake, he reorganized his govern-ment upon its former basis of equal protec-tion to all.")

The position and the duties of this country as regards the subject of Judge Black's dis-course are defined with a power and elo-quence to which single quotations would be wholly inadequate; but as an appeal to the educated intellect of the nation the closing words are too striking to be omitted :

"That America should now give up the proud position she occupies in the front of the world's great march, and skulk back like a recreant int-the rear, is a thought which cannot enter an American mind without causing a blush of insupportable shame. She stands pledged to this principle in the face of the world is she has solemnly devoted herself to its championship; she has deliberately prom-ised it, not only to her own people, but to all others who should fly to her for protection; and if she breaks her faith, it will be such perfidy as never blackened the brow of any na tion before. To avert a calamity so grievous and to prevent a disgrave so indelible, the country looks to her educated men. The unbroken and uncorrupted heart of the people will be always with you on the right side; but you are the body-guard of freedom, and it is your special duty to carry her oriflamme in the van of every battle. Perhaps no dangerous service will be needed soon. You may safety sit still while your enemies mere may safely sit still while your enemies mere-ly talk against the equal rights of all people. But if at any time hereafter, during the long lives which I hope you will all enjoy, some great combination should arise to stir up the bitter waters of sectarian strife, and to mar-shal ignorance, prejudice and selfishness into a body compact enough to endanger the bulwarks of the constitution, then let your

flag stream out upon the wind ?" Among other benefits which the country derived from Judge Black, in restraining the extravagant utterances of the pulpit in times when the bad passions of men needed a pacific rather than an aggressive teaching, is the scathing answer to the Rev. Dr. Alfred Nevin entitled "Political Presching." It Nevin entitled "Political Preaching Nevin entitled "Political Preaching." It was called forth by a letter of that divine in the year 1866, addressed to Judge Black through the columns of the Philadelphia Ecening Bulletin. Every paragraph of the reply bristles with epigrammatic force and pungency of saire, and from the annals of history, American and European, he summons illustrations to add pertinency to his argument.

"Can you think," says he, "that the were invaded, and conquered, and op-ed, and murdered, and robbed for sen-Irish were invaded, and conquered, and oppressed, and murdered, and robbed for enturies, merely because the English loved and believed in the Protestant religion? I suppose you know that those brutal atrocities were carried on for the purpose of giving to political preachers in England possession of the churches, cathedrals, glebe-lands, and tithes wich belonged to the Irish Catholics. The soldier was also rewarded by confiscations and plunder. The church and the state hunted in couples, and Ireland was the prey which they ran down together."!

Faln would we linger over the splendid passages abounding in the Essays and Speeches of this remarkable man, so magnanimous in thought and so loyal to conscience in all that he did and in all that he said; but the extract just quoted recall the last time was seen the speeches of the second of the second of the second of the said; but the extract just quoted recall the last time was seen the said to the second of t science in all that he did and in all that he said; but the extract just quoted recall the last time we saw him in life and heard his thrilling plea for that land which the present secretary of state, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, fitly calls the "Island of Sorrows." In the spring of 1882 Judge Black visited the federal capital, and never had we found him more interesting. His mind was full of the theme of Ireland, her sufferings and ner wrongs, her false friends and her implacable foes; and as he pictured the greatness of her children

her false friends and her implacable fees; and as he pictured the greatness of her children under adverse fortune, or exposed the hostility of English literary politicians like Froude and Goldwin Smith, the warmth of a Burke and the sarcasm of a Junius combined to animate the flow of conversation which we have never heard equalled. The Irish National Land League of Maryland had arranged to celebrate in Baltimore the centenary of Grattan's declaration of Irish independence, and Judge Black kindly invited us to accompany him thither. It it were appropriate we would giadly recall some of the memories of the trip made with such a man, who valued a friend, as Barry Cornwall says of Charles Lamb, "for none of the ordinary reasons, because he was fasuch a man, who valued a friend, as Barry Cornwall says of Charles Lamb, "for none of the ordinary reasons, because he was famous, or clever, or powerful, or popular." But personal incidents, however, pleasing in the retrospect, become dwarfed by comparison with the august work in which he was now engaged. Concordia opera house, when Mayor White introduced Judge Black, rang with the generous plaudits of Irish hearts, and the orator was at home with his audience and his subject. On that night, years before Mr. Gladstone, now without a peer among living statesmen, outlined his policy for home rule, this "greatest of American Jurists," as the mayor of Baltimores owell characterized him, developed a plan for self-government in Ireland in harmony with the integrity of the British empire. The address at the Grattan Centenary, it Judge Black had no other claims on the gratitude of the Irish people, would forever unite his memory with that of her champions in all the centuries of her misrule. He sketched in vivid colors the long series of her wrongs, cruelty, injustice and oppression, her struggles, her defeats, the Euglish bigotry which was "merely simulated to cover English rapacity" in order to force upon the Irish a religion which they

; De Courcy and Shea's Catholic Church in the United States, p 253.

