

MODOC.

The difficulty with the Modoc Indians has resulted as usual in violence on their part, which, as our people always say, necessitates their extermination. They killed Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas and severely wounded two others. If this outrage or the whole war were really of the Indian's making, we should feel some sympathy with the rage manifested against them; but what good will exterminating the Indians do while those who have instigated and brought about all this wrong and violence for their own base purposes are suffered to escape to ply their intolerable meanness and wickedness elsewhere, fomenting other wars and treacherously bringing the crime and punishment on those who suffer themselves to be influenced by them?

We do not claim that these are not a violent people, but it does not seem that such a plainly suicidal act as this killing of the agents of the Government could have been committed except through the instigation and influence, cunningly employed, of those who expect to profit by their ruin and by every step that leads to it. All history, as far as we know the history of the Indian difficulties, even of the wars between the tribes, shows that low white people have purposely and recklessly and with the basest falsehood and treachery brought them about and continued them. We have heard California emigrants and Oregon miners tell of many such cases and speak of the system of fomenting wars and murderous treachery as of things of constant occurrence. Not the least part of the wrong is the way in which our great Government and our great armies are made the instruments and victims of this outlaw portion of the nation.

If only we could protect the Indians from these offences of our own people we should probably have very little trouble with them.

They might not be quite willing to move every time we wished them to but would see probably the utter futility of resistance by fighting. Indeed, this very Peace Commission seems only to have had in view the inducing the Modocs to be peaceably removed. As far as we can see from the talks, there was no compromise offered, nothing but that "if you will go quietly where we wish you to go we will let you alone a little for the present;" that is, the Government would let them alone. It does not promise to make our wandering people do so. No proposition to protect them where they were they ever so peaceable. Neither could we possess any white people to let them have the land they were willing to go to. It may naturally be difficult for the undeveloped intellect of the red man to understand why he can always be removed with justice and propriety and the white man cannot.

For the Indian races themselves we do not see but that the earliest period of their extermination may be the most merciful. We have always had some hope that right would triumph, that many of them might in time become incorporated into our nation, and others become a civilized people dwelling in safety under improved governments of their own, friendly and befriended; and this we believe could be for our lawless people could be forced to treat them as they are to treat white people. But if extermination is to be their fate it matters little when it comes; whether we leave our children the murdering to do or the inheritance of knowing that we have done it.

From masses of reports and editorials on this terrible subject we select the following:

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The terrible news of the treacherous assassination of Brigadier-General Canby by the Modoc chief and the intelligence received at the same time of the murders committed by the Apaches, cause a profound feeling of grief and indignation which finds expression in all quarters, particularly in the army, where General Canby was held in great esteem and affection, with utterance of an earnest desire for the extermination of these savages. This feeling of indignation has taken the place of all ideas whatever of peace and the slightest consideration can not be given to any other than that to move at once to the severe punishment of the Modocs. The following is the dispatch received at the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army:

HEADQUARTERS, Division of the Pacific, April 12, 1873.
Gen. W. T. Sherman, Wash D.C.

The following report of the horrible treachery in a murder has just been received. I have to regret that Col. Gil-

lem to let the punishment of the Modocs be severe as their treachery has merited and hope to hear soon that he has made an end of them.

J. M. SCHOFFELD,
Maj. Gen. commanding Dep.
Copy of the telegram to the Assistant-General, Department of California, from the Modoc expedition, dated at camp, mouth of Tule Lake, Apr. 11:

"Gen. Canby, with the Peace Commissioners, went to meet the Indians about one mile in front of the camp at 11:30 this morning. At 1:30 p. m. the signal officer, whom I had watching the conference, reported firing. Upon reaching the place of the meeting I found that Gen. Canby and the Rev. Dr. Thomas had been killed and Mr. Meacham wounded. The other Commissioner, Mr. Dyer, escaped unhurt. I shall at once commence active operations against the Indians."
(Signed) ALON GILLEM,
Col. 1st Cavalry commanding.

