

are not provided for. In our county... there are from one to two hundred children for whom there is no educational provision of any kind made at all. They would not be in their present condition tolerated at the common school. Children of wealthy families would not sit at the same desk with them. They are paupers and criminal children, and there is not one iota of provision made for them by the State beyond some statutory enactment of a hundred years ago, long since forgotten. They grow up in stolid ignorance and stupidity, in idleness and in want, and furnish the very class of people from whom the great army of criminals of our country is recruited.

I say here, briefly, but positively, that it is this great neglect of abandoned children that gives us the large proportion of criminals that we find pervading the community.

Mr. Darlington.—Mr. Chairman: I am unwilling to allow this vote to be taken without adding a few words in defense of the report of the committee. The object of the committee, in introducing this section, was to provide for the education of a class of children of whom we all know there are but too many existing among us, children without parents, without protectors, without any means of education or of support. Is it right for the community to allow such children to grow up amongst them entirely ignorant, without any education or means of education being offered to them? You may say that the common schools are open to them. True, but if the common schools are not open to them, if they cannot be clothed and fed, you find them upon your streets and at your doors, children wanting clothing and food as well as education. Who is to take care of them? We cannot, in common humanity, stop to inquire whether they belong to this religious denomination or to the other. The question is, will we allow them to remain in ignorance? Is it not the duty of the State to employ some of our ample means in the establishment of industrial schools for the proper education of such children? Surely gentlemen will not be content to permit a state of things to exist, which manifestly, and by the consent of everybody, does exist, namely: That there are children among us without any means of education, or any body being responsible for their support or their clothing. What are we to do? It is the duty of the whole people, to provide shelter for these homeless outcasts, to provide food for them, and clothing, and occupation for them.

This can be done by providing industrial schools where they may be taught to learn the arts of common life. Is it right to say that the Legislature may establish such schools? I would rather say that they shall establish them. It is certainly right to say that they may, and in that way give it the sanction of our voice, showing that there is a class of the community who ought to be taken to school, no matter how they happen to have become neglected, or how they became abandoned or vagrant.

The gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Campbell) seems to have some fear that this might allow somebody to go into a seminary or retreat or institution of charity, where children are to be found, and take them out of it on the ground of their being abandoned. I fear nothing of that kind. I have no fears of any disposition to interfere with any charity that is actually taking care of children; but if, unfortunately, there should be existing any institution, which, under the name of charity, so far forgets the first principles upon which it was founded, as to take children under its care and deprive them of education—who would be of the opinion that no education was necessary for them—then I would say that the law not only should but ought to step in and say to that charitable institution: "While you are doing much good, you are not doing all the good that the good of the community demands." I would not allow individuals or anybody else to raise up a body of such children without education. However, I have no fear of any such difficulty arising, and I think the gentleman from Philadelphia need have none. There is no danger of any private charity being interfered with. Some observations have been made with regard to the next section, which is compulsory also. I would not allow a single man in this land to say, "my children shall not be educated." He fails in his duty of a citizen of the republic when he attempts to raise

up a child without education, and if there be any such wrong-headed men, I would not care, sir, even if they be found in my own brother, or my dearest friend, I would say to him, that by that the law of the land and the Constitution of his country, he must educate his children, or if he fails in that duty the State will take them from him.

Mr. Carter.—Mr. Chairman: I am in favor of this section as reported by the committee, and wish to say just a word or two to remove some doubts and difficulties on the part of my friend from Philadelphia (Mr. Campbell.) I think that if he will give a reasonable signification to the language of the section he need apprehend no difficulty of the kind which seems to occur to his mind.

"The Legislature may establish industrial schools and require the attendance therein of vagrant, neglected and abandoned children."

I submit that this proposition does not interfere in any way with the class of children to which he refers.

