

Report of the Co. Superintendent.

Education. Graded Schools.—There are six graded schools in the county. The true method of grading, however, is not strictly observed. A standard qualification for promotion should be required before such change be made; but as this is not done, of necessity the classification must be defective. There is a building in progress in Ocoela, which, when completed, will be one of the finest in the county and the schools of that place become graded. The question of grading is being also agitated in Lumber City. School Houses and Grounds.—We have 144 school houses, containing 147 schools. Of this number 27 are totally unfit for such purposes, and comparing the old with the new style, even this number should be much increased. Nine new houses were erected during the past year. Two in Graham, three in Woodward, one in Penn, one in Ocoela, one in Beccaria and one in Bell. They reflect credit upon the respective districts. Very few houses are furnished with the proper out-buildings—most of them have only coal or wood houses. Generally, the grounds are insufficient and ill adapted for the proper amusement and exercise. It is hoped that patrons may soon manifest a disposition to have the school house and adjoining grounds such as may prove pleasant and cheerful to the pupils. Furniture and Apparatus.—The new school houses were furnished with good home-made furniture. In this respect all the modern buildings surpass those built five or six years ago. Those houses reported unfit and some others, have miserable furniture, many of them having desks and seats entirely too high, without supports for the backs of the pupils. For the convenience, comfort and health of the pupils, a reform in this respect cannot come too soon. Fifty-eight houses, under existing circumstances, may be classified as well supplied with suitable furniture, 49 with insufficient and of inferior quality, and 40 with injuries. Seven schools well provided with apparatus, 10 partially and 39 wholly without any. Much remains to be done in this important work. One hundred and ten schools have insufficient black-board surface, and even much of this unfit for use. All the districts, but three, have a diversity of text-books, rendering classification almost impossible. This has a retarding influence upon the progress of the schools, heretofore not fully realized by directors and patrons. There is, however, a fair prospect now of having a uniform series adopted throughout the county. This will remove an evil that has become very burdensome to many. We trust the directors will strictly adhere to the law and cause an immediate change, as it will give less dissatisfaction than a gradual one. Qualifications and Salaries of Teachers.—It affords me much pleasure to speak of the great advancement made by many of our teachers during the past year. A large majority of them are young, and of little or no experience, but in a short time by their untiring zeal and energy will become first class teachers. Too much praise cannot be given to those who thus realize their responsible positions. In a few instances incompetent teachers have been employed because better could not be secured. The salaries have not been increased only in a few districts, but not proportionate to the wages in other employments. Methods of Instruction.—There is a disposition manifested by many teachers, to instruct thoroughly, having the pupils not only understand, but reproduce what they learn. A few, however, still adhere to the old manner of hearing recitations, in a "parrot-like method." Visits of Directors.—In a number of districts regular monthly visits were made by directors and patrons; while in a few, visitations were entirely neglected. I find frequent visits to be of good effect. It stimulates the teachers to labor more earnestly and faithfully, and renders the pupils more obedient and studious. Educational work done by Superintendent. Conscious of the responsible position, I entered upon its duties with no little degree of anxiety; and to add to this, I found most of the prominent and experienced teachers engaged in other and more lucrative employments—leaving the schools, in this respect, even in a worse condition than they were before the establishment of the County Superintendency, and to be supplied by those who were inexperienced and poorly qualified. The necessity of qualifying them for their position was obvious, and acting upon this thought, I opened, on the 4th of June last, a local Normal School, in Carversville, which continued for 12 weeks. I was assisted by Rev. A. B. Semower. Seventy-five students attended, of whom forty taught last winter; with few exceptions, all of these, I am glad to say met with entire success. From these results I was induced to open another school this spring to continue twenty weeks. I secured the services of Prof. I. S. Grist, late Professor of Natural Science in the State Normal School, at Millersville, Penn'a., who has proven himself one of the finest educators in the State; and by the deep interest he has manifested in behalf of the teachers and public schools, he has gained the esteem and approbation of not only the teachers but of many of the leading educational men of this county. Over one hundred students are in attendance, nearly all of whom purpose teaching the coming winter. The earnest and zealous endeavors of these to improve themselves afford prospects full of promise, and I may be said, that ere long all of our schools will be supplied by such efficient and zealous teachers. Then, and not till then, will the ball of education in this county, roll on, acquiring increased momentum, at each revolution. A movement in the county has been made with a view of establishing a State Normal School in this district, although slow in its progress, we are still hopeful in regard to its results. Twenty-two public, two special and five private examinations were held; 176 applicants examined, 152 provisional certificates granted, 19 rejected and nine endorsed from other counties;

