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

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months.........2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months...3 00

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1 square	$8 00	¼ column	$50 00
2 squares	15 00	½ column	70 00
3 squares	20 00	1 column	120 00

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 48—WHOLE NO. 2392. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1874. NEW SERIES—VOL. 15, NO. 42.

Cards.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
9:30'74 CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov12'73

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-12'73 Clearfield, Pa.

R. V. WILSON, M. D. H. B. VAN VALZAH, M. D.
DRS. WILSON & VAN VALZAH,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in residence of Dr. Wilson.
OFFICE HOURS: From 12 to 2 P. M. Dr. Van Valzah can be found at night in his rooms, next door to Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store, up stairs. nov26'73

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-73

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan:1:7

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Court House, (Sheriff's Office). Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. je11'73

J. W. BANTZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 4. All legal business entrusted to his care promptly attended to. 2jy74

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec5-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
11:1:73 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,66

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 5. Jan. 3, 1874.

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 over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:63:tf.

FREDERICK O'LEARY BUCK,
SCRIVENER & CONVEYANCER,
General Life and Fire Ins. Agent.
Deeds of Conveyance, Articles of Agreement and all legal papers promptly and neatly executed. Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 4. Clearfield, Pa., April 29, 1874.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

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

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

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 6 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on Market st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'72

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. n1'71

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [tf

JAMES C. WHITE,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Rooms in the Leonard House,
sept9'74 Clearfield, Pa.

T. A. FLECK. A. M. HILLS.
T. A. FLECK & CO.,
Agents in Clearfield county for the sale of
E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S
Fashionable Patterns of Garments,
ALL STYLES AND SIZES.
318 Market Street Clearfield, Pa.

T. M. ROBINSON,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.
Vacuum, Frank Miller's and Neatsfoot Oils. Agent for Bailey and Wilson's Buggies.
Orders and repairing promptly attended to. Shop on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., in room formerly occupied by Jas. Alexander. [3:4'74

JAMES B. WATSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Houses and Offices to let, Collections promptly made, and first-class Coal and Fire-Clay Lands and Town property for sale. Office in Western Hotel Building (2d floor), Second St. [my13'74y

Cards.

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. april 1-6m*

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bowers
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa. [jan28,'67-y

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

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. *12nov'74

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

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.
e25-1y 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.

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. [jy19'73

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

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. my25:1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-7'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:10'73 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je11'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d 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

H. F. NAUGLE,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,
je19'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.,

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1873.

REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy31'72

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 opposite Gulich's Furniture Store. Clearfield, May 5, 1869-tf.

J. HOLLOWBUSH . . . . E. DAVIS CAREY
HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
318 Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. feb24,70-1ypd

H. F. BIGLER & CO.
have for sale
CARRIAGE & WAGON WOODS,
SHAFTS AND POLES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c.
Carriage and Wagon Makers should make a note of this and call and examine them. They will be sold at fair prices. may22-72

STONE'S SAW GUMMERS AND SAW UPSETS.
We have received the agency for the above and will sell them at manufacturer's prices. Call and examine them. They are the best.
je19-72 H. F. BIGLER & CO.

Mountain Echo Cornet Band,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
MUSIC furnished for Picnics, Festivals, Concerts, Lectures, &c., on reasonable terms.
Address, E. E. SEGNER, Sec'y,
may6-6m Curwensville, Pa.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.
JOSEPH H. DEERING, on Market street, in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa., has just received a fine lot of French Calf Skins and Kips, the best in the market, and is now prepared to manufacture everything in his line. He will warrant his work to be as represented.
The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give him a call.
Work done at short notice. 7:16'73y

THE LONG AGO.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river Time,
As it runs through the realms of tears,
With a faultless rythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep, and a surge sublime,
And blends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting, like flakes of snow,
And the summer like buds between,
And the year in the sheaf—so they come and they go
On the river's breast, with its ebb and flow,
As it glides in the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical isle up the river of Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are staying.