*Lecture on the Cultivation of the Christian Elements of Republicanism by Rev. O. H. Tillany, A. M., Carilsle, Pa., 1883, p 24.

† Estoys and Speeches, pp. 56, 57,

*Estoys and Speeches, p. 67.

* Charles Lamb A Memoir, by Barry Cornwall,

did not believe; and from the dark record he turned to ask;

"What concern have we in this contest? We owe them a heavy debt, which we cannot repudiate without hisboner. They fought by our side on every battlefield of the Revolution, and after independence they assisted to frame our institutions. At least five times since then their exiles settled among us have aided to save our liberty from destruction."

The insight of the address embodies, as if by prophetic insight, the great question which is to-day foremost in the thought, not alone of England, but of the whole civilized world—home rule for Ireland:

"If the Irish people were in full possession of the right to administer their own domestic affairs, they could perform their duties to the empire a thousand times better than now. They would be the pride and the strength of England; not what they are—the weakness, the misfortune, and the shame. When we consider how easily, cheaply, and safely this unspeakable benefit might be bestowed, it is literally amazing to see it withheld. It is but erecting one or more political corporations, which you may call states, or territories, or unspeakable benefit might be bestowed, it is literally amazing to see it withheld. It is but erecting one or more political corporations, which you may call states, or territories, or provinces, to make, administer, and execute laws upon subjects which concern nobody but themselves, and with such limitations upon the power as may seem necessary to prevent its possible abuse. If this, coupled with a satisfactory adjustment of land tenures, would not start Ireland on a career of peace and prosperity, then all history is false, all experience delusive, and all philosophy a woven tissue of lies. Every established state, every supreme government of whatever form, has the right of eminent domainates of the country of public use upon making just compensation. It is a distinct and well-understood condition of all titles that they shall be surrendered upon those terms when the general good requires it. The sovereign authority may thus annihilate any monopoly which cannot exist, or is not likely to exist, without serious detriment to the public interests. The property of the Irish landlords comes directly within the range of this power. The exercise of it would not be agrarianis—nor confiscation nor plunder. It could not injuriously affect the rights of any human being, but it would reach the one great end at which all honest government is human being, but it would reach the one great end at which all honest government is aimed—the wellbeing of the whole community. I have said that the owners of property so taken are always entitled to just compensation. The Irish landlords should have that and nothing more. The rule for ascertaining what ought to be paid in any case is so plain that no fair-minded man could miss it. The actual value of land is not measured by the rent which a landlord could measured by the rent which a landlord could extort from a helpless tenant to whom evic extort from a helpless tenant to whom evic-tion is death, but what a prudent and indus-trious man who cultivates it himself could make out of it over and above necessary ex-penses and full payment for his own labor. The taking would not include any property actually used by the landlords themselves for their own pleasure or profit, nor any lands leased for other than sgricultural purposes. But the body of the land now under cultiva-tion or in pasture, being taken by the public tion or in pasture, being taken by the public authorities, could be distributed among the people in suitable pieces, and held by them ect to a tax large enough to pay interes

on the actual value. Upon those terms, easy to the tenant and just to the landlord, Ire-land would be converted into a nation of smail proprietors, independent and free."* In closing this brief review of a life and Work worthy the full tribute of an abier pen, we have but drawn the outlines instead of filling the canvas. To comprehend a character so strong, so rounded, so consistent one must study his own utterances, which embracing, as they do, the whices range of human thought, have always one central idea—the liberty of man. The Milligan de-cision touching the habens corpus is but one among the coduring monuments of his courage and his devotion to the Right. cord of them is before the world, and its perusal brings a renewed sense of irreparableloss in the departure of a great soul:

"But nothing can bereave him Of the force he made his own Being here, and we believe him Semething far advanced in state. And that he wears a truct crown Than any wreath that man can weave him,"

Errays and Speeches, p. 162. * Essays and Speeches, pp. 169, 170. "Tenyson's " Ode on the death of the Duke of Wellington."

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