THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & HAGERTY,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

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The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers. PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum, in Advance.

VOL. 46--WHOLE NO. 2259. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1872. NEW SERIES--VOL. 13, NO. 9.

Cards.

T. H. MURRAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market st., opposite Naugle's Jewelry Store, Clearfield, Pa. jc14'71

WILLIAM J. WALLACE. FRANK FIELDING.
WALLACE & FIELDING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity. Office in residence of William A. Wallace. jan12'70

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
n11-1'72

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market St., over Joseph Showers' Grocery store. Jan.3,1872.

THOS. J. M'CULLOUGH. WM. M. M'CULLOUGH.
T. J. McCULLOUGH & BROTHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street one door east of the Clearfield County Bank. [2-1-71

J. B. McENALLY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. 1:22:71-1ypd

ROBERT WALLACE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wallaceton, Clearfield County, Penn'a
All legal business promptly attended to.

D. L. KREBS,
Successor to H. B. Swoope.
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
P.ril,1'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,68

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of overtwenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28,'67.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. y.p4

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic Building, Room No. 1. 1:25:71

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Bellefonte, Pa. [sep13,'65-y

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n7'71

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug18'70

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Penvelda, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 tf.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

JEFFERSON LITZ,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Osceola, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country.
All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtin st., formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. [May, 19-1y.

J. HOLLOWBUSH . . . . . R. DAVIS CAREY.
HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
218 Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper Floor Sacks and Bags, Twines, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. feb24,70-1ypd

QUEENSWARE! QUEENSWARE!—Come and see the tremendous stock of Queensware, just received from New York. Special inducements offered. KRATZER & LYTLE.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 14, 1872-1m.

Cards.

F. K. ARNOLD & Co.,
BANKERS,
Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa.
Money loaned at reasonable rates; exchange bought and sold; deposits received, and a general banking business will be carried on at the above place. 4:12:71tf

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

JAMES C. BARRETT,
Justice of the Peace and Licensed Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Collections & remittances promptly made, and all kinds of legal instruments executed on short notice. may8,'68tf

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Pa.
All business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. Deeds of conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. mar30yp

HENRY RIBLING,
HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER
Clearfield, Penn'a.
The frescoing and painting of churches and other public buildings will receive particular attention, as well as the painting of carriages and sleighs. Gilding done in the neatest styles. All work warranted. Shop on Fourth street, formerly occupied by Esquire Shugart. oct19'70

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my22-1ypd

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
[y23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [1y

DAVID REAMS,
SCRIVENER & SURVEYOR,
Lathersburg, Pa.
THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the capacity of Scrivener and Surveyor. All calls for surveying promptly attended to, and the making of draft, deeds and other legal instruments of writing, executed without delay, and warranted to be correct or no charge. o12,70

SURVEYOR.
THE undersigned offers his services as a Surveyor, and may be found at his residence, in Lawrence township. Letters will reach him directed to Clearfield, Pa.
may 7-tf. JAMES MITCHELL.

J. A. BLATTENBERGER,
Claim and Collection Office,
OSCEOLA, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Conveyancing and all legal papers drawn with accuracy and dispatch. Drafts on and passage tickets to and from any point in Europe procured. oct5'70.6m

CHARLES SCHAFER,
LAGER BEER BREWER,
Clearfield, Pa.
HAVING rented Mr. Bates' Brewery he hopes by strict attention to business and the manufacture of a superior article of BEER to receive the patronage of all the old and many new customers. Aug. 23, tf.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [jy16'72

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
jo23-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Pena'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. ap'71,67

J. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
CROMOS MADE A SPECIALTY.
NEGATIVES made in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Constantly on hand a good assortment of FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Frames, from any style of moulding, made to order. ap28 tf

E. A. & W. D. IRVIN,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Logs
AND LUMBER.
Office in new Corner Store building.
nov15'71 Curwensville, Pa.

A Notorious Fact!
THERE are more people troubled with Lung Diseases in this town than any other place in the State. One of the great causes of this is the use of an impure article of Coal, largely mixed with sulphur. Now, why not avoid all this, and preserve your lives, by using only Humphrey's Celebrated Coal, free from all impurities. Orders left at the stores of Richard Mossop and James B. Graham & Sons will receive prompt attention.
ABRAHAM HUMPHREY.
Clearfield, November 30, 1870-tf.