CLEARFIELD



REPUBLICAN

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES—NOT MEN. TERMS—\$2 per annum, in Advance. VOL. 38--WHOLE NO. 2033. CLEARFIELD, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1867. NEW SERIES—VOL. 8, NO. 6.

140 visits to schools, an average of 2 1/2 hours; 258 official letters written; 1712 miles traveled on official business; taught four months Normal School, and was engaged in holding examinations, visiting schools or teaching three hundred days. I could have done no more. All the public examinations were attended, except two, by directors and citizens who were much interested in the exercise.

But children will be children,—at least till they have grown up and known better, and have to earn their own living. Consequently, you see how it is, and why men—particularly married men with families—and singular as it may seem, most married men do have families—want all the salary they can get. I expect that if I had been a minister it would have been just the same. As soon as your correspondents settle to their own satisfaction and the relief of your readers, the question of minister's salaries, I suggest as the next subject for discussion, the pay of some writers. It is a subject which I shall take a deep interest in, as I think of becoming a comic writer myself. Serious literature don't pay. Yours sincerely, CURRY O'LANUS.

Romance of Three Husbands and One Wife. A correspondent at Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio, furnishes the following bit of romance in real life, the facts of which, though too briefly related, yet contain enough to "point a moral," if not to "adorn a tale." The correspondent writes: In the year 1859, an old man (John Wilson by name) and his wife came into this (Huron) county, from Canada, bringing with them an adopted child, named Margaret. Shortly after coming here, she became acquainted with and married a man by the name of Edward Gray. Gray, after living with her a short time, repented his course, and, becoming tired of married life, went into the army. Having survived the war he took up his residence in Tennessee, where he was living at last accounts. The wife being thus freed from all restraints by the absence of her husband in the army, became a common prostitute, and endeavored to procure a living by hanging around the camp, then located at Monroeville and Newark. Becoming an intolerable nuisance, she was finally seized and tarred by command of the officer then commanding at Monroeville. The result was that she left here and sought her old home in Canada. She had not been long here before she made the acquaintance of a man by the name of Eli Doane, whom she married. After living with him a sufficient length of time, she became the mother of a pretty little curly-haired girl, who was christened Alice. It was some time after she was acquainted with a young man from the State of New York by the name of Edward Teeter, who had thrice jumped the bounty and had eradicated the law made and provided in such cases, by escaping to the Queen's dominions. Learning that he was about coming back to "the States," on a visit to his mother, she sought and gained permission of her husband to accompany him across the border to visit her foster parents, living in Huron county. Instead of visiting his mother, as he pretended, he came on here with her. After staying here about three weeks he swore out a license (he must have prepared himself) and was married. So things stood for about ten months, when a child was born to them. When the child was about two weeks old, husband No. 2 turned up, in search of his wife and child. Contrary to expectation, and we might say human nature, he was willing to play second fiddle, and he continued with only a share of the woman whom he considered his wife, yet he had no more legal right to her than husband No. 3. This state of affairs not suiting the sense of propriety of the foster parents, legal advice was sought, which, coming to the ears of the two, caused them to smelt a large sized mic, and fearing an investigation they decamped to parts unknown—wife, two husbands, and two children.