The Times believes the troops will now exterminate the Modocs, but says, "they should, instead, be taken alive, tried for the crime and hanged. Murder has dealt a severe blow to the peace policy which President Grant has pursued in dealing with Indians and generally with such success. Public sentiment will instinctively demand the corrective influences of the musket."

We beg to remind our readers that the "corrective influences of the musket" has been tried for two hundred years with, to say the least, no better effect than Gen. Grant's policy has produced. Who can tell what this might produce in that length of time, improving, as it would, in modes and increasing in facilities. Indeed it could hardly be more of a failure than the old system has been.

EASTER.

The day of the resurrection. We keep the day of the birth both as holiday and holy day, as festival of the soul and body, religion, social, domestic and commercial, and this is a good that we should always keep. But the day fraught with no less of divine and philanthropic significance, than the coming of a sinless babe with the promise of infinite love and power, the second birth of a Divine Man in the fulness of His work, His sacred mission accomplished—to be the fulfillment of life and hope to the world,—this day is less generally observed, less deeply realized.

Coming at it does in this latitude in the opening spring time, it seems to be in harmony with all forms of life that spring into being a new and remind us of the spiritual regeneration, of the resurrection we must make from whatever is low or selfish common or unclean, that the sanctifying of body, heart, faith, not already washed away. To each one of us—to every hungry, aching, sorrowful, sinful soul—to every penitent, hoping, earnest, devoted one of all the millions of men and women and children; the tried and the tempted; this beautiful glorious resurrection morning should be a memory and a hope, a gladness and a promise.

The anniversary is beautiful too; on Sunday—keeping even the week and following the moon, with a truer natural date than any fixed day of any month, which is merely a conventional or approximate date.

On this lovely April morning, in the morning of the year, many hearts are lifted up with renewed love and faith, making and believing in a new consecration of all life, all blessings, all trials even to the Father, and the welfare and happiness of all His creatures. May we feel more than ever before our common brotherhood, our common wants, hopes and aspirations, our perfect helplessness "the greatness of our common need" and the infinite richness of the mercy offered to us all.

So shall the year be a blessed year and the next Christmas be a better day to us, for every day that shall have gone before it.

Fresh Words on a Trite Subject.

The Insurance Monitor is the ablest of all the periodicals published in the interest of the Insurance business. Its purpose is purely a business one and its editor treats every subject introduced into its columns, solely with reference to its bearing upon the interest to which it is devoted.

Keeping this fact in mind, first read carefully the following strong statement of reasons for abstaining from the use of intoxicating drinks and from the traffic in them. We have said a good deal on this subject during the last twenty-five years—we have been accused of using strong language at times—of being too radical. But here is a purely business periodical that sustains every assertion we have ever made in reference to the destructive influence of intoxicating drinks. The whiskey business in all its forms is now a recognized curse by every intelligent business man. It shatters life, destroys

character, ruins the soul and has not a single redeeming influence. It never does good.

Read and act as becomes rational human beings:

LIFE INSURANCE AND THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.—Two things seem to have been demonstrated by the life insurance companies through a costly experience: that drinkers are bad risks, and that the poorest species of this bad class are the liquor dealers, the saloonkeepers, the lager-beer sellers. This state of facts seems to grow naturally out of the ways and customs of the saloonmen. They drink some of their own accord and, in addition thereto, the constant invitations to "treat" and be treated, which are part and parcel of saloon life, involve as constant libations. The results are habitual indolence and a disordered physique; from these come lack of vitality, disease, death. Whatever the intermediate conditions, whatever the processes, the practical result is that prudent life companies are declining saloonkeepers and liquor dealers.

In order to fully appreciate the force of such declinations, it must be remembered that they are upon purely business grounds. A life insurance company, while the practical effects of its work are beneficent, is, after all, simply a business organization, the same as a steamboat company, or a publishing company; it inquires into the habits and condition of applicants only so far as may be necessary to judge whether they are good risks. Longevity, not morals; the ability to pay and pay long, not the occupation, associations, or manners; these are the points of research with a life company. Cook-fighters and clergymen, merchants and mechanics, lawyers and liquor dealers, doctors and drinkers are all measured by the same rule. "All things with the same end in view. "Will they live? Are they good risks?" These are the only questions that need be answered affirmatively to secure a policy; these are the only ones whose negation will cause a rejection. Under this line of inquiry the companies are, one by one, arriving at the decision that the liquor men must be declined. Experience is showing that they do not live—that they are not good risks. They die early, and they die often—a practical paraphrase on the celebrated maxim in regard to voting, which brings loss instead of profit to the companies; hence their rejection.