Miss E. A. P. Rynder,
AGENT FOR
Chickering's, Steinway's and Emerson's Pianos; Smith's, Mason & Hamlin's and Peloubet's Organs and Melodeons, and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.
ALSO TEACHER OF
Piano, Guitar, Organ, Harmony and Vocal Music. No pupil taken for less than half a term.
Rooms next door to First National Bank.
Clearfield, May 5, 1869-tf.

McGAUGHEY'S
RESTAURANT,
Second Street,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Always on hand, Fresh Oysters, Ice Cream, Candies, Nuts, Crackers, Cakes, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, and all kinds of fruit in season.
BILLIARD ROOM on second floor.
jy21'71 D. McGAUGHEY.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

F. G. MILLER. A. R. POWELL.
MILLER & POWELL,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
MERCHANTS,
Graham's Row, Market St.,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
We would most respectfully inform our friends, customers, and the public generally, that we are now back in our old quarters, which have been remodeled and improved, and we are now prepared to accommodate all who may favor us by calling.

NEW GOODS!
We have just received one of the largest stocks of all kinds of Merchandise ever brought to Clearfield county, which we intend to sell at such figures as will make it an object for all persons to purchase from us. Families laying in winter supplies of Groceries, Dry Goods, &c., should not fail to give us a call, as we feel confident our prices and superior quality of goods will amply satisfy all. Our stock of

GROCERIES
consists of Coffees of the best quality, Teas, Sugars of all kinds, Molasses, Fish, Salt, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Spices, Preserves, Flour and Feed, &c., &c. Our stock of

DRY GOODS
is large and varied, and we will just say we can supply any article in that line, without enumerating.

READY-MADE CLOTHING
We have a large stock of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, which we will dispose of at a very small advance on cost.
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Notions, Fancy Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths, Wall Papers, Window Shades, &c., &c.
Being extensively engaged in the Lumber business, we are able to offer superior inducements to jobbers.
MILLER & POWELL.
Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 3, 1872.

S. E. ARNOLD.....W. ROSS HARTSHORN.
"Cheaper than the Cheapest!"
GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES
JUST RECEIVED BY
Arnold & Hartshorn,
(One door west of First National Bank,)
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
HAVING just returned from the east with a complete assortment of Goods suitable for Spring and Summer trade, we are now ready to furnish all kinds of Goods
"Cheaper than the Cheapest!"
And after thanking our customers for their liberal patronage during the past year, we would most respectfully ask for a continuance of the same.
Our Stock consists of a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, Hardware, Queensware, Willowware, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Tobaccos, &c. Also, Flour, Bacon, Salt, Fish, Grain, etc.
All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and the highest market price paid for Grain, Wool and all kinds of Lumber and Country Produce.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed as to price and quality.
ARNOLD & HARTSHORN,
Corner of Main and Thompson Streets,
apr20 CURWENSVILLE, PA.

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN FOR MARCH Term, 1872, commencing 3d Monday, 18th:

GRAND JURORS.

Geo. W. Potts	Beccaria	Alex. Murray	Girard
H. H. McGhee	Bell	L. P. McCully	Gulich
Edwd. Albert	Boggs	H. Woodward	Huston
Eli Harman	Brady	I. C. McCloskey	Kart'ne
Wm. Brockbank	"	A. L. Hickes	Knox
Gilbert Sneed	Burnside	Alex. Ogden	Lawrence
A. McGarvey	Chest	W. P. Fulton	"
Jno. Mahon	Covington	Jos. Potter	Morris
Geo. Young	Clearfield	A. J. Jackson	N. Wash
G. W. Rheam	"	R. S. Bailey	Osceola
L. Laporte	Curw'sville	C. M. Goff	Penn
D. Coppins	Decatur	Robt. Neeper	Pike

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Jno. B Dillon	Beccaria	J. Fontenoy	Covington
H. W. Mott	Bell	F. Coutriet	"
Wm. Henry	Bloom	W. H. Dill	Clf'd
F. R. Crost	Boggs	Wm. Tucker	"
W. Forney	Bradford	Jos S. Shawver	"
Dan'l Kephart	"	D. G. Nevling	"
Amos Bonsall	Brady	Jas. A. Moore	"
A. Pentz, Sr.	"	P. McClure	Curwensville
Geo. Pentz	"	Wm. A. Reams	Decatur
S. C. Danlap	"	V. Pinbell	Girard
F. E. Porter	"	R. Kyler	Goshen
Jas. Haley	Burnside	M. Nichols	Lawrence
W. Bedford	"	Jas. Fulton	"
E. Newsomer	"	Geo. R. Dillon	Morris
E. McMasters	"	B. Thompson	N. Wash
F. Shepherd	"	J. M. Ross	"
H. H. Bard	Chest	Wm. T. Irwin	Pike
Sam'l Byers	"	J. D. Alexander	Wood'rd