And the name of this isle is the Long Ago,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow—
There are heaps of dust, but we loved them so!
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer,
There's a lute unswept, and a harp without strings,
There are broken vows, and pieces of rings,
And the garments she used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore
By the mirage is lifted in air;
And we sometimes hear thro' the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh! remembered for aye be the blessed isle,
All the day of life till night—
When the evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closed to slumber a while,
May that "greenwood" of soul be in sight.

Dedication Ceremonies
OF THE
"LEONARD GRADED SCHOOL."

At Pie's Opera House, Clearfield, Pa., on Friday evening, October 9th, 1874.

As we stated last week, never before did the citizens of Clearfield borough so fully enjoy themselves as they did on the evening indicated. The stage was handsomely fitted up in parlor style, and occupied by State Superintendent Wickersham, County Superintendent Gregory, Rev. A. D. Yocum, Rev. H. S. Butler, the members of the Borough School Board, several members of the Citizens' Committee, and Hon. Jas. T. Leonard, who really seemed the most unconcerned of any one present. The following was the programme agreed upon by the joint committee:

PROGRAMME.

Prayer; Rev. A. D. Yocum.
Music—Orchestra.
Address on behalf of School Directors, delivering the building to the citizens, by Hon. Wm. A. Wallace.
Address of acceptance, on behalf of citizens, by Dr. R. V. Wilson.
Music—Orchestra.
Dedicatory Prayer by Rev. H. S. Butler.
Address by Hon. J. P. Wickersham; Subject: "Graded Schools."
Music—Orchestra.
Addresses by Hon. Wm. Bigler and others.
Music—Orchestra.
Benediction.

The School Building was thrown open for inspection by the public during the afternoon of Friday. A cordial invitation tendered to the citizens generally to attend these exercises.

Citizens' Committee:	School Directors:
R. V. WILSON,	WM. BIGLER,
W. W. BETTS,	WM. A. WALLACE,
J. J. PIE,	JAS. T. LEONARD,
G. B. GOODLANDER,	ISAAC JOHNSON,
E. A. BIGLER,	WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
WM. H. DILL,	FRANK SHORT,
SAMUEL J. ROW.	THOS. H. MURRAY,
	JOHN F. IRWIN.

The exercises of the evening were opened with a prayer by Rev. A. D. Yocum.

Then some fine music by the orchestra.

Wm. M. McCullough, Esq., Secretary of the School Board, then introduced Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, who, in behalf of the Board, of which he is a member, presented the building to the citizens in the following appropriate address:

SPEECH OF HON. W. A. WALLACE.

Ladies and Gentlemen—Citizens of Clearfield:—It becomes my pleasant duty, on this occasion, as the representative of your representatives—the School Directors of the borough—to narrate to you briefly, the circumstances under which the building whose dedication you this evening celebrate, has been erected.

In the retrospect of thirty years of schools in Clearfield, we find that there is nothing new under the sun, for we to-day do but amplify and enlarge the thought and practice that which was in existence in this village thirty years ago. Yet it required the exercise of no ordinary degree of forbearance and concession on the part of the representatives of the two different organizations within the Borough, to bring about the result, that has given to us the graded school, just now put in operation.—Thirty years ago—there are many in this assembly who will remember—we had a common shool, and an academy, and the funds of one were united with those of the other, but, for a period of years, they have been separated. In the common school, children were taught under the common school system of the Commonwealth, while the academy was conducted under its own peculiar system.

The legislature, in the year 1871, at the desire of many citizens of the Borough, enacted a statute, the purposes of which are found in the preamble thereof, in these words:

"WHEREAS, Legislation is necessary for the purpose of establishing, in the borough of Clearfield, a system of graded schools in which the rudiments and lower English branches shall be taught free, and the higher English branches and the languages and classics shall be taught at moderate prices, and in order to secure to the children of all citizens thereof an academical education, if they shall desire it, and to insure the keeping open of the schools the longest period possible, in each year, consistent with the resources of the tax-payers therein: *And whereas,* It is believed that these objects can be obtained by uniting the resources and property of the Clearfield Academy with the resources and management of the common schools in said borough, under an arrangement made by authority of law; therefore, be it enacted, &c."