"Classification of risks" is a necessary work with the companies. Year by year the five companies gained the experience which finally enabled them to make up their well-known "memorandum" of "non-hazardous," "hazardous," "extra-hazardous," and "specially hazardous." Just so the life companies are grouping the facts of experience, until they will one day be able definitely to classify and name accepted and rejected risks, as the fire and marine companies now do. Among the rejected risks will appear the liquor men; the hard drinkers of all sorts; the sellers with their customers—all upon whom the blighting curse of drink has set the mark of deteriorated life.

S. D. Forbes, in the Wisconsin Journal of Education, thinks that "uniformity of text books" is not desirable, and gives reasons therefor which we commend to the attention of educators, for consideration at least. However it may be with a teacher well qualified for his work, we fear that for the assistance of beginners in teaching—those who have their qualifying mostly to do yet, the best text books must, for a while, be very essential. And as another writer in the same Journal says nearly one-fourth of the 200,000 teachers in the United States, must be from the insufficiency of normal schools, and other causes of this unprepared class, the need of uniformity will most likely be felt for some time. Here is what Mr. Forbes says:

A teacher well qualified for his work has little use for text-books except for occasional reference, and for this purpose he finds a variety of authorities on the subject in hand better than one. "In multitude of counsel there is wisdom." Those who teach books require a uniformity; but those who teach subjects derive a positive advantage from dissimilarity which need in no wise to interfere with proper classification on the basis of capacity. The matter of modern school books is substantially the same, wording and arrangement constituting their chief difference; and a teacher who squanders his time with a half dozen classes, or perhaps one pupil each, because of a difference in books, betrays his incompetency. Let the teacher assign a topic to the class and tell them to seek information from every available source in books and out of books. Scholars are apt to think that the text-book contains all that is needful to know. Awaken the spirit of inquiry, give it an unlimited range, and they will soon convince themselves that school books are not the sum of all human knowledge. This, in itself, will be an important item of knowledge. Recitations thus prepared will not be such spiritless affairs as when they consist in repeating the text *verbatim et literatim*, with a scrupulous avoidance of taking anything therefrom or of adding a little thereto. A pupil's proficiency in arithmetic is tested by his understanding of principles, not by what he knows of the rules and formulas of Ray, Robinson, Thompson or Davies; neither is it of any concern whether the pupil stud-

ies Kirkham, Clarke or Kerl, so that he has mastered the laws of grammar, and is able to use language correctly. All of these authors may be good exponents of the subjects they treat upon, but none of them knows everything. Each has his peculiar excellence as well as his pet hobby and vagary. They are good counselors, but not infallible guides. The scholar should be encouraged to consult all authorities within his reach, and then to form an opinion of his own, and to express it in his own language. This, in my opinion, is what a recitation should be. It is of far less consequence what the book is than what the teacher is; for outside, and beyond all that the best books could contain, are the explanations, illustrations and adaptations of the subject, which must come from the teacher. Upon his skill and ingenuity in presenting the theme so as to elicit interest and thought, depends in a large measure the benefits the pupils will derive from the study. If a teacher can once get his pupils to investigating and thinking, all trouble about text books will vanish. When the real process of *educating* begins, all questions as to "what books," become subordinate and immaterial.

COMMUNICATIONS.

HAVING read the weather record from the north and northwest in the JOURNAL of last week I thought the readers of that paper might like a few facts from another part of the country. So I will give them the benefit of one day's observation in latitude 39, toward the sea-shore.

That day happens to have been the first of April. March had gone out in a great gale—"just like a lion," it was said. During the last Saturday night the winds had roared incessantly, and the weaker frame buildings often trembled with the heavy gusts. On the Sabbath the streets were nearly vacant—only a few venturers out, and those few felt unsafe in their carriages.