Luthersburg Marble Yard!
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the community and the public generally that he is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of Monuments, Head and Foot Stones, Stand, Table and Bureau Tops, etc. No higher tribute can be paid to a deceased relative or friend than the erection of an enduring slab as a witness to unborn generations where they have laid him or her.
I have engaged Mr. John W. Gahagan as my agent to sell, and to whom workmanship and skill many can bear witness. Orders collected and promptly filled. Work delivered wherever desired.
R. H. MOORE.
Luthersburg, November 30, 1870.

300,000 SHINGLES WANTED!—The subscribers want to buy a large lot of 26-inch shaved Shingles, for which we will pay the very highest market price. Persons having such on hand will do well to call at our store. WEAVER & BEITS.
Clearfield, Pa., September 20-6m.

500 BUSHELS OF CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.—The undersigned has now on hand five hundred bushels of prime seed, in quantities to suit purchasers, at the very lowest market price. Call in person or address
W. W. MARSH.
Lutherburg, Feb. 7, 1872-3m.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1872.

BURY ME IN THE MORNING.

It is not often that the name of Stephen A. Douglass is connected in our minds with anything outside of the political arena, but here is a beautiful poetical effusion of his which is a credit alike to heart and intellect.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Bury me in the morning, mother—
O let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave mother,
Ere you leave me alone with Night.
Alone in the night of the grave, mother,
'Tis a thought of terrible fear—
And you will be here alone, mother,
And stars will be shining here;
So bury me in the morning, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I'm alone with the night.

You tell of the Savior's love, mother,
I feel it's in my heart—
But, oh! from this beautiful world, mother,
'Tis hard for the young to part:
For even to part when here, mother,
The soul is fain to stay:
For the grave is deep and dark, mother,
And Heaven seems far away.
Then bury me in the morning, mother,
And let me have the light
Of one bright day on my grave, mother,
Ere I'm alone with the night.

School Conventions and Salaries of Superintendents.

The following somewhat lengthy debate occurred in the State Senate on the 7th instant, and as it relates to a subject of universal interest we lay it before our readers. School Directors can learn an important lesson from this debate if they will only read and reflect over it.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Senate bill No. 196, entitled An act to provide rooms for the meetings of conventions of school directors and to fix the salaries of county superintendents.

In committee of the whole (Mr. Delamater in the chair), the first section of the bill was read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That rooms for the meetings of conventions of school directors, held for the purpose of electing county superintendents, shall be provided by the several boards of county commissioners, at the respective county seats, and all such conventions shall assemble upon the call of the State Superintendent, issued six weeks previous to the times fixed by law, by circulars sent to all boards of directors.

Mr. DAVIS (Philadelphia). This is rather a compulsary law, requiring commissioners to furnish rooms for county superintendents and school directors. I don't think we should pass a compulsory law. I think we had better postpone this bill for the present.

Mr. WAREL said he hoped the matter would not be postponed.

Mr. BILLINGFELT. I would merely like to know in case where a county building should not be of sufficient capacity to hold them, what we should do. We might be compelled to erect a new building just for this purpose.

The first section was agreed to.

The second section of the bill was read as follows:

SEC. 2. That the salary of a county superintendent shall be two dollars for each school under his supervision, and one dollar for each square mile in his county, unless a convention of directors shall see proper to add to the sum thus obtained an amount from the State appropriation to their own county: *Provided*, That in no case shall the salary of a county superintendent be less than one thousand dollars, excepting in counties with less than one hundred schools, where the salary of the county superintendent shall be eight hundred dollars per annum.

Mr. WAREEL moved to strike out the words "unless a convention of directors shall see proper to add to the sum thus obtained an amount from the State appropriation to their own county."

Mr. PETRIKIN. I hope the Senate will not agree to that amendment; indeed the whole section should be voted down.