Then follows the enactment which authorizes the directors of the common schools, and the authorities of the academy, to unite the funds of the two, for the advancement of these ends and objects—a graded school within the Borough, in which the ordinary English branches should be taught free, and the higher English branches and the classics, at the lowest rate practicable, consistent with moderate taxation, and the resources of the academy—so that the child of the poor man should have the advantage of both. This was the purpose of this statute; this was the leading thought—the great idea. The school directors have done what they could to accomplish this beneficial result. They come to you to-night—to you whose servants they are—to give an account of their trust. They have erected, on a commodious sight, a building which is certainly no disgrace to your village. They have there opened a public graded school, under control of, and directed by a Principal and five assistants in which the purposes of the statute may be attained—in which accommen school education may be given, and mathematics and the languages may be taught. Here, your children may not only receive a common school education, but may also fit themselves for entering college.

In the performance of this work, you would have been heavily taxed. The resources from the ordinary shool rates—the entire school revenues of the borough—would not have sufficed to produce this result, but we found one of our own citizens ready and willing to aid us in the attainment of this object—in the prosecution of this work. In the condition of the finances, when we hesitated, (and were about to stop the work,) we found in your midst, one who was willing to take hold and aid us with his counsel, and his means.

The building has cost $29,400. Of this sum, $19,000 in cash have been advanced by Jas. T. Leonard. The land upon which the school building has been erected, has been donated by him to the school district of Clearfield Borough. This land is valued at $3,500. There are yet $7,000 to be paid on the school building. This large sum we feel is worthily invested in such a building, we feel that it is an evidence that there is here a spirit of progress, it is an evidence that there are those in our midst who value educational privileges. Its completion is an evidence, too, that the spirit of benevolence exists in our midst, and that there are those here, who, with charitable hand, are ready to invest their means in the noble work of education, elevating their fellow man.

The building which you dedicate to-night, erected under his supervision, completed with his means, is named to testify your gratitude towards your benevolent citizen, the Hon. James T. Leonard.

As the representative of the School Board of the School District of Clearfield, and as an evidence of the completion of our task under the statute of 1871, I deliver to you, as the representative of the citizens and tax-payers of the District, the "Leonard Graded School House."

SPEECH OF DR. R. V. WILSON.

During the concluding portion of Mr. Wallace's address Dr. R. V. Wilson, who appeared as the representative of the citizens, had arisen to his feet, and, as the former gentleman took his seat, stepped forward and received the building on behalf of the citizens, saying:

Sir: I rise to discharge the agreeable duty assigned me—a duty the more agreeable in that it can be performed by a few words. On behalf of the citizens of Clearfield, I accept the elegant presentation you have made, and in their name tender to the School Board, to the Board of Trustees of the Academy, to Judge Leonard, who by pecuniary aid and great personal labor, has brought this comely building to its final completion, their sincere thanks, and we receive it, not as a toy to become the subject of popular caprice, but as a sacred and solemn trust to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of our children and their successors.

Ladies and Gentlemen: It may not be inappropriate at this time to notice the growth of the educational interests in this town and vicinity.

In the year 1809 was erected the first school house in Clearfield county. It stood on the north side of the river, two miles east of this place, on property now in possession of Judge Clyde. Its architecture was simple and in keeping with the means and other circumstances surrounding the few people who then took the first steps in the direction of the education of their children. Its walls were built of round logs, its floor was made of hewn logs; its seats or benches were made of slabs—the round side upward; its desks were composed of the same costly material; its roof of clapboards—shingles at that date not being in use.

One end of this model structure was occupied by a huge fire-place, kept lively in cold weather by a great fire of logs, pine knots, brush, etc., of which there was an abundant supply in the immediate neighborhood. To prevent the heat escaping through the open roof, or rather to confine it to the lower room, upon the joists was placed a layer of round poles, over these a layer of earth a foot or more in thickness was spread, making matters all right and tight. Light was admitted through four-light sash. These were filled with greased paper—through which it vainly struggled for admittance—excepting the one behind the master's seat which was dignified with four panes of *real* but not over-transparent glass.