They are not neglected children placed in charitable institutions; they are not abandoned, if they are still under parental care. Nothing can be plainer to my mind than this, so when the gentleman speaks of men going armed with authority to charitable institutions at the poor man's home he is conjuring up a chimera dire in his own imagination. But, sir, this section is needed to provide for those poor waifs—of those helpless little ones that have been actually abandoned and neglected. And further, sir, I most firmly believe, that for the safety of the State this should be done. I think the gentleman is in error in regard to any anticipation of wrong on that score, let I favor this for the reason that it looks in the right direction, in regard to the educational duties of the State.

This great State of Pennsylvania has taken her position long since on the high ground that it is the duty of the State, as a matter of justice, and self preservation, that every child in the Commonwealth should be properly educated and trained for the high and responsible duties of citizenship. There is a large class of citizens in our Commonwealth commonly known as the perishing class. I entreat the members of this Convention, before they vote upon this section, to consider whether its adoption will not limit, to some extent, the number of vagrant children who are now neglected and abandoned. The adoption of this section may possibly lead to the establishment of industrial schools, wherein the large number of our vagrant children can be properly educated in some industrial employment, and properly fitted for their important duties of citizens.

I can foresee none of the difficulties likely to arise which have been predicted by those who have opposed the section. I can, however, perceive a great deal of good that may arise from its adoption, and as a friend, ever and always advocating every measure that is intended to elevate the children of our State, and to every measure that is calculated to promote the prosperity and happiness of all our citizens, I most heartily favor the adoption of this section.

### The Potter Journal AND NEWS ITEM.

COUDERSPORT, PA., April 4, 1873

#### HEMLOCK.

It is scarcely a dozen years ago that we remember hearing the hemlock flats of this county condemned because they were so hard to clear. Every means was resorted to to get rid of the stuff. Gullies were filled with the logs; it was burned; it was hauled off to the sides of the road and left to rot; and it was generally considered as the bane of the county. Now our hemlock lands are the most valuable of any in the county, except an occasional tract of pine timber. The price of hemlock lands is continually rising and land covered with first class hemlock is to-day considered worth more than the same land after it has been gone over and "cleared" in the style of a dozen years ago. Potter County, or the southern portion of it, lies in the centre of what is admitted to be the best and largest body of hemlock lands left in the world. She offers to-day extraordinary inducements to capitalists who wish to make paying investments, or to lumbermen and tanners who want an immediate return for their money. To tanners especially is the prospect tempting, as it is acknowledged that it is cheaper to transport hides to the bark than bark to the hides. Coudersport is situated within easy reach of

what we a few years since would have pronounced *inexhaustible* tracts of hemlock. Now even in the light of past experience what we consider almost *inexhaustible* and also within seventeen miles of the B. N. Y. & P. R. W., over a level road—a road over which our teamsters have brought loads of fifty hundred with ease. Where can a better situation for large tanneries be found than Coudersport.

#### MAPLE SUGAR.

The delth of snow through all the woods, lying so late this season will, it is feared, prevent the usual amount of sugar making, and one great source of supply to the Wild Cat region of Pennsylvania.

Usually at the close of a long, and perhaps exhausting winter, the making and sale of thirty or forty dollars worth of sugar by each family is a relief and a help looked forward to with eagerness and sorely missed by many when seasons come like this one.

The few thousand dollars brought into Potter County early, before the butter-making begins to amount to much, have a sweetness that belongs especially to maple sugar.

Others who are thinking of luxuries only, miss the delicious flavor which those who eat maple sugar only in cities or at a distance from its native places seldom taste. Like other good things it is subject to various adulterations.

But here it is the perfection of wild sweetness, and as one who was dying said of some that had been sent to her, "It tastes of spring breezes and swelling buds; of tender leaves and flowers; of sunshine and bird songs among the maple branches."

Perhaps the little that will be made this year may taste thus to some like her who will eat it for the last time. And we hope there may be plenty another year for those who wait to eat it.

The people of Donkirk and vicinity are having a good deal of discussion about the circumstances of a Presbyterian church trying to raise money for building, that held a festival which finished with a dance. Some think the preceding objectionable, some sneer at it, some defend it. It seems probable that if that church, or any church has nothing more improper than a little quiet dancing connected with it or its money getting "for building purposes," it is an exceptionally good church.