By law now, the conventions of school directors meet and fix the salaries of the different county superintendents; the discretion is lodged with the school directors in convention, and it ought to be allowed to remain there. Some counties have their salaries as low as five hundred dollars, some six hundred dollars, some eight or nine hundred dollars, some up to one thousand five hundred or two thousand dollars. In our county it is eight hundred dollars, it is so fixed by the convention of the school directors, and there is no reason at all why it should be changed from what has already been settled upon by these conventions. I hope the amendment will be voted down, and the section also when it comes upon its passage.

Mr. ANDERSON. Just one word of explanation for the benefit of my friend from Huntingdon [Mr. Petrikin].

This bill has been devised for the purpose of having a uniform rate or at least approximating uniformity in the salaries of county superintendents.—In Huntingdon county, where the salary has been fixed at $1,000, this arrangement gives your superintendent $1,248. In some of the counties where the amount of territory to be traveled over was very large, and the number of schools very numerous, the salary would be very small; in some districts, where the work was comparatively light, the salaries were heavy, and, in fact, there was nothing like uniformity in the old arrangement at all.

Further than that, as the law stands at present, the conventions of directors can fix salaries at just what they please, and each year school directors in different counties are vieing with each other in putting salaries up and a proper regard to the amount of labor performed has been left out of view entirely.

This bill has been carefully prepared by the school boards in the State, and it is the result of their and the school committee's joint labors. This being the case, I hope the Senate will give the bill every consideration which the amount of labor and skill expended on it would justify.

Mr. WHITE. In addition to what my friend, the Senator from Allegheny [Mr. Anderson] has said, I would just add, that the purpose of this bill is to remove from the board of school directors of the different counties of the Commonwealth, a discretion which has generally been given, and somewhat indirectly exercised.

I would call the attention of Senators to the fact that the amendment offered by the Senator from Lancaster [Mr. Warfel] is to strike out the words "unless a convention of directors shall see proper to add to the sum thus obtained, an amount from the State appropriation to their own county."—Now, the effect of the passage of this amendment will be to make a uniform rate of compensation all over the Commonwealth. I hope the amendment will prevail.

Now, I call the attention of the Senators to the fact that this bill adopts a general principle; it don't leave the thing open as it was left by the act of 1849. I think it was—possibly 1853—by which it was left entirely to the breasts of the school directors of the convention. This provides for two dollars per school and one dollar per square mile, but where there are less than one hundred schools the salary shall not exceed eight hundred dollars. Now this practically would make very little difference. If Senators will cast their eyes over it they will see that it makes a difference in but two counties in the Commonwealth. The aggregate amount of salaries now paid is sixty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars; the amount of salaries under the proposition of this bill will be seventy-nine thousand two hundred and twenty dollars; with the amendment just suggested there will be about two thousand seven hundred dollars to come off of that; practically, it will be seventy-six thousand dollars. The aggregate amount of salaries of county superintendents, as fixed by the triennial conventions for 1863 6 6 69, was as follows: For 1863, forty thousand seven hundred and sixty four dollars; for 1866, fifty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty dollars; for 1869, sixty nine thousand five hundred and eighty one dollars; and increasing according to this ratio, it will amount in 1872 to at least eighty thousand dollars, and at the next triennial convention there will be a proportionate increase. Next May is the time for the triennial convention for the purpose of fixing salaries and electing county superintendents in the different counties of the Commonwealth. It is therefore eminently proper that this policy should be adopted at this time.

Mr. STRANG. I am in favor of this bill for what to me is a very conclusive reason—it increases the salary of the superintendent in my county just four hundred and fifty-four dollars.

Mr. MUMMA. It does seem to me that there is a tendency now, in the Commonwealth, to run this thing of free public education a little strong, and there is some danger of running it into the ground, causing a reaction in the public mind in reference to it.

Now, the better way, I think, is to leave well enough alone; the system is working well, so far as I know, and while in some places the salary may be a little low, as compared with others, I believe it is not a common thing in this country to compel men to take office if they think the salary is too low; I suppose in every locality men can be got to fill the position. But it seems to me that this bill does not equalize the salary in proportion to the amount of labor, and I would ask whether a board of school directors who know their county, its peculiar location and means of travel, and every thing connected with the office of superintendent, whether they are not quite as competent to ascertain and pass upon the amount that each individual superintendent should be paid, as the Legislature.