Here were taught orthography, reading, writing and the simplest rules of arithmetic, by Mr. Samuel Fulton, some time since deceased, but well and favorably remembered by our oldest citizens. The text book for reading was the *Bible*, and doubtless the lessons taught in *learning to read* its sacred pages lasted through and largely influenced the after-lives of the scholars of this school. "Of all the friends who were schoolmates then," but three are now living, viz: Mrs. Mary, wife of the Hon. Richard Shaw, Mr. John Irvin, Sr., and one other scholar, [Judge Leonard. Ed.] then a lad of nine years of age. He entered this school, pursued his studies, and in three winter terms, of three months each, completed his scholastic education, after which he devoted his energies to cultivating his father's farm, and otherwise aiding him in poviding for a large family of younger children. We hear little of him until in the year 1828 (great progress meanwhile having been made in educational matter), when we find that he had placed a younger brother, who he was anxious should enjoy advantages denied to himself, in the Academy, just then completed and in charge of Mr. Lafferty. The latter suggested that he should provide his brother with a *grammar-book*, geography, and atlas, of which he gave him the titles, but was unable to tell him where they could be obtained. He next applied to Mr. Fulton for the desired information, but he was unable to give it. He then mounted his horse and rode to the neighborhood of what is now Lumber City, to see Mr. Ferguson, and if possible to obtain the desired information from him, as he was a surveyor, and otherwise regarded as a person of considerable learning. Neither of these gentlemen could tell him where they could be obtained. They had *heard* of such books but they had not been used in the schools to which they went.—The books were subsequently obtained from Mr. Wythe, of Harrisburg. These were Kirkahm's Grammar, Adams' Geography, and Mitchell's Atlas. He thus has the undisputed honor and distinction of having been a scholar in the first school opened in this county and of having bought, paid for, and introduced into use, the first geography and atlas, and the first work on English grammer ever used in this section of the State. And now, in the evening of his days, he crowns the labor of a long and useful life by erecting a monument to himself more valuable than marble or bronze. I feel assured that I do but echo the sentiments of this large and appreciative audience when I express the hope that he may long live to enjoy his well earned competence, and see in full fruition the results of his well directed efforts in behalf of *popular education*. And I do not hesitate to say, as the measure of my own ambition, that given the means and opportunity, I would rather found an institution of learning than wear the robes of the magistrate, or receive the highest civil honors of the State.

But, with the completion of this elegant structure upon the hillside, which is now, and hereafter, destined to be the pride and ornament of our town, with all of its appointments perfected, our work is but begun. A part, it is true, a most important part, of this work is finished, but cannot become successful without certain conditions. These are as follows:

1. A corps of thoroughly educated and thoroughly trained teachers, imbued with a love of their calling and a burning zeal in its prosecution.—Ever magnifying it, and believing their profession to be one of the most honorable, as it certainly is one of the most useful of human pursuits; knowing well, not only the subjects to be taught, but, what is of equal importance, having a knowledge of the brain which is directed to receive it. The "grind-stone" process in education has become one of the things which are buried in the past, it is to be hoped never to be resurrected. A competent teacher no longer regards children as so much grist brought to the educational mill to be thrown into the hopper promiscuously, and subjected to the then imperfect machinery of the school, as so much wheat or plaster.—On the contrary, they do, and ought to study the individual traits of disposition, the qualities of mind and character of those who are placed under their charge. These qualifications should be those of every teacher.

2. The hearty and cordial co-operation of the parents of the children, and the citizens at large. Without this help the ablest and most conscientious instructor will utterly fail, not only in maintaining the proper discipline of the school, but will disappoint our just expectations.

Thus far, ladies and gentlemen, we have been considering but one side of mental development. We are too apt to forget, indeed it occurs to very few of us that man's nature is two-fold—*intellectual* and *moral*. In cultivating the former we are all too likely to forget the latter, failing to recognize the fact that no talents, however splendid, no attainments however varied; no powers, however exalted, can possibly make up a complete character in the absence of high moral endowments. Where is this moral training to be had? At the fireside, in the family circle; in the Sabbath school; in the Church; teaching our children to follow and practice the precepts of Him who healed by the way-side—who taught by the sea. If the intellectual and moral training of our children shall be thus harmonious and systematical—if learning and religion shall thus go hand in hand—then out from the halls we to-night dedicate to their uses, will pass to the mill and the mine, to the work shop and factory, to field and forest, to the counter of the merchant and office of the professional man, to the wide circle of homes that are yet to be, those who will quicken society with a higher life and inspire it with nobler purposes than we have known. And thus our work will continually multiply as the future years shall come and go, extending its blessing to this town and county, State and country, an influence that, in the beautiful language of Professor Tyndall, will be felt "long after you and I, like streaks of morning cloud, shall have melted into the infinite azure of the past."