But the morning of April 1st dawned as serenely as if the earth had never been "sweared by tempests." The broad sunny plains were lighted up with its beauty. The air was soft as that of summer, and a full chorus of birds proclaimed that spring had really come again. But the day proved to be a feckle April day—a type of the grand month, when the life of nature seems to be a struggle between the snows of winter and the up-bloom of spring. Toward noon first gusts of wind lifted small spiral columns of sand and caught up the last year's dried leaves to send them whirling through the air. Tufts of long silvery grass bleached by the storms of winter had attracted our attention in the morning by their graceful undulations in the breeze; now they were lashed about furiously and the sky grew dark and threatening. A great robin sat on the ground before our window, his feathers blown up about his head while he tipped forward with the rude blast, but gently kept his place. He seemed to say, "Oh, I understand it very well; this blustering is all pretense and will soon be over!"

Sure enough the sun came out again and the air was no bland and sweet that one might almost fancy it came through orange groves. But at night there was another change. An occasional wh-sh-h-h through the air proclaimed that the wind was rising. There was a line of light along the southern horizon, and, lying heavily above, a dark mass of cloud. Occasionally the lightning flashed up over the blue-black pile, causing a singularly weird and gloomy appearance. Suddenly great drops of rain fell on the roof, followed by a spirited dash and then a sudden pause, such as almost takes one's breath while he listens. But there was no crash of thunder; only the winds and the lightning flashing over the grim clouds.

As the first of April wore into midnight the storm was soothed down like a tired child after a day of smiles and tears. A bright cold said in the morning, "April showers bring forth May flowers." Then we thought of the friends in Potter and said "May they and we have the bright flowers for our May-Day." F. J.

A most painful case of suicide occurred last Tuesday noon in Bainbridge, N. Y. Mr. Robert Pearsall, an elderly man who had gained a large circle of friends by his kind neighborly ways and genuineness of character, was missed from the table at dinner, and found lifeless with a rifle beside him. In his pocket was a card with the pencilling: "I have outlived my desire for life, and am useless!" The deed seems to have been premeditated. He had talked with his favorite daughter (a confirmed invalid) "about what would be best" in case he should be taken away.

His youngest son had been with him on a visit of three weeks, and he seemed to have enjoyed the family reunion very much. When the son was turning his face toward his western home Mr. Pearsall entreated him not to be in haste as he might wish to entrust some matters of business to him. On Tuesday a few friends were invited to visit them in the afternoon and arrived just in time to share the great alarm and grief of the stricken family.

This despondency seems to have been inherited. A brother of Mr. Pearsall, a minister of most pure and blameless life, ended his days some years ago by jumping into a well. The family had many brilliant qualities, but set over against them seems to have been this dark despondency. F. J.

FOR THE JOURNAL & NEWS ITEM.

A LITTLE trip into Tioga furnishes some news that may interest your readers. In the first place the people there seem to have got enough of the mischief resulting from the sale of intoxicating drinks. I reached Westfield Saturday evening the 5th inst. They had just fined three men for selling without license. Two of them paid the fine, the other carried it up to court. One of the two was dreadful wrath and immediately sold again, defying the law. But they soon arrested him again. His trial was not ended when I returned. In other places, too, I found temperance men awake and ready to prosecute those who persist in selling. They have a fund ready to draw on whenever necessary. I wonder if a little of their pluck would not benefit Potter county. I would not admit it yet but there is some danger that Potter will soon be in the rear of Tioga in this matter of enforcing a good temperance law.

Mr. Hubbard Harrison had a barn burned on Saturday evening, April 5th. He and his wife were absent. Just before the barn was struck, one of his sons was about to put the cows in the barn but it commenced raining and he waited in another out-building. The lightning then struck, burning the barn, a ton of hay, a wagon and a calf, and communicated to a corn and hog house, but the copious rain prevented the destruction of the dwelling and other buildings. The barn was built two years ago for corn stables. If the son had been a few minutes sooner in attempting to put up the cows, he and they, no doubt, would have met with instant death.