Visitation.—The number of schools visited and the average time spent in each are given above. In the performance of this duty I seek, 1st, The acquaintance and good will of the pupils. 2d, If they are pursuing the proper studies. 3d, The system of instruction adopted by the teacher, his ability to classify and govern the school. 4th, Hear several classes recite, and at the same time, if necessary suggest changes and give such other directions as I think will promote the interest of the school. 5th, Notice the deportment, order and attendance of the children, &c., invariably close with a short address to the scholars, urging the importance and necessity of regular attendance, industry and perseverance. I have every reason to believe that public sentiment in reference to the Common School system is much more favorable than it was one year ago. In a few districts, however, the value of Common Schools is much underrated. I was generally accompanied by one or two directors and citizens. The citizens and directors are heartily co-operating. It was every where met by warm and true hearted friends, who gave me a cordial welcome and many words of cheer. To the directors, teachers, citizens and scholars of the county, for their generous hospitality, I am under many obligations. Having devoted much of my time to the holding of Normal Schools, and thus qualifying teachers for their respective duties, of necessity could not visit schools as often as I could have done otherwise. But now, having a corps of good teachers, I shall be able after the close of this term, to devote more time to visiting. One hundred and twenty schools opened daily by reading a portion of scripture. No County Institute was held, the County Normal School having removed the necessity for one.

Ministers on the whole are much cheaper than doctors. And the worst of it is you can't get along without a doctor in the family. A minister's work wears better than a doctor's. I called on a minister once in company with Mrs. O'LANUS,—just before she became Mrs. O'L.—and in five minutes he translated us from a state of single blessedness to the united state of wedlock. It was a very complete job and I think it will last me for life. And it only cost me ten dollars, including an illuminated certificate. The consequences of that manœuvre have been expensive. But that was none of the minister's business. It was my risk. The minister asked me before I was fully committed whether I was to take the responsibility, and not till I had, in the presence of witnesses, declared my resolution was fixed, did he condescend to my fate. I bear no malice against him.

Getting married is like buying your own cloth and taking it to a tailor to make up. The artist may warrant the workmanship, but he is not responsible for the wear of the material. It is about the same with preaching. You can't get a good job turned out with poor material. A minister can't always select his congregation, and he has to do his best with what is set before him. I haven't heard any complaint from economists about the expense of costly buildings, grand organs, or operatic organs. Some people like to live in brown stone mansions, decorated with gorgeous furniture, regardless of expense, but have very economical ideas about the cook's wages. And some evidently take this idea into church. The church business—since the church has got to be so much of a business, might be systematized. Let the people have what they want and pay accordingly. There might be a tariff of pew rents to accommodate the purse, the taste, or the conscience. For instance, a table of pew rents like the following, for each denomination:

Work done by other Agencies. No aids other than the local Normal School in the county, except the Clearfield Academy, under the charge of Rev. P. L. Harrison. The Principal, who is very earnest and zealous in promoting the advancement of education, has done a good and noble work, and greatly assisted me by qualifying teachers for their respective duties. Clergymen, generally, do not appear to take that interest in public schools, I think, that their high calling demands—many of them stand aloof, as if they had nothing to do with the education of the boys and girls, who in the future must uphold the church for which they labor. It is due to the publishers of the county papers that I should call attention to the cordial support they have ever given to all measures calculated to advance educational matters. For this, they deserve the thanks of every friend of education.

Obstructions in the way of improvement. 1st. Not sufficient interest manifested in the schools by teachers, directors and patrons. 2d. The want of older and more experienced teachers—longer school terms and higher wages. 3d. Irregularity of attendance is one of the most alarming evils of our schools, and all judicious measures to remedy it should be tried. The delinquents not only stand in the way of their own advancement, but retard the progress of others as well as discourage the teacher. 4th. Teachers' wages should be graded according to their qualifications and success in teaching. Paying the same salaries to all the teachers, as has been too much the custom, is nothing more nor less than paying a premium for "laziness" and "recklessness."

