

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EUKLIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1883.

VOL. 13.—NO. 124.

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ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 1st day, 1h, 41.8m., a. m.
First Quarter, 9th day, 6h, 7.1m., a. m.
Full Moon, 16th day, 2h, 32.9m., a. m.
Last Quarter 22nd day, 7h, 6.1m., p. m.

| DAY OF WEEK | Sun | Sun | Moon | High | Days |
|--------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| M | riser | sets | riser | water | len. |
| 1 Monday | 6 45 | 35 6 | 6 10 | 40 | |
| 2 Tuesday | 5 33 | 7 17 | 11 21 | | |
| 3 Wednesday | 7 31 | 8 16 | 11 53 | | |
| 4 Thursday | 8 29 | 9 14 | morn | | |
| 5 Friday | 9 27 | 10 11 | 0 26 | | |
| 6 Saturday | 10 25 | 11 5 1 | 1 1 | | |
| 7 Sunday | 12 24 | 11 56 | 1 40 | 11 36 | |
| 8 Monday | 13 22 | 12 43 | 2 26 | | |
| 9 Tuesday | 15 20 | 1 26 | 3 18 | | |
| 10 Wednesday | 16 18 | 2 5 4 | 4 28 | | |
| 11 Thursday | 17 16 | 2 40 | 5 47 | | |
| 12 Friday | 19 14 | 3 14 | 7 4 | | |
| 13 Saturday | 20 12 | 3 43 | 8 7 | | |
| 14 Sunday | 21 10 | 4 17 | 8 57 | 11 04 | |
| 15 Monday | 23 9 | 4 49 | 9 45 | | |
| 16 Tuesday | 24 7 | 5 28 | 10 29 | | |
| 17 Wednesday | 26 5 | 6 11 | 11 12 | | |
| 18 Thursday | 27 3 | 6 58 | 11 57 | | |
| 19 Friday | 28 1 | 7 54 | 12 40 | | |
| 20 Saturday | 30 0 | 8 54 | 1 28 | | |
| 21 Sunday | 31 4 | 9 57 | 2 19 | 10 40 | |
| 22 Monday | 33 | 10 51 | 3 9 | | |
| 23 Tuesday | 34 | 11 36 | 4 27 | | |
| 24 Wednesday | 35 | 12 15 | 5 42 | | |
| 25 Thursday | 37 | 12 8 | 6 52 | | |
| 26 Friday | 38 | 10 2 | 7 49 | | |
| 27 Saturday | 40 | 48 3 | 10 34 | | |
| 28 Sunday | 41 | 46 4 | 10 12 | 21 | |
| 29 Monday | 43 | 45 5 | 10 9 | | |
| 30 Tuesday | 44 | 44 6 | 9 23 | | |
| 31 Wednesday | 6 46 | 42 7 | 7 10 | 50 | |

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 20.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

To take effect on the 24th May, 1883.

TRAINS OUTWARD.

(READ DOWN.)

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS. | MIXED. | MIXED. |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| Ch'town | Dp 6.45am | Dp 9.20am | Dp 4.15pm |
| Royalty Jc | " 7.00 " | " 9.55 " | " 4.35 " |
| N Wiltsh'r | " 7.45 " | " 10.50 " | " 5.25 " |
| Hunter R'r | " 8.15 " | " 11.05 " | " 5.40 " |
| Bradalbe'e | " 8.10 " | " 11.46 " | " 6.16 " |
| Co'ty Line. | " 8.10 " | " 11.56 " | " 6.30 " |
| Freetown. | " 8.25 " | " 12.12pm " | " 6.45 " |
| Kensing'tn | " 8.40 " | " 12.37 " | " 7.08 " |
| Summ'side | Ar 9.05 " | Ar 1.15 " | Ar 7.45 " |
| Miscouche | " 9.40 " | " 2.05 " | |
| Wellingt'n | " 9.50 " | " 2.37 " | |
| Port Hill. | " 10.25 " | " 3.22 " | |
| O'Leary. | " 11.20 " | " 4.53 " | |
| Bloomfield | " 11.35 " | " 5.20 " | |
| Alberton. | " 12.03pm " | " 6.20 " | |
| Tignish. | Ar 12.40 " | Ar 7.20 " | |
| Ch'town | Dp 4.00pm | Dp 7.00am | |
| Royalty Jc | " 4.15 " | " 7.23 " | |
| York | " 4.27 " | " 7.41 " | |
| Bedford. | " 4.40 " | " 8.02 " | |
| Mt. Stew't | " 5.15 " | " 9.00 " | |
| Morell. | " 5.44 " | " 9.15 " | |
| St. Peter's | " 6.04 " | " 10.17 " | |
| Bear River | " 6.39 " | " 11.11 " | |
| Souris. | Ar 7.10 " | Ar 12.00am " | |
| Mt. Stew't | Dp 5.15pm | Dp 9.10am | |
| Cardigan. | " 6.11 " | " 10.35 " | |
| Georgetown. | Ar 6.30 " | Ar 11.00 " | |