One suggests that if dancing parties were usually held under the auspices of the church it would be better for both.

#### Our Band.

This institution must be improving, perhaps the natural effect of care, labor and practice, but certainly a very noticeable one. The other evening we were so fortunate as to hear a serenade, and noticed a new instrument, or a new tone to an old one, that seemed to supply a want we had not been conscious of before, but will always be hereafter listening for that among the other music and missing it if it be not there. Probably it would be just the same with each of the instruments if they were brought to our notice successively, but usually when we hear the band, the idea, the first idea, is of the combined music, and we do not learn to separate it. That is for the unmusical part of the audience who hear and enjoy without analyzing.

Speaking of serenades, it is one admirable quality they have of giving pleasure to many besides the happy recipients. We all get the benefit of it—of the music, and, as was the case the other night, of the gleaming torches too. These shining out on the darkness of night add a great deal.

#### The Underground Railroad.

The prospectus of a new work with this title, is issued to the country. It must be a work of absorbing interest, for the world can hardly show, besides this, so much of thrilling adventure, of desperate effort to escape from the most hideous and revolting fate, of heart-breaking failure and miraculous success as is connected with the story of slavery in the United States. It will be the most affecting, inspiring, at the same time sensational of books—and every word true. Of slavery itself with its sickening horrors, few can endure to read. The knowledge that such things as it entailed were ever possible in the world, is the hardest trial of our faith in the loving Father. But of the escapes, of even the sufferings and terrors people endured, with a hope before them, we can read, shar-

ing that hope, showing the noble self-denial and the devoted Christian charity that labored so much, risked so much to help them.

This book is written by "William Still. For many years connected with the Anti-Slavery Office in Philadelphia. Illustrated with seventy fine engravings and portraits."

It is sold only by subscription and agents are wanted in every county. Prices from \$4.50 to \$6.50. William Still, Publisher, 244 South Twelfth Street, Philadelphia.

The prosperity of this little town of ours is one of the pleasant and cheering things that the JOURNAL has to record. In common with most other places in the country it took long to recover from the effects of war. So many fell in those terrible years, so many broken families moved away that it took long for the country to be itself again, and of course the villages could not grow. But for the last two years this place has been improving rapidly. Many new buildings have been put up—not large or expensive houses such as people build at their leisure, but the hastily erected ones that show the over-crowding population and the pressing need of places to live in. Every dwelling, every room that can be rented is occupied, and people are obliged to build as rapidly as possible. Lots are bought, property is advanced in value and changing hands, so that it is difficult to keep track of it, and it is said that some streets will be opened this spring and some very desirable building sites offered for sale, that have not been before. As soon as the weather permits the clearing up of the streets from the accumulations of the winter the repairing of sidewalks and fences, and painting, the village will present a still more lively scene of bustle and improvement.

#### We have received a copy of the

Nashville Bulletin of March 20. More than one-fourth of it is devoted to the Centennial celebration and under the head of "What Tennessee can exhibit" are some suggestions that may be of benefit to other parts of the country. First are "Minerals, ores and metals," of these "Iron ores including limonite, hematite, magnetite and clay iron stone."

Building stones, mill stones, grind stones and flag stones, clays, kaolin, siles, etc. Mineral waters, mineral fertilizers."

Several of these we have in our own county, and might display with their manufactures, first, at our own fairs, and afterwards at the great exhibition in 1876.

Among the multitude of agricultural productions mentioned we find, "Bundles of all our hays, the grasses arranged neatly in sheaves like wheat to show length, etc, including the best wild grasses."

"Wild plums" and nuts, forest produce of every kind that is used for food or relish. "Timber of every kind and for every use, ornamental wood, woods used for dyeing, tanning, or that furnish resins or galls."