Now, many things depend upon the locality of the county. Take, for instance, the counties that I have the honor to represent—more especially the county of Dauphin; our superintendent reaches all his schools by railroad, and I believe usually has the good fortune to have a pass; I say he can, for that reason, travel his county for a less salary, in proportion to the amount of schools, than other superintendents may be able to travel theirs for, where the counties are not so favorably located as to railroad communications.

Mr. WARFEL. It does not change the salary of the superintendent of Dauphin county at all.

Mr. MUMMA. That's fortunate for me, because I might get a scolding if it did.

There is one other objection I see to it; that when you come to estimate by the square mile, there are counties in the Commonwealth that have many square miles of territory in which there are no schools; it seems to me that that provision accomplishes anything else but the propose that is claimed for it, to wit: the equalization of the salaries in proportion to the amount of labor. You take a territory that has no population, and the superintendent is paid for each square mile of country where there are no schools; that part of it, seems to me, is calculated to produce inequality.

Mr. BUCKALEW. Mr. Speaker, the money to pay the county superintendents is substantially voted out of the State treasury by local authority that is, it is voted out of the general school fund.

In any particular county, the school directors, reflecting that they are not really voting away their own money—the taxes of their own county—apply no strick check upon them in increasing the salary paid superintendents; the result is, that all the time this scale of compensation to those officers is going up, up, up; there is no limit—no check, either of interest operating upon the directors when they assemble, nor of public consideration connected with the administration of schools in their section.

Again, these county superintendents pass around the county constantly, and are in social intercourse with the directors, and they have an opportunity for setting up county conventions upon this subject of their salaries.

If a superintendent desires that his salary shall be increased, all that he has to do, is to apply his mind a little to that subject, about a year beforehand, and it is pretty certain that he will obtain a favorable decision from the convention when it meets.

Now, sir, this consideration demands some reflection from the Commonwealth by law. But there is another, and that is that the compensation of superintendents for the same service in different counties is unequal; in one county a liberal salary is paid; in another an inadequate one; there is no rule—no standard or law, by which this is to be fixed, nor is any standard of actual service, either as to value or amount established anywhere in the Commonwealth; the whole thing is at sea—the sport of chance or accident—more than that, subject to the management of the county superintendents themselves, who have a very extensive and perhaps a very just influence over school directors and county conventions.

Now, then, if we see good grounds for establishing a general rule by law, the only question is whether this bill is based upon the proper principles.—Well, sir, in the first place it takes into account the number of schools in the county; the compensation of the superintendents is proportioned to the number of schools within his jurisdiction; but, sir, that alone would hardly furnish a correct standard, because in such counties as Delaware, where the population is dense, and where all the schools are close together, they can be easily visited and very little expense or trouble, or extraordinary consumption of time is imposed upon the superintendent, whereas in another part of the State, with the same number of schools, the travel is very great—especially in the counties traversed by mountains; in some of them very little railroad communication exists between the different parts of the county.—Now, this bill takes into account both of these elements—the element as to the number of schools and the element of territory. I should extend the jurisdiction which these superintendents have.

Mr. Chairman, the amount of compensation which will result from this bill, is not very different from the aggregate amount now paid out of the common school fund; but this bill will stop the increase of the pay of county superintendents at the point fixed by this bill—will prevent their being increased hereafter, and in creased unequally and improperly in different parts of the State, and, therefore, although I would vote for a scale of compensation a little lower than that provided by the bill, yet taking it as it is, I believe that the ultimate result will be a saving of money to the treasury, and an equality of compensation proportioned to the service, and taking out of this subject of compensation all these elements of confusion, of inequality and favoritism, which now exist. For that reason I will vote for the bill.

Mr. DILL. If I understand the position of this bill it is in this shape now; there is a motion to strike out "unless a convention of directors shall see proper to add to the sum thus obtained an amount from the State appropriation to their own county."—Now, Mr. Speaker, I think that that amendment ought not to prevail, and that the proviso to this bill ought to be stricken out; it is provided that in no case shall the salary of a county superintendent be less than one thousand dollars, excepting in counties with less than one hundred schools where the salary of the county superintendent shall be eight hundred dollars per annum.