The water was high in the valley and at Tioga village. The roads were torn up badly but no bridges gone except some very small ones.

Very truly your
CORRESPONDENT.

RECORDS.

THAMESVILLE, Ont., April 10.—The greatest flood known here for fifty years is destroying property in this locality, and causing great excitement and anxiety. Three-fourths of this village is submerged and many families have been compelled to move while the others have taken refuge in the upper stories of their dwellings. Many farm-houses and barns have been inundated and the horses and cattle are struggling to reach a place of safety. In the principal street of this place the water is four feet deep. The Post-office and some of the stores can only be reached by boats. Four bridges on the Grand River, between Bradford and Onondaga, have been carried away.

Cuban Matters.—News from Havana through Spanish sources confirms the reported capture of the fortified City and seaport of Manzanillo, and says an immense amount of booty in money and munitions of war fell into the hands of the Cubans, who sacked the town. The attack was made at night in the absence of Spanish troops in the field. Captain General Ceballos has telegraphed to Madrid that a large body of troops is imperatively wanted in Havana, as a revolution may break out among the Spaniards at any moment. The slaves are also reported to be meditating revolt.

MADRID, April 6.—Official report of the surrender of Berge charges the commandant of the town with treason, and attributes the disaster to that cause alone. It also confirms the statement that the Carlists bayoneted seventy-seven prisoners.

PARIS, April 7.—The Assembly today passed a bill reimbursing the City of Paris its war contribution of 28,000,000 francs and granting indemnity on the same accounts to departments to the amount of 24,000,000 francs. At the close of the sitting to-day the Chamber adjourned until May 19th.

Newfoundland.—A letter from Newfoundland to the Post dated, April 1, says the House of Assembly has agreed by an overwhelming majority to accept the provisions of the Treaty of Washington which have reference to Newfoundland. Only four out of a house of thirty members voted against the ratification of the treaty and they did so on

technical grounds arguing that the question should have been first submitted to the constituencies.

The China Mission.—A Washington dispatch says the resignation of Fred. D. Low, Minister to China, has been received at the State Department. It is reported that Senator Cole, of California, will be Low's successor.

BRUSSELS, April 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Independence Belge says the reports published in the French and English papers of popular disturbances and military insubordination are greatly exaggerated.

A revolt in Porto Rico.—A Herald special from Key West, Fla., says: The troops in Porto Rico have revolted in favor of the Republic. Much confusion has resulted. The crews of two American vessels have disembarked to restore order. Aid has been asked for from Havana and two war vessels are about to leave that city.

Pen and Scissors.

THE latest method of spending the "honeymoon" is reported from Italy. An American recently met an old school fellow whom he had not seen for years. "You here?" "Yes my dear fellow; I have just been married and am come to pass the honeymoon in Italy." "And your wife?" "My wife? Oh! I left her in New York!"

"If I were in California," said a young fop, in company, the other evening "instead of working in the mines, I would waylay some miner with a bag of gold, knock out his brains, gather up the gold, and run." "I think you would do better to gather up the brains," quietly responded a young lady.

Miss Hawthorne, daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, from her home, London, makes an appeal to her countrymen and countrywomen in behalf of some English children of whom she has taken charge. She and her friend, Miss Hades, are caring for thirty orphans from two to sixteen years of age.

Why do you choose to live a single life?" asked a fashionable idler of an estimable young lady. "Because," she replied, "I am not able to support a husband."

On the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, in Washington Territory, the local papers state that the farmers of Walla valley were ploughing their fields on the 20th of January, though the early part of the winter had been elsewhere unusually cold for the season. The winter climate along the Pacific Division of our road, between the Columbia River and Puget Sound, which is in regular daily operation, may be inferred from the fact that at Portland, Oregon, the average temperature of January was 49° above zero; the highest was 58° and the least 34° above. Snow fell on one day, the 2d, to the depth of two and a half inches. Grass has been green throughout the winter about Puget Sound, and several varieties of flowers were in bloom out of doors in January and February.—Land and Live Adviser.