TRAINS INWARD.

(READ UP.)

| STATIONS. | EXPRESS. | MIXED. | MIXED. |
|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Ch'town | Ar 8.00pm | Ar 3.45pm | Ar 10.15am |
| Royalty Jc | Dp 7.45 " | Dp 3.21 " | Dp 9.55 " |
| N Wiltsh'r | " 7.11 " | " 2.25 " | " 9.04 " |
| Hunter R'r | " 7.00 " | " 2.07 " | " 8.10 " |
| Bradalbe'e | " 6.36 " | " 1.27 " | " 8.45 " |
| Co'ty Line. | " 6.30 " | " 1.17 " | " 7.57 " |
| Freetown. | " 6.19 " | " 1.01 " | " 7.42 " |
| Kensing'tn | " 6.04 " | " 12.37 " | " 7.20 " |
| Summ'side | " 5.40 " | " 12.00 " | " 6.45 " |
| Miscouche | Ar 5.15 " | Ar 11.30am " | |
| Wellingt'n | Dp 5.00 " | Dp 11.04am " | |
| Port Hill. | " 4.42 " | " 10.35 " | |
| O'Leary. | " 4.12 " | " 9.43 " | |
| Bloomfield | " 3.22 " | " 8.54 " | |
| Alberton. | " 2.35 " | " 7.15 " | |
| Tignish. | " 2.00 " | " 6.00 " | |
| Ch'town | Ar 10.00am | Ar 7.00pm | |
| Royalty Jc | Dp 9.45 " | Dp 6.37 " | |
| York | " 9.33 " | " 6.20 " | |
| Bedford. | " 9.20 " | " 6.00 " | |
| Mt. Stew't | " 8.55 " | " 5.20 " | |
| Morell. | " 8.16 " | " 4.15 " | |
| St. Peter's | " 7.55 " | " 3.42 " | |
| Bear River | " 7.49 " | " 2.49 " | |
| Souris. | " 6.50 " | " 2.00 " | |
| Mt. Stew't | Dp 8.55 " | Dp 5.20pm | |
| Cardigan. | " 7.49 " | " 3.27 " | |
| Georgetown. | " 7.30 " | " 3.00 " | |

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 21, 1883.
(61 pres her sum jr 61)

HALIFAX & LONDON.
THE HALIFAX
Steam Navigation Company,
(LIMITED)
will dispatch the First Class Steamer
"JULIET,"

weather, etc., permitting, from
London to Halifax,
About 9th October,
Loading in Millwall Docks. Importers may
now cable their shipping orders, and in all
shipments of over 10 tons, the Company will
deduct price of message from the freight.

The "Juliet" will sail from Halifax, to
HAVRE & LONDON,
About 25th October.
This is a splendid opportunity of shipping
goods to Paris, Bordeaux, and all parts of
France, as the French import duties are not
exigible on shipments made by Direct
Steamers.

Apply to Cicero Brown, Havre; Westcott
& Lawrence, 9 Fenchurch street, London; C.
Dwyer & Co., Pictou; W. H. Shanks, Char-
lottetown, P. E. I., or to

P. E. ISLAND
Steam Navigation Co'y.

STEAMERS ST. LAWRENCE AND
PRINCESS OF WALES.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing Wednesday, 16th May, 1883.