Some want elegance of surroundings, gilt-edged, hymn books, and intellect and culture in the pulpit. Let them have these things and pay for them. Why not, so long as the grand conclusions of the great truth are to be had without pay or price by all who truly seek them? The shepherd should be worthy of his flock, and if his lambs have golden fleeces why should he not partake of their prosperity, and hold up his head among men as one who is deemed worthy of so precious a charge. You will perhaps infer from this that I am in favor of large salaries. I am. I never objected to a large salary. I am not incapable of it. "Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long." But at present prices that little costs a good deal. Besides what a man wants here are the wants of his family, and families grow. Mine does. And the more they grow the more they want. I expect ministers' families are very much like other men's families, and I know what my family is. Not that I wish it understood that Mrs. O'LANUS is otherwise than the most economical of women, and that she makes all kinds of shifts to save expense, making the children's clothes over, and patching the minister's pantaloon as long as the stuff will hold together, which is not very long, as his mother says he is the hardest child on clothes she ever saw, and its as much as she can do, working night and day, to keep him looking decent. Not at all.

Measures Calculated to Promote Improvement. It is my opinion that if the minimum term of school allowed by law were six months instead of four, and the State appropriation increased proportionately; or the abolition of all the independent districts and a common or general school fund raised by a uniform assessment of tax throughout the State—the number of directors reduced to three—make them sworn offices—pay them for their services; in a few years there would be such a decided improvement in the condition of our schools as to create an entire change in public opinion.

Conclusion. Before concluding this, my first annual report, I would add, that the year just passed has been one of educational revival in this county. Our teachers are growing more zealous and enthusiastic and laboring with commendable zeal and fidelity in the cause of common schools. Directors are encouraging and holding out greater inducements to the faithful and successful teachers. The future is full of hope and promise. Let us bear in mind, however, that we have but begun a great work. Much has been accomplished but yet much more remains to be done. To you, then, directors, teachers, citizens and friends of education I appeal for aid. Let us ALL unite in advancing and perfecting this noble common school system. Let it be infused with an increased life and activity during the ensuing year. Let us eradicate the hostility and indifference that still exists. Let us persevere until the common schools of this county are looked upon as the proudest monuments of the intelligence of our people. G. W. SNYDER, Co. Sup't.

But children will be children,—at least till they have grown up and known better, and have to earn their own living. Consequently, you see how it is, and why men—particularly married men with families—and singular as it may seem, most married men do have families—want all the salary they can get. I expect that if I had been a minister it would have been just the same. As soon as your correspondents settle to their own satisfaction and the relief of your readers, the question of minister's salaries, I suggest as the next subject for discussion, the pay of some writers. It is a subject which I shall take a deep interest in, as I think of becoming a comic writer myself. Serious literature don't pay. Yours sincerely, CURRY O'LANUS.