Now, the bill furnishes a rule, without this proviso, for establishing the salaries of the county superintendents; without the amendment proposed, it allows to the school directors a discretion in increasing the salaries of the superintendents beyond the rule fixed in the bill; consequently we obviate the objection of the gentleman that it is taking away from the board of school directors their control of this matter, while we correct the difficulty that heretofore there was no rule whatever, in regard to fixing the salaries of the superintendents. This proviso is not needed at all; in my district it raises the salary some five hundred dollars. Now I would prefer that this proviso should be stricken out and that the bill should stand as it has been printed without the proviso; then we obviate objections—The board of shool directors can, when they see fit, give their county superintendents more money than is provided for by the rule fixed in the bill, and in that shape the bill will be objectionable to no one.

Mr. BUCKALEW. The committee on Education did agree to stricke out that clause

Mr. BROOKE. I am in favor of this generally. Looking over the slip that the Senator from Lancaster placed on my desk, I find that Cameron county, with twenty eight schools, receives one thousand dollars to-day out of the State treasury; with the ability of the directors of that county to vote the compensation to their superintendent, they voted only one thousand dollars when he has twenty-eight schools; but I presume from the character of that region, that these schools are not like schools in some parts of the State where they keep them open nine or ten months in the year—I presume they are kept open a small portion of the year. Forest county has thirty-five schools, and she pays eight hundred dollars; Westmoreland county has thirty-five schools, and she pays one thousand and fifty dollars.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him, to correct a misapprehension?

The principle of this bill corrects the difficulty that he speaks of in Cameron county; under the principle of this bill, the salary of the superintendent of Cameron county would be only eight hundred dollars.

Mr. BROOKE. I understand it. I am in favor of the bill for this reason; I know of my own knowledge, of superintendents who have discovered a secret, and who will get fifteen hundred dollars next year, and instead of the compensation being for the whole eighty thousand dollars, I have no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that it will be near one hundred thousand dollars, if the school directors all over the State vote the salaries that the different superintendents shall have; that will be the effect of that; superintendents who are candidates for re-election have discovered this thing, and are paying particular attention to that part of it, and the argument which they have with their friends is, "You might as well give me this salary, because it comes out of the State;" and they will get this arranged and get their salaries. Now, we had better pass this bill in some shape.

Mr. DAVIS (Philadelphia). I don't propose to discuss the merits of this bill; the principle upon which it is founded may be entirely right, but the manner in which the salary is proposed to be paid, is certainly wrong.

Now the argument of the Senator who has just taken his seat, goes to show that this bill should not pass, I think. Of the proposed salaries under this bill, not a single one in the State of Pennsylvania is under a thousand dollars.

Mr. BROOKE. Oh, yes.

Mr. DAVIS (Philadelphia). Where are they?

Mr. WHITE. For the information of the Senator, I will say that this schedule of salaries was proposed before the committee amended this bill as it is now sought to be passed.

Mr. DAVIS (Philadelphia). The proposition now is to strike out the proviso.

Mr. WHITE. Oh no.

Mr. DAVIS (Philadelphia). The proposition of the Senator from Union [Mr. Dill] is to so strike out the proviso.

The CHAIRMAN. The motion is to amend by striking out all after the word "county."

Mr. DAVIS (Philadelphia). If the proposition is to make those salaries uniform with regard to the amount of work done by the superintendents, I think this bill should be recommitted to the Committee on Education; that is the only redeeming feature in the bill—the proviso.

I find here the Senator refers to Cameron county. Then I would ask the chairman of the Committee on Education if it requires as much travel to attend twenty-eight schools and give eight hundred dollars for that, when I find in the county of Venango, with two hundred and nineteen schools and five hundred and sixteen square miles, that they cut down the salary from fifteen hundred to one thousand dollars.

Look right above it, Union county, and they have but eighty four schools and two hundred and fifty-eight square miles Well about eight hundred dollars for Union is just about as much as one thousand five hundred dollars for Venango, in proportion to the work that is to be done.

Mr. DILL. Look at Snyder county.

Mr. DAVIS (Philadelphia). Snyder county has one hundred and four schools, and two hundred and ninety-three miles to travel, and on this schedule the salary is increased to one thousand.

Mr. DILL. It is five hundred dollars now; that is the reason I am opposed to it.

Mr. DAVIS (Philadelphia). I think it would be a fair salary for Union county to get about four hundred dollars, and Venango about one thousand dollars, in proportion to the schools and the mileage.

I think I never saw a bill that was so inconsistent, and I think the better way is to refer it back to the Committee on Education; I shall vote against the bill as it is.

Mr. MUMMA. I only rise to say that I didn't understand this bill a moment ago; from examining it some what more closely, and from the arguments I have heard, I am convinced that it is right and proper, and ought to pass. I shall therefore vote for it.