NOVA SCOTIA.
Leave Charlottetown for Pictou Landing
every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and
Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock, connecting
there with the Train for Halifax. Returning
to Charlottetown on Monday, Wednesday Friday
and Saturday, about 2 p. m., on arrival of
Train from Halifax.
Leave Pictou Landing for Georgetown on
Thursday, on arrival of train at 2 p. m.
Leave Georgetown for Pictou Landing
every Friday morning, at 5 a. m.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA AND THE
UNITED STATES.
Leave Summerside every day (Sunday
excepted) on arrival of Train from Char-
lottetown, connecting at Shediac with
Trains for each of the above-named places;
and at St. John, with steamers of the Inter-
national Company and Railway for Portland and
Boston. Also leave Charlottetown for Sum-
merside every Monday morning at 1 o'clock.
Returning, leave Shediac every day (Sundays
excepted) on arrival of day train from St.
John, for Summerside, connecting there with
Train for Charlottetown. Also leave Sum-
merside for Charlottetown every Saturday
evening, about 5 o'clock.
By order,
F. W. HALES,
Charlottetown, May 15, 1883. Secretary.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

STEAMERS:
Carroll, 879 tons, Capt. Brown,
Worcester, 865 tons, Capt. Blankenship

ONE of the above FIRST-CLASS STEAM-
ERS will leave
Charlottetown for Boston
EVERY
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 5 P. M.
PASSENGERS will find this the Cheapest
and most pleasant trip to Boston. Accom-
modations on both steamers are splendid.

CARVELL BROS.,
AGENTS.
Ch'town, May 17, 1883.—pat her sj
OLD BONES.
HIGHEST PRICE paid for old bones, in
large or small lots, delivered at John
Newson's Furniture Factory.
JOHN NEWSON.
Ch'town, Aug. 17.—2m

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL,
Jan. 16, '83.

GEORGE TWEEDY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE—West Side of Queen Street, Char-
lottetown, next door to Stevenson's Tin Shop.
July 25, 1883.—dy wkly 6m

MCLEOD & MORSON
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.
OFFICES:
reform Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post
Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Sum-
merside, P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at
moderate interest.
NEIL MCLEOD, W. A. O. MORSON.
Nov. 24, '82.—pres her

L. ARTHUR & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,
(ROSS MARKET)
BOSTON, MASS.
Eggs and Produce a Specialty.
April 26, 1883.—wkly tf

INSURANCE OFFICE
Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Lancashire Insurance Company
CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
Insurance effected on all kinds of property
at current rates. Losses settled promptly
and equitably.
DESBIRNAY & ANGUS,
General Agents.
Office—South Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, Sept. 15, 1882.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
R. O'DWYER,
Commission and General Merchant,
FOR SALE OF P. E. I. PRODUCE.
289, WATER STREET,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

In connection with the above is Capt.
English, who is well known in P. E. Island,
who will take special charge of all consign-
ments, and will also attend to the chartering
of vessels for the carrying trade of P. E. I.
N. B.—Parties wishing to procure good
Labrador Herring would do well to consult
R. O'Dwyer.
Sept. 11, 1883.—31 tawkly.

STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

At the 57th Annual General Meeting of
the Standard Life Assurance Company,
held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 24th of
April, 1883, the following results for the
year ended 15th November, 1882, were re-
ported:—
3,038 new proposals for life assu-
rance were received the
year for \$9,754,085 38
2,561 proposals were accepted, assuring
7,239,048 13
The total existing assurances in
force at 15th November,
1882, amounted to \$6,936,302 91
(Of which \$7,753,031 15 was
reassured with other offices)
The claims by death which
arose during the year amount-
ed, including bonus addi-
tions, to 2,462,226 59
The annual revenue amounted
at 15th November, 1882, to 4,267,546 00
The invested funds at same
date amounted to 29,503,416 00
Being an increase during the
year of 1,062,648 35
JOHN LONGWORTH,
Agent for Charlottetown.
THOMAS KERR,
Inspector of Agencies.
Ch'town, August 2, 1883.

Church Directory, Charlottetown.