PRAYER OF REV. H. S. BUTLER.

The "Dedicatory Prayer" was here offered up by the Rev. H. S. Butler, which was as follows:

O Thou Almighty One, Father of light, from whom cometh down every perfect gift; permit us not to forget, as we are assembled on this interesting occasion, that we owe all to Thee, for the reason and faculties which distinguish us from the brutes—that Thou hast given us an enlightened civilization and freedom in this much favored land, and this much favored society in which we dwell—that Thou hast given us material wealth, by which we are enabled to claim the greatest advantages. O Lord, Thou hast put it into the hearts of men to give liberally of their substance to advance knowledge for the benefit of this community, and the rising generation. We acknowledge that the motive has been given by Thee—we would give to Thee all the glory.

And now, O Lord! we adjure Thee that Thy richest blessing may rest upon this enterprise so well begun. Wilt Thou give wisdom and strength to those to whom its temporal interests are intrusted; that they may be able to manage them so that they shall redound to the best good of all concerned. Wilt Thou then especially grant thy blessing upon him through whom this enterprise has been thus carried forward, and wilt Thou give him richly to enjoy that which Thou hast permitted him to do. Grant unto those who shall teach thy richest blessing, and may they know how to impart knowledge, and what knowledge to impart. Grant that they may have such influence over those whom they teach, both by precept and example, as to lead them safely both to learning and to God.

We beseech Thee, give Thy special blessing to those who shall be taught in this institution. Grant to give them teachable minds, and docile hearts. O keep them from every dissipation; keep them from evil thought and wicked ways. Make them all honest, and inclined to do their duty to those who have charge of them.

Grant, we beseech Thee, that the foundation of intelligence, morality and piety, which are here laid, may rise into a structure that shall gladden and Christianize this entire community, our entire State, and our whole beloved land!

We pray Thee now, O Lord, that Thou wilt accept the work of our hands, which we acknowledge is Thine—Thine is the work and Thine the glory. Do Thou take charge of it, we beseech Thee; guide it, in all things; keep it from all error, from all evil. Grant that truth and morality and religion may be promoted by means of it, and that the rising generation may be better fitted to take places of responsibility and trust than those who are passing away. May its influence be felt, not only to-day, but always, through coming generations. May the work now began be the means of rich and constant blessings. We acknowledge that Thou keepest all things, all men in Thy hands; and we beseech of Thee, establish the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands, establish Thou it; and unto Thee, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, through Jesus Christ, shall be the praise. Amen!

SPEECH OF HON. J. P. WICKERSHAM.

I came up here in this county, Ladies and Gentlemen, quite as much to pay a debt, as to attend these exercises.—As Superintendent of Common Schools, I acknowledge my indebtedness to several citizens of this county, and I claim to be one of a class, which I fear is diminishing in numbers of late, who like to pay their debts. I acknowledge myself indebted to Mr. M'Cullough, who served in the Legislature two or three terms. I acknowledge myself very deeply indebted to the distinguished gentleman who has represented this county and district in the Senate of Pennsylvania ever since I have been about Harrisburg. I want to say here, in presence of his own people, as emphatically as I can say it, that I have not met a more studious, more determined friend of popular education among the Senators of Pennsylvania, for the last nine years, than Senator Wallace, of your own town. [Applause.]