Since our attention has been directed to the getting up of such a list we have been surprised to see what a varied collection of objects—raw materials of mineral, vegetable and animal origin, products of the soil, the workshop, of skill and educated intellect—the State could present at a great fair such as that proposed. Our own people would themselves be as much instructed, and, perhaps, more astonished at the display than those of other States.

And we can endorse the surprise for in the several long columns of articles mentioned as products of Tennessee, a very large proportion can be found in northern Pennsylvania and in our own vicinity. We hope our people will see that the products of Potter County, both natural and cultivated, are well exhibited.

#### A Thousand Years Ago.

Two miles above Elkhira, on the south bank of the Chemung river, there is a place called Fort Hill. This is a bluff one hundred feet high, on the top of which there is an ancient fortification. The place is naturally defended on three sides by perpendicular ledges of rock, and on the fourth an embankment has been thrown up which must have been at least eight or ten feet high when built and 155 feet long. There is a pine stump standing on it nearly three feet in diameter. When Col. Handy settled in this region, at the close of the Revolution, the embankment wore the same ancient appearance as now. On the east end of the bluff the rocks terminate in a sharp point, down which steps were cut by the builders of the fort, in order to supply themselves with water from a small ravine which enters the river at this place. The fort covered about an acre. Two or three miles above this place there is an aboriginal burying

ground, where cups, saucers, etc., made of stone, together with human bones, have been dug up.

At Waverly, Tioga county, New York, there is a hill of gravel, sand and clay, belonging to the Drift Period, and entirely disconnected from the surrounding hills. It is called Spanish Hill. There is an ancient earth-work running around the top of it, inclosing about thirteen acres. It was doubtless built by some race prior to the Indians, though the inhabitants suppose it to be the work of the Spaniards, which of course is not the case, as no Spaniards were ever in this region. Some of them also believe that the whole hill is the work of man, which is likewise a mistake. The Indians had a tradition that none of their number could go on that hill and live; that the Great Spirit got angry once, a great while ago, and killed all the Indians who attempted to go up the hill.

Near Tarport, M'Kean county, Pennsylvania, there is another of these fortifications, which bears the marks of a hoar antiquity. It is situated on the flat in the valley of the Ischnungwandt and surrounds two or three acres, if not more. The place was defended on the north by a small stream, and on the other three sides an earthenwork was constructed, which remains after the lapse of centuries. On this earthenwork there are standing large elms, maples and hemlocks, which doubtless contain three or four hundred rings of annual growth, while the fallen trunks of their predecessors, still older, lie rotting upon the ground.

There is also, or was at the time of its first settlement, a similar ancient earthwork in the township of Sharon in this County. It may be very nearly obliterated now, but there was a nearly circular embankment several feet high over all of which large trees were growing. Indeed it was as densely wooded as the rest of the forests. We do not know that there were any excavations or examinations made, or that anything was ever found there indicating an ancient race of people. But the present Indians seemed to know nothing about it.

#### Foreign News.

Great Britain.—LONDON, March 26.—The steamer City of Bristol, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York, took out 100 farmers, who intend settling in Minnesota on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Portugal.—LISBON, March 26.—The Minister of Public Works has asked the Cortes to ratify a concession for a cable between Portugal and the United States, touching at the Azores. The contract for laying the cable was signed to-day.

Spain.—MADRID, March 26.—A levy en masse upon the adult male population of Catalonia and neighboring provinces for troops to suppress the Carlist insurrection is probable. Many republicans who have volunteered to fight the insurgents are already meeting at the appointed rendezvous.

MADRID, March 27.—It is rumored that a secession movement is on foot in the Canaries, leaders of which propose to declare the islands independent of Spain and to ask for a British protectorate. Gen. Hidalgo has been appointed Captain General of the Canaries.

The law for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico meets with the approval of the people. A few pro-slavery leaders only object to it. Even slave-owners consider its provisions more favorable to their interests than they had reasons to expect.

France.—PARIS, March 27.—Judgment has been rendered in the Memphis & El Paso R. R. case. The defendants are pronounced guilty of swindling and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Gen. Fremont is condemned to confinement to life years imprisonment. Other defendants who were present were arrested to-day as they were leaving the court.