ST. PAUL'S (Church of England)—Queen
Square—Morning and Evening Service,
every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School at 2.30 p. m., Rev. David
FitzGerald, Rector; Rev. Chas. O'Meara,
Assistant Minister.
ST. PETER'S (Church of England)—Rochford
Square—Sunday Services—8 a. m., 11 a.
m., and 7 p. m. Daily Services—Matins
—9 a. m. Evensong—5 p. m., except
Friday evenings, at 7.30 p. m. Rev.
George W. Hodgson, Priest Incumbent,
Rev. W. B. King, Assistant Curate.
ST. DENSTAN'S CATHEDRAL.—Low Mass
every Sunday at 8 a. m. High Mass at
10 a. m.; Vespers at 3 p. m. Mass at
7.30 a. m. throughout the week.
FIRST METHODIST (Church)—Prince Street—
Service and Sermon Sunday's at 10.30
a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2
p. m. Week Day Services—Tuesday and
Thursday at 7.30 p. m. Rev. John
Burwash, A. M., Pastor.
SECOND METHODIST CHURCH—Prince Street—
Service and Sermon on Sunday at 10.30
a. m., and 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2
p. m. Week day service on Wednesday
evening. Rev. J. W. Wadman, A. M.,
Pastor.
ST. JAMES' CHURCH (Presbyterian)—Pownall
Street.—Service and Sermon every Sun-
day at 11 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sabbath
School and Bible classes at 2.30 p. m.
Weekly Service in the Lecture Hall on
Wednesday evenings, at 7.45 p. m. Rev.
Kenneth McLennan, Pastor.
BIBLE CHURCH (Presbyterian)—Richmond
Street.—Service and Sermon every Sun-
day at 11 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday
School at 2.30 p. m. Rev. John McL.
J. Pastor.
BIBLE CHURCH—COR. Prince and Fitzroy
Streets.—Services and Sermon every Sun-
day at 11 a. m., and 6.30 o'clock p. m.
Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Week day
services—Monday at 8 p. m.; and Fri-
day at 8 p. m. Rev. E. Whitman,
Pastor.
BIBLE CHRISTIANS—Prince Street—Service
and Sermon every Sunday morning at
10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday
School at 2 p. m. Rev. Mr. Rice,
Pastor.
**PRAYER MEETING in Y. M. C. A. every Sun-
day afternoon at 4 o'clock.**
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST meet in New Church
House, every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and
6.30 p. m. Elders presiding.

The Classics in Education.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTE BY PROFESSOR CAVEN.