Romance of Three Husbands and One Wife. A correspondent at Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio, furnishes the following bit of romance in real life, the facts of which, though too briefly related, yet contain enough to "point a moral," if not to "adorn a tale." The correspondent writes: In the year 1859, an old man (John Wilson by name) and his wife came into this (Huron) county, from Canada, bringing with them an adopted child, named Margaret. Shortly after coming here, she became acquainted with and married a man by the name of Edward Gray. Gray, after living with her a short time, repented his course, and, becoming tired of married life, went into the army. Having survived the war he took up his residence in Tennessee, where he was living at last accounts. The wife being thus freed from all restraints by the absence of her husband in the army, became a common prostitute, and endeavored to procure a living by hanging around the camp, then located at Monroeville and Newark. Becoming an intolerable nuisance, she was finally seized and tarred by command of the officer then commanding at Monroeville. The result was that she left here and sought her old home in Canada. She had not been long here before she made the acquaintance of a man by the name of Eli Doane, whom she married. After living with him a sufficient length of time, she became the mother of a pretty little curly-haired girl, who was christened Alice. It was some time after she was acquainted with a young man from the State of New York by the name of Edward Teeter, who had thrice jumped the bounty and had eradicated the law made and provided in such cases, by escaping to the Queen's dominions. Learning that he was about coming back to "the States," on a visit to his mother, she sought and gained permission of her husband to accompany him across the border to visit her foster parents, living in Huron county. Instead of visiting his mother, as he pretended, he came on here with her. After staying here about three weeks he swore out a license (he must have prepared himself) and was married. So things stood for about ten months, when a child was born to them. When the child was about two weeks old, husband No. 2 turned up, in search of his wife and child. Contrary to expectation, and we might say human nature, he was willing to play second fiddle, and he continued with only a share of the woman whom he considered his wife, yet he had no more legal right to her than husband No. 3. This state of affairs not suiting the sense of propriety of the foster parents, legal advice was sought, which, coming to the ears of the two, caused them to smelt a large sized mic, and fearing an investigation they decamped to parts unknown—wife, two husbands, and two children.

Cicero was at dinner when there was an ancient maiden lady, who affirmed that she was but forty years old. Cicero said to a neighbor, "I must believe her, for I have heard her say so any time these twenty years."

As incurable old bachelor, and who seemingly rejoices in his infirmity, describes marriage as "a female despotism tempered by puddings."

Punch says—"A Yankee baby crawls out of his cradle, takes a survey of it, invents an improvement and applies for a patent before he is six months old."

There is a phrenologist in London who can tell the contents of a barrel by examining the head. He makes the examination with a gimlet. A garment may as soon be fitted to the moon as a system of laws framed to fit every man's conscience. Many people believe that where a great deal is said something must be true; they split the difference. Birds are the poor man's music; flowers the poor man's poetry; and the rich man is no better off.

A small town is a place where there are many tongues to talk and but few heads to think. Life and love of liberty are given together; and the latter is the better gift of the two. Grant must have a great deal to say, he has said so little in the course of his life. Washington has a temperance newspaper. There is enough for it to do there.

Washing has a temperance newspaper. There is enough for it to do there.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc. GREAT EXCITEMENT ON SECOND STREET, CLEARFIELD. NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

THE undersigned respectfully invite the attention of the public generally to their splendid assortment of merchandise, which they are now selling AT VERY LOW PRICES. Their stock consists in part of Dry Goods of the Best Quality.

Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Groceries and Spices. IN SHORT A GENERAL ASSORTMENT ALL CHEAP FOR CASH or approved country produce.

RESIDENT TOWNSHIP IN MOTION. Fresh Arrivals at the Cheap Store. L. M. COURTIET.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER. J. P. KRATZER.

REMOVAL. H. AS removed to his new warehouse on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., where he has opened a very large stock of DRY GOODS.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS! JOSEPH R. IRWIN.

THE Best in the Market! WHITE LEAD. WASHINGTON MEDAL WHITE ZINC.

A large assortment of COLORED PAINTS IN OIL AND DRY, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE.

VARNISH OF THE BEST QUALITIES, AND A FINE ASSORTMENT OF VARNISH AND PAINT BRUSHES.

Down! Down!! THE LAST ARRIVAL AND OF COURSE THE CHEAPEST! A Proclamation against High Prices!

WE are now opening up a lot of the best and most reasonable goods and ware ever offered in this market, and at prices that rendered one of the good old days of cheap things. Those who look after their own interests, or those whose allegiance is to economy, will not fail to take notice of this.

FLOR and FEED STORE. I WOULD announce to the citizens of Clearfield and the surrounding country that, I have opened a FLOUR AND FEED STORE on SECOND STREET.

WE have Everything that is Needed and wanted in this market, and at prices that will satisfy both old and young.