A MAN (husband, of course) tried to rob a Jersey post office. He's getting ready to kill somebody.

IN THIS State the traveling public, and the people generally, have already been put to serious inconvenience by the obstructions on the track of the New York Central Railroad. Several miles of track near Palatine Bridge are under three feet of water and long sections of it have been washed away. No trains have been able to get through from Albany to the West for nearly two days. It was thought by the officials last night, however, that communication would be re-established before this morning.—Buffalo Express.

THE BEST PILLS.—"Vegetable pill!" exclaimed an old lady. "Don't talk to me of such stuff! The best vegetable pill ever made is an apple dumpling. For destroying a gnawing in the stomach there is nothing like it. It always can be relied on."

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. Dio Lewis says that the best cure for dyspepsia is to have a right good talk, with a funny anecdote or two and a half dozen laughs, with each meal. This eating alone at a restaurant and shoveling in the provender in solemn silence, will give dyspepsia to an ostrich.

A BARGAIN, somewhat similar to the purchase of Samana Bay, has just been concluded in Europe. The city of Parga, situated on the Adriatic, half way between the Island of Corfu and the northern boundary of the Greek mainland, with its territory, double harbor, fort, and four thousand inhabitants, has been sold to a Greek banker for the sum of 210,000 piasters.

ON ONE of the later days of the Pennsylvania Legislature a bill was under discussion to divorce Charles Yeager and Eliza Yeager, of Philadelphia, on account of alleged violent temper of the wife and her being a habitual drunkard.

Mr. Warfel thought if women were to be divorced from men on account of drunkenness, the rule ought to apply to the other side.

Mr. CHALFANT argued that if divorces were to be granted for drunkenness, the Legislature might as well remain in perpetual session for that purpose. The bill passed—yeas 13, nays 5.

OYSTERS.
A. H. PEIRCE,
Wholesale and Retail
OYSTER DEALER,
COUDERSPORT, PA.

Oysters by the Can, Quart, Gallon, Hundred and Thousand received daily.
The Trade furnished at reasonable rates. Give me a trial and I can suit you.
24-25
A. H. PEIRCE.

Singer, Grover & Baker, leather and common Needles, Thread and Oil kept constantly on hand.
A. M. Reynolds, Agent.

E. O. REES,
WATCHMAKER and JEWELER,
DEALER IN
Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Silver-plated Ware,
Glasses & Spectacles,
Fishing Tackle,
Guns and Ammunition,
&c., &c., &c.

WALTHAM WATCHES
SOLD AT PRICE LIST OF
HOWARD & CO.,
(865 Broadway, N. Y.)

REPAIRING done in a superior manner and warranted.
SECOND STREET, East of MAIN ST.,
(DIKE'S BUILDING.)
COUDERSPORT, PA.

A. M. Reynolds has constantly on hand the new SINGER SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements.

THE
Coudersport Hotel
AND
General Stage Office

Has been REFITTED and IMPROVED from
GARRET to CELLAR,
and is now open to the PUBLIC.

THE TABLE will be kept in FIRST CLASS and no labor or expense spared to make it a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

GOOD STABLES, and careful help always in attendance.
The OLD-TIME popularity of the Hotel will be FULLY MAINTAINED by the present Proprietor who now solicits the patronage of travelers and the public generally!
D. F. GLASSMIRE, Jr.,
Proprietor.

Old Sewing Machines of any make repaired in a workmanlike manner.
A. M. REYNOLDS, Agent.

THE BAKER HOUSE
N. E. cor. SECOND and EAST Streets
(East of Court House Square.)

COUDERSPORT, PA.

Has been purchased by BROWN & KELLER (formerly of the COUDERSPORT HOTEL).

The House is completely furnished from bottom, and has all the conveniences desired by the people; the table is the best in the State; and, in short, everything will be done that can be done to make it comfortable for guests or others who visit the house.

The long experience of the Proprietors of Hotel business makes them peculiarly qualified to cater to the varied wants of the traveling public. They solicit their old custom, believe that they are able to supply the same or rival that of all.

BROWN & KELLER, Proprietors.