Within the last thirty years, two notable
attempts have been made to drive the
Greek and Latin authors from this position
a-sign'd to them, through a long lapse of
centuries, in the world's educational sys-
tems. The leaders of the earliest of these
attempts were men imbued with deep
religious sentiments, and zealously alive
to the spiritual interests of Christian
students. They did not object to the study
of the languages of Greece and Rome; on
the contrary they admitted their para-
mount excellence in every plan of higher
education. But their sense of propriety
was shocked to see groups of Christian
youths frequenting the springs of Pagan
literature, and assiduously quaffing their
tainted waters. The plan proposed by
these scrupulous men consisted in substi-
tuting excerpts from the writings of the
Greek and Latin fathers in lieu of the
orators and historians of Greece and Rome
and in exchanging the poetry of Virgil,
Horace, Ovid and Tibullus for early Christian
writers and humanists of the Middle Ages.
It was pointed out to these gentlemen with
a good deal of force, that the linguistic
knowledge acquired by their scheme would
no more be the pure language of Greece or
Rome, than the dialects of Cornwall or
Lancashire would be the English of Addison
or of Milton. The grievance was at best
a sentimental one, and the danger said to
threaten morals from a studious
perusal of pagan literature was cer-
tainly exaggerated. Works from the
pens of Christian men and women,
written in tongues that involve no labor
as translation are far better calculated to
more lasting an influence on morality than
all the Pagan literature ever published. It
is the same venerable mistake over again.
We are so zealously anxious for the be-
nighted heathen far away in his unex-
ploded wilderness, that we forget the native
heathens that are prowling about our own
doors.
The second body of assailants, who still
from time to time renew their attack, are
more radical in their views than the first.
The one contemplated a change; the other
aims at accomplishing a revolution. A mod-
ified method of existence would have con-
tented the first; an absolute sentence of
banishment will alone satisfy the second.
Classical studies, they say, should be driven
from seats of learning, as their tendency is
to absorb energies which would be more
usefully expended on other pursuits. It
seems indeed to be a fear with some, that
young men preparing for the struggles of
life, if introduced to classical studies,
would follow the evil example of that
Grecian youth, who was sent to fill his
pitcher at the fountain, but neglected his
task, and idled away his time, plucking
the wild flowers that grew on his way.
It is gratifying to the patrons of solid
learning to know that the individuals who
speak and write thus, are in no ways formid-
able, either in numbers or ability. I may,
perhaps, best illustrate the spirit and drift
of this band of antagonists, by relating to
you an old and well known fable.
Once upon a time a fox prowling about
in search of plunder, fell unexpectedly into
a trap. The situation involved a loss of
life or a loss of tail. Reynard, with a wis-
dom born of necessity, preserved his life,
and left his brush in the iron fangs of the
unrelenting trap. With his life no longer
in jeopardy, our hero had leisure to esti-
mate the cost he had paid for it. There
was no concealing the fact—his fair propor-
tions were sadly marred. His structure
had by his accident come to a somewhat
abrupt finish. Symmetry was in fact des-
troyed—but what remedy was there? His
cunning could suggest only one. He might
persuade the great family of foxes to adopt
the fashion of dispensing with tails, and so
cover up his misfortune. Big with the
idea, he forthwith called a meeting of the
foxes. Long before the hour for commencing
the proceedings, as the gentlemen of the
press are wont to chronicle such events,
the hall was filled to overflowing. Our
tailless hero rose to address the thronged
assembly. He expatiated upon the cause
and freedom he had enjoyed, since the loss
of his tail. His agility, he averred, was
greatly enhanced, and his fleetness much
improved. He regarded the accident which
deprived him of his tail, as a special inter-
position of the Gods, to teach the race of
foxes how to better their conditions. Why,
he exclaimed, should such a useless
appendage be longer tolerated by the foxes?
This was an age when ornament had to
make way for utility. Tails may have been
regarded as both ornamental and useful in
the half-lit ages in which our remote
ancestors moved; but modern enlighten-
ment discards such trammels, and insists
upon perfect freedom of action. Off then
with your useless appendages and enjoy a
freedom of which your ancestors knew
nothing. A grave and elderly fox whose
spirit of daring and adventure had been
proved in a hundred hen roosts, with
Spartan brevity, thus replied to the
harrange:—"I am of opinion, my friend,
that you would never have thought of
asking us to relinquish our tails, if you still
had possession of your own, or could by
any means recover it." It is exactly thus
with the great bulk of those who cry out
against the study of the classics. Their
tastes or their talents have never given them
the slightest mastery over the magnificent
literatures of these ancient times. All that
they remember is the irksome toil with
grammars and dictionaries. It bred disgust
and boyish prejudices have hardened into
manly antipathies, while they themselves
are surprised that anyone should deem
classical studies productive of any good
whatever. They have no tail of their own,
and would fain mutilate everyone who has.
The preposterous selflessness of such reason-
ing is its best refutation.
But that I may not appear summarily
to dismiss these opponents without granting
them a hearing, I shall lay some of their
remarks before you. What use is there in

a dead language! they ask. The occupation
of students engaged in such studies, they
say, resembles that of the famished dogs
which Byron's Alp beheld gorging them-
selves on the dead beneath the walls of
Corinth. It is a favorite position and one
they seem to deem impregnable to charac-
terize the Latin as a dead language. Yet
had our opponents exerted themselves to
acquire accuracy, they would have found a
territory lying between the eastern springs
of the Carpathians and the waters of the
Euxine, whose inhabitants in their speech
still give unmistakable evidences of their
origin and perpetuate in the valley of the
Danube the same grand old language that
has made the Tiber immortal.

Again there lives in Rome at the present
hour a ruler whose subjects speak every
language and dialect of a language known
throughout the universe. Unbroken com-
munication is kept up with these widely
spread races, and the acts and decisions
which regulate discipline and invigorate
government are couched in that same
language, in which the Roman Senate con-
veyed its instructions to the Consul in
command of its legions in Pontus, or to
the Governor who exercised its authority
on the remote shores of Britain.