I acknowledge myself, also, very deeply indebted to your distinguished fellow-citizen, Ex-Gov. Bigler, who, I hear, is on his way here, and I trust will make his appearance in this hall before the close of this meeting. [Applause.] The school law of 1854, by far the most important enactment of the Legislature since the adoption of the system, was passed under Gov. Bigler's administration. I had something to do in preparing the way for the passage of that law. The most prominent feature of it, was that providing for the election of County Superintendents of Common Schools. It happened that I was the first County Superintendent elected in the county of Lancaster. My duties took me very frequently to Harrisburg. This brought me in contact with Gov. Bigler, and I say to you, knowing what I say, that the friends of education all over the State, during the trying times we passed through in putting the law in force, I had a warm friend in Gov. Bigler—and all the friends of education are very deeply indebted to him. I know that all these gentlemen of whom I have spoken, feel that I can pay this debt in no better way than by helping on the work of education in their midst. I shall be glad of it if I have in the past, or can in the future, do some work in the payment of this debt to the good people of the county of Clearfield.

I am glad to be here on this interesting occasion. Ceremonies of this kind appear to me as peculiarly appropriate. I am pleased that the Board of Education—the directors—are here to present the building; I am glad that the people are here to receive it. It is a school of the people—the people's school—where the people's children are to be educated. It is befitting that the School Board should present it to the people, and that the people should receive it. Now, having received it by your representatives, it is your duty to care for it. I trust you mean not only to have one of the finest school buildings in this section of country, but you will put into it one of the best schools in the State. I visited your school building this afternoon; I examined it from top to bottom, and think I ought to know, for I have probably been in more school buildings than any man in the State, and I say that your school house is well built, and that it is very beautifuly located; the school furniture is the best I have seen anywhere in this whole district. It is a credit to the board, a credit to the town, a credit to this part of the State; especially is it a credit to the gentleman to whom reference has been made this evening,—[Hon. J. T. Leonard—Ed.]—who has been so generous, so liberal, towards it.

An educational structure, the speaker said, of that kind means something beyond its ostensible objects and superficial purposes. A scholar, in studying one of the pyramids of antiquity, learns something more than a superficial observer—it is to him more than a mass of bricks or stones. He learns from it much respecting the government of the country, the manners and customs of the people, the state of civilization existing at the time of the time of the erection of these pyramids. So, too, studying one of the old castles of Europe, built during the middle ages, we may learn something of the history, and gather impressions of the spirit, of these times. So our school houses teach the most important lessons.

The speaker went on to explain what lessons he thought were especially taught by such a structure as the school building which was this evening dedicated. It was to provide the means of cheap education for the children of all classes—rich and poor—Republican and Democrat; to educate the children of this town by the system of select schools would cost ten times as much as through the institution now erected. To send out of town to educate ten boys or girls, would cost as much as to educate the entire four hundred children your town through the means now provided. Organization is of the first consequence. By means of thorough organization the efficiency of schools is greatly promoted, while the expense is correspondingly lessened. This school house means cheap education. I do not mean by cheap education, poor education—I mean, also, good education. By means of thorough organization in this graded school, these children will receive the very best education. These four hundred children ought to be in eight or ten classes. A boy enters school and passes up, step by step, until he reaches the highest class, and leaves school fitted for college, or the actual duties of life. You can see them there every day, mounting up, as if on a ladder, taking one step after an other, as years pass by, until they graduate at the top.

The teaching force can be better utilized by means of the graded school; the best results from a given number of teachers, and a given amount of expenditure, can be produced by means of this system. This graded school, to any thinking, intelligent person, means a good education to the children of your town; it means something more than reading, writing and arithmetic; it means education in the higher branches, also. We want Pennsylvania boys and girls to learn something more than the common English branches. It is the duty of every citizen to see that the schools are kept properly graded, and that the higher branches are taught. County Superintendents are especially urged to see that this important matter is not neglected.

The time will come, said the speaker, the time must come, when all Pennsylvania girls and boys shall have the privilege of studying the higher branches. It was stated that a charge will be made for teaching the higher branches; I trust that part of the statute may very soon remain a dead letter. I trust that the school board of this town, and the generous man who has given so much, will never exact from any child going to that school, a single dollar for any branch of instruction. Let it be a free school—free for all. If there are any among these boys and girls who can reach the top of the ladder, and are prepared to study Algebra, Geometry, Latin and Greek, you will see to it that they have the opportunity, without money and without price. I should be very sorry to hear that your children are taxed for instruction in the higher branches. Let it be an academy for the people in every sense. If a poor man's son is a good student, and wishes to study the higher branches, do not tax him, but give him a fair chance. You will find some of the best scholars will come from the poorer families in your town. In Pennsylvania, as well as other States, in the State Senate, as well as the Senate of the United States, some of the most efficient, the most distinguished, have been the sons of poor parents. Talent and worth come quite as often from the families of the poor as from those of the rich.