The Clearfield Republican. Terms of Subscription: If paid in advance within three months \$3.00. If paid after three and before six months \$4.00. If paid after six and before twelve months \$7.00. Rates of Advertising: Transient advertisements per copy of 10 lines or less, 2 lines or less \$2.00.

Miscellaneous. Farm for Sale. THE subscriber residing in Graham township, Clearfield county, Pa., now offers for sale private sale. It is located on the public road leading from Graham to Deer Creek, and will be within six miles of a railroad station, and contains 150 Acres.

CHEAP FURNITURE. JOHN GULICH. Desires to inform his old friends and customers that, having enlarged his shop and increased his facilities for manufacturing, he is now prepared to make orders such Furniture as may be desired in a good style and at cheap rates for CASH. He generally has on hand, at his Furniture room, a variety assortment of ready-made furniture, among which are:

BUREAU AND SIDE-BOARDS. Wardrobes and Dress Cases; Centre, Sofa, Parlor, Breakfast and Dining Extension Tables; Wash-stands, French sets, Cottage, Java, and Wash-stands; Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Wash-stands; Rocking and Arm-Chairs; spring-seat, case-bottom, parlor, common and other Chairs; Looking-Glasses of every description; and a general assortment of old frames, which will be put in on any reasonable terms on short notice.

COFFINS OF EVERY KIND. Made to order, and funerals attended with a Hearse whenever desired. Also, House Painting done to order. The subscriber also manufactures, and has constantly on hand, Clement's Patent Washing Machine, the best in use!

CLEARFIELD MARBLE WORKS. Italian and Vermont Marble finished in the highest style of the Art. The subscribers here have to announce to the citizens of Clearfield county, that they have opened an extensive Marble Yard on the north-west corner of Market and Fourth streets, Clearfield, Pa., where they are prepared to make Tomb-Stones, Monuments, Tablets, Head-stones, Crosses, Tablets, Cemetery Slabs, Mantels, Slates, Brackets, etc., on short notice. They always keep on hand a large quantity of work finished, except the lettering, so that persons can call and select their stones without the usual delay. They will also make to order any other style of work that may be desired, and they also manufacture and repair all kinds of stone work, either in workmanship or price, as they only employ the best workmen.

DRESS-MAKING. SPECIAL NOTICE—PARISIAN DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.—Ladies can have their Dresses, Suits, and Cloaks made in a thoroughly modern and stylish manner, and at very low prices. Also, repairing daily Paris fashions in tissue paper, for Ladies and Children's Dresses. Sets of Patterns for merchants and dress makers now ready, at Mrs. M. A. HENDER'S, 1011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Clearfield Nursery. ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the "Ridge," about half way between Clearfield and Carversville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf), Greenhouses, Strawberry, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Lawton Huckleberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and very early Hubbard, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address, J. D. WRIGHT, Carversville, Pa.

Attention, Soldiers. EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTY. ALL SOLDIERS OF 1861-'62-'63 are entitled to an INCREASED BOUNTY. The undersigned is prepared to collect all such Bounties, as well as the unpaid pay to Soldiers' Widows. All inquiries and communications answered promptly. Discharges reported for. Post Office address, Carversville, Pa.

"GET THE BEST." WHEELER & WILSON'S Highest Premium, Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES.

LIVERY STABLE. THE undersigned, begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth. GEO. W. GEARHART. Clearfield, April 11, 1867.

Silver Wash Powder. Saves time, labor, money, makes washing a pleasure and a healthy, neat, and every-where, try it. Address all orders to the Manufacturer, EIGLER & SMITH, Chemists, 157 North Third St., Philadelphia.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.—A recent act has passed both Houses of Congress, and is signed by the President, giving a three years' soldier \$100 and a two years' soldier \$75. All inquiries and communications answered promptly. Discharges reported for. Post Office address, Carversville, Pa.

PROCEEDS to be had at MERRILL & FISLER'S.