#### Domestic News.

Illinois Farmers vs. Railroads. ST. LOUIS, March 27.—A special dispatch from Peoria, Ill., says the farmers in that section are organized for war against the railroads. A meeting was held there to-day which adopted a resolution declaring that the farmers intended to prosecute the war on railroad corporations until the farmers' rights are recognized and respected. A permanent organization was effected, and a feeling of earnestness and determination manifested.

Hurricane. CANTON, MASS., March 29.—A hurricane swept through this city last night. A large number of houses were destroyed and several persons reported killed. Two loaded railroad cars were lifted from the track and badly wrecked.

The Storm. The cables in the Susquehanna River are believed to have been carried away by the ice, thus impeding communication with Washington and other points south of Philadelphia. A furious storm has prevailed here all day. The gale is increasing and rain pouring in torrents. Awnings and street signs have been blown down. About 100 feet of the great postoffice fence on Park Row has just been blown down. No one hurt. All out-door labor to-day was suspended. No vessels left for sea to-day.

And now it is reported that Don Carlos has not abdicated, has not appointed Don Alphonso Regent, but is going to move on Madrid. The Carlists and the Modocos are a great affliction to us—so uncertain.—Buffalo Express.

THE Michigan Legislature has adopted a resolution, urging upon Congress the construction of a ship canal on Lake Michigan to some point on Lake Erie or Lake Huron.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—A collision between two freight trains on the Northern Central Railroad yesterday wrecked both engines and burned twenty cars with their contents. One man was killed.

THE Centennial bill was passed by the House yesterday and promptly signed by the Governor. It appropriates one million dollars for a building not to cost less than \$1,500,000, which is to remain on Fairmount Park perpetually as the property of the people of this Commonwealth for the preservation and exhibition of National and State relics and works of art, industry, mechanism, etc. The appropriation is provided for by a tax of three per cent. on the gross earnings of the passenger railways, and is not, therefore, the gift of the people of the State, as it should have been.—Press.

A NOTABLE death occurred at Wil-

At first he was able to keep his head out of water while Mr. Sherman the only man within a mile on that side of Pine Creek was trying to get the logs off from him, but Charley could no longer keep his head out of the water, neither could Sherman extricate him. Sherman had to hold his (Prouty's) head above water. Mr. Sherman ran to the bank of Pine Creek opposite Ansley's grist mill and made Ansley understand what the trouble was. Ansley undertook to ford the big Creek but could not do it. It was too high. Then Miss Sarah Strong, a young lady at Sherman's ran a mile to Charley's father's and gave the alarm. All this time Sherman in the water to his waist holding Prouty's head to keep him from drowning. Wm. Ansley ran to Killbourne's, from there to Wheaton's crossing the West Branch, but that bridge was gone. Eldred Killbourne and Monroe Wheaton crossed the stream on a horse, and then was a quarter of a mile from Sherman's, snow to their hips. A few moments before they arrived, old Mr. Prouty and two of the boys got there. They removed the logs and carried Charley to the house. He was almost perished, badly bruised, but no bones were broken. Mr. Sherman stood in the water holding that man's head nearly one hour, he too was badly chilled. Prouty is doing well. As soon as he was taken out the pile of logs above rolled in. A few moments later and both would have been killed.

#### OCCASIONAL.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### Great Britain.—LONDON, March 26.

#### Portugal.—LISBON, March 26.

#### Spain.—MADRID, March 26.

#### MADRID, March 27.

#### France.—PARIS, March 27.

#### Illinois Farmers vs. Railroads.

#### Hurricane.

#### The Storm.

#### BALTIMORE, March 29.

#### THE Centennial bill was passed.

#### A NOTABLE death occurred at Wil-

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Has been REFITTED and REFURNISHED from the bottom and is now open to the PUBLIC.  
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GOOD STABLES, and careful drivers always in attendance.

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They solicit their old custom, believe they are able to supply the best of the market.  
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