Mr. ALLEN. I am opposed to the proposition of the gentleman from Union [Mr. Dill] to strike out the proviso.

Mr. DILL. I did not move to do that, because it was not in order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Senator from Union make that amendment?

Mr. DILL. No, sir, I do not.

The amendment of Mr. Warfel to strike out the words after the word "county" to the word "proviso," was agreed to.

The section was agreed to.

The committee rose and the chairman reported the bill with an amendment.

In Senate, the bill was read.

Mr. DAVIS (Berks). Whilst it might be advisable or necessary, perhaps, that some alteration should be made in the present system of fixing the salaries of these superintendents, it does strike me that this, perhaps, is not the fairest system.

Now, I see by this paper that Cameron county, with twenty eight schools, has to give its superintendent one thousand dollars, and my county, with four hundred and eight schools, gets only one thousand seven hundred dollars.

Mr. STRANG. With reference to the proviso in the act, the salary of the superintendent of Cameron county is only eight hundred dollars.

Mr. DAVIS (Berks). Very well, sir. The inequality still exists, and it seems to me is very great. If the superintendent of Cameron county, with but twenty-eight schools, is entitled to eight hundred dollars, then Berks county, with four hundred and eight schools, should be entitled to more than one thousand seven hundred dollars. Now, there is something unfair about this.

Mr. WARFEL. Cameron county, under the existing law, receives one thousand dollars.

Mr. DAVIS (Berks). I don't say that the existing law should not be changed, but I say that this thing has not been properly considered, and that there will unfairness result from the passage of this bill. I therefore move that this be postponed for the present.

Mr. ALLEN. I move to amend that motion, and postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Chairman, I think if there is any one system in the State of Pennsylvania that should be uniform, it is the school system; I think if there is anything as a matter of legislation in which we should begin to look out a uniform rule, it is this. I am well satisfied that in all counties we cannot satisfy all parties, but in this, as in all other matters of general interest, we must adopt that principle which does nearest justice to those concerned.

In looking over the proposition before me I look upon it as the fairest which has been presented upon this subject. It has been a matter of consideration in the different counties of this State for the last three years—the matter of the salary. There has been a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed on account of the amount of money being paid out of the school fund of the State to the superintendents. A great deal has been urged against the institution on account of incompetent men in some localities. I see no way to benefit this institution except by paying a reasonable amount for the services rendered. There is no way that we can adopt any uniform system except by establishing some rule. This, as it is admitted by the members here, is generally satisfactory. As referred to by the gentleman from Berks [Mr. Davis] it may perhaps hit him, as he thinks, unjustly.

In a number of the Western counties, it lessens the salary of the superintendents; in others, it increases them, and as I think, properly. So far as the first section of the bill is concerned, it seems to me that there should be no difference of sentiment in regard to that, and as far as the other is concerned, I look upon it as the most just and fair settlement of this proposition that I have observed, and shall vote for it cheerfully as it is, believing it to be the best that we can do; and I withdraw my motion.

The motion of Mr. Davis (Berks) to postpone the bill for the present was agreed to.

A Needed Reform in Jury Trials.

That rule of law which requires that a juryman in a criminal case shall have formed no opinion of the guilt or innocence of the accused, is not only most inconvenient in practice, but most unsound in reason. It may have been well enough in those far back barbarous ages, when people in one county or parish knew nothing of what transpired in another, but in this era of railways and telegraphs, and the omnipresent newspaper press, the rule is utterly irrational. Indeed, in certain cases of homicide, like that of the murder of James Fisk, Jr., by Edward S. Stokes, it is practically impossible to find twelve intelligent men, who read the journals of the day, who have not become familiar with all the substantial facts of the crime and formed at least a crude opinion as to the moral character of the transaction. If then such men, for that reason, are ineligible to try the *legal* merits of the cause, the inevitable consequence is that no intelligent jury can be impanneled to try it. What then? This: that justice and public security must depend on the verdicts of men who never read even the newspapers, who are therefore personally ignorant and stupid to the last degree, and whom any smart and unscrupulous lawyer may make believe that black is white or white black. It is quite probable that there is not a man in the State of New York fit to sit on a jury who has not heard or read something of the murder of James Fisk, and, of course, formed some opinion of the case.—But that opinion should not disqualify him to try the case in a court of justice