Again, when some years ago there as-
sembled in the great Church of St. Peter's
at Rome, over eight hundred prelates from
every nook and corner of the universe, the
questions brought before them were all dis-
cussed in that same language in which
Cicero and Hortensius carried on their de-
bates centuries ago; on the other side of the
Tiber, below the Capitol. Nay more,
short-hand writers took down the speeches
of the different orators with the same ac-
curacy that a reporter of the Times or Tele-
graph would reproduce the speech of Glad-
stone or of Bright. A language which ex-
hibits such an amount of vitality as this,
can never surely with any propriety be
called a dead language.

Further it would be an easy task for any-
one moderately well versed in Latin to
make his way, by its aid alone through
Europe, and enjoy during his journey the
pleasures of refined and learned society.
Philosophy and Theology in the continental
universities of Europe are taught in Latin.
The business of the classes is conducted in
the same tongue, and if the language be
seldom rigidly classical, it must always be
at least grammatical. No one could possi-
bly enter the Halls of these Institutions,
and listen to the animated debates carried
on by students and professors with a
vigor and fluency that would excite
wonder, and come away with the idea
that Latin was dead.

Lock for a moment at three great European
languages—the Italian, the French, and the
Spanish—are these not bound to the Latin
by most intimate ties of kindred?
The veriest tyro in languages may discover
the close relationship while casting his eye
over a printed page of each. So may you
have observed sisters in every individual
feature apparently dissimilar, yet the ex-
pression, or if I may say it the atmosphere
which lies over all, reveals a resemblance,
which we recognize at once as derived from
the parents. It is that species of resem-
blance, which little Paul Donbey, when
dying recognised between his sister Florence
and the lady who stood on the shore of that
mysterious sea to welcome his boat, as it
passed from between the green banks of
the river on to the ocean.

To what extent the classical element
prevails in our own English tongue may be
gathered from the following rough estimate.
"The greater part of the abstract terms in
English, and words relating to religion,
law, science and literature, are of Latin or
Greek origin. Most words of three or more
syllables are of classical origin, and a very
large number of those of two syllables, the
exceptions being mostly words formed by
English suffixes from monosyllabic roots.
Many monosyllabic words even are derived
from Latin and Greek, the greater part
having come to us through French."

I think I have said enough to show you,
ladies and gentlemen, that the classics so
far from being dead or even torpid are still
like sturdy trunks on which are engrained
the most vigorous languages of Europe, and
from which they still draw a robust
strength. Notwithstanding all this, how-
ever, you will often hear men, who are
regarded for the most part as enjoying a fair
share of common sense, regretting the
years they spent in the study of the classics
as so many years wasted. They will tell
you in mournful numbers and with rueful
countenances, that after spending a weary
amount of time on the study of Greek and
Latin, they now find themselves unable to
construe an ordinary Latin sentence, or
name with certainty the letters of the Greek
alphabet. Therefore they conclude all our
labor has been in vain. I am very much
inclined to think that the man who reasons
thus ought to be classed with those who
believe in the witty Frenchman's definition
of gratitude, as a lively anticipation of
favours to come. Because a man's knowledge
of Greek and Latin has not been to him an
immediate and direct source of wealth, that
therefore classical studies have in his case
been ill spent time, is a proposition betray-
ing not only rank ingratitude but a great
deal of exceedingly bad logic. In develop-
ing and training the human mind, modern
authorities recognize two great agents
language and mathematics. By means of
these the mind is developed, nurtured and
enlarged. It is in fact trained so that the
pursuits of science, philosophy, literature
and divinity can be its occupations if so
required. Surely no one will say that the
studies which fit a youth for these lofty
pursuits will unfit him for the ordinary
business of life. His mathematics and his
classics have taught him how to apply his
talents with advantage—he has learned to
learn all he does learn accurately and with
precision, and thus equipped to be super-
seded upon the battle of life. Is it to be
expected, that the talents, with which that
young man successfully wrestled with the
difficult