The speaker was in favor of giving an equal chance to all for a good education. Said he, I see written all over that building up yonder, outside and in, I see written all over it in letters of light, "Universal education"—education for all. That is the lesson, the great lesson, that public school houses teach. Education for all, not education for the children of those who belong to a particular party; not education for children who belong to a particular sect, nor for those who belong to a particular caste; not for the children of the rich, nor for those of the poor, but education for all—universal education. That is what the school system of Pennsylvania—the school system of this country means. I say to the Board of Directors here, it is your duty, in accepting the office of intellectual guardians of these four hundred children, to see to it that all boys and girls of school age in your town, have an opportunity of attending this school; that all reasonable inducements are held out to them to attend public school. They ought not to allow a single boy or girl to remain outside of this school, if it is possible to have them in. It seems to me it would be a high crime, in our time, to be born in a town like yours, for any boy or girl to grow up without having all possible inducements held out to him or to her to obtain an education. [Applause.]

The responsibility, Mr. Wickersham contended, is, to a great extent, upon the Board of School Directors to see that all children are properly educated.

Mr. Wickersham said he had sometimes imagined the eight hundred thousand school children of Pennsylvania drawn up in line, he then passed along the line to see that all had an equal chance. Then, having the great race course of life before them, he gave the word of command, "Ready—forward!" and the whole eight thousand started with equal opportunities. That seemed to him a fair picture of what our common school system is doing. The schools should be entirely impartial, in all respects.

There are persons who find fault with the common school system. He had heard fathers, mothers, and children object to the public schools on account of their associates; parents say their children associate with all classes of persons in the public schools; that they learn bad habits, pick up slang expressions, and bad manners. He would say in answer, that the children of the highest classes learn bad manners and bad habits. It is owing to bad management. It is as much, and more, the duty of teachers to teach good manners and good morals to the children in school, than it is to teach arithmetic and geography. The children that go to school should be taught good manners, obedience, and morals, from the beginning. The very first lesson should be of this character. He would rather his own childred should be taught good manners and morals to the neglect of arithmetic, than to the contrary. His observation of public schools led him to believe that the children of poor parents may be just as high toned, in every way, as those of any other class. For himself, he was decidedly of the opinion that the vices existing among the children of the poor were not greater than are to be found among the children of the rich. They may be of a different character, but they are no worse. Said he: If I had as many children as old Priam—and he had two hundred—I would send them all to the public schools. [Cheers and laughter.] I am not afraid, as far as I am concerned, to allow a child of mine to sit along side of a boy because he goes poorly fed, or wears a torn hat. I have no kind of sympathy with the miserable American aristocracy that thinks itself above any other honest person. I believe in the kind that thinks itself as good as anybody else—not better. I agree with the man who thinks himself as good as anybody else—as good as a king—as good as the President, but, no better. That is the kind of aristocracy, the kind of Democracy that we want in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and of America. I want these boys and girls to think themselves as good as anybody else, but no better. I want a boy to take off his hat to him. I like Washington's example; when a poor negro took off his hat to him, the General of the American army did not think himself too good to take off his hat to the poor negro.

The speaker said he had observed that where the manners of children attending school, were bad, it was owing to the teacher. The children were not taught as they should be. The Board of School Directors should see to it that such teachers are dismissed and better ones put in their places.

There was another objection to public schools, which he presumed did not exist in some quarters. It is, that those who have children to send to school ought not to be taxed to educate the children of others, especially in the higher branches. He would answer that objection, presuming that no answer was needed here, but it is elsewhere. People who pay taxes to build and support school houses, of the kind you have erected here, are the gainers by it. Schools are money-making institutions; they do not take money out of the people's pockets, but they put money in. Senator Wallace would bear out the speaker in saying that he had said, more than once, to the financial committee, of which Mr. Wallace was a member, the appropriation I ask is not taking money out of the people's pockets but putting it in. The people of Clearfield are richer to-day for having erected that school building. He said to the Board of School Directors, that he would be willing to pay every dollar that school house cost if they would give him the increase in value of property in this town, caused by its erection. He will be willing to do that for every town in the State.

He had children to educate, and sent them to the public schools. He might want to come to Clearfield to live. He would give hundreds of dollars more for a house in a place where they have such a school building as we have here, than where they have one of those old buildings he noticed elsewhere. Practical men look at these things in this way. Having to spend some few hours at a station on the Pennsylvania railroad, he read the advertisements on the walls. One of them offered for sale lands in Michigan, and mentioned a special inducement to settlers, that the State of Michigan had a first-class University and a common school system. The man who got up that advertisement was a shrewd fellow. He knew the wants of American citizens. The time will come when the lands of Pennsylvania will be recommended, as are those of Michigan, for the educational advantages of the State. We, too, have a fine University and good system of public schools.

The late Judge Thompson sold a lot of ground in Philadelphia, for a public school house, below cost; having other lands near, people thought he had made a mistake; but the rest of his land was so increased in value that he sold it for more than he had asked for the whole. People will soon discover that money invested in schools pays better than railroads or bank stocks. School houses like this are money-making institutions. In the last seven years Pennsylvania has expended for school houses $18, 000,000—or more than any other State has expended in the same. The Empire State of New York never expended half the amount the same time. People never grew poor building school houses or churches. If he were asked the question, he would say that churches pay as well as school houses, even in a money point of view, and that is a low view to take of it.

You have a fine school house upon the hill, and I believe you are going to have a good school organization.—After I had heard of the generosity of Judge Leonard, I am exceedingly glad that you have given it the name of the "Leonard Graded School." It is a proud monument, (addressing Judge Leonard,) and after you have gone to your grave, that school house on the hill will keep your memory green. It must be gratifying to you to think of the boys and girls who will go to that school house, generation after generation. It seems to me that it must be the highest consolation to a man with a warm heart in his bosom, as I know you have, sir, to think of these things.

The speaker then recommended the teachers and County Superintendent to establish a Literary society, and name it "The Bigler Literary Society." Then, through the school and the society, the town would honor two as good men as the State of Pennsylvania had to honor. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF WM. M. M'CULLOUGH, ESQ.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I did not come here to-night to make an address. I know nothing of the programme of exercises until I came into the hall. I have no speech prepared. I had no intention of speaking to you, and I have no intention still of making a speech, further than, if possible, to interest you for a few minutes until our friend, Gov. Bigler, may arrive in this hall. And certainly, with no speech prepared, after listening to the accomplished and distinguished gentlemen of high culture and education who have addressed you, it would be presumptuous in me to attempt to make a speech to such an intelligent audience as this.

I never received the benefits of a classical education. I have gone, as these little boys have gone, to your common schools. I never graduated from college. I have never even seen a college—yes, I did. I went *through* college. I went into the lower door of Girard College, in Philadelphia, and went out through the roof and took a view of the city. [Laughter.] My wife and I graduated in the same class; she was along with me. [Laughter.] That is just about the amount of my collegiate education.

I was not even announced as one of the speakers for this evening. My name does not appear on this programme. Possibly, I may have been; I will see before I get through. I did not know it, however, if I was. Some years ago, when I first entered upon my professional life, and about the same time that I entered upon my political career—for I have been somewhat identified with politics—when the Chairman of the County Committee advertised his meetings for this county, he took occasion to advertise the speakers who were to address the meetings. As an almost invariable rule, the bill read as follows: "The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, Ex-Gov. Bigler, *and others.*" It very frequently happened that Mr. Wallace was necessarily absent, and Mr. Bigler was not present; consequently, "others" had to do all the talking. This happened so frequently, that they dubbed me, along with some other young men of this county, as "others." [Applause.]

I take up this programme to-night, and I find that the dedicatory exercises of the "Leonard Graded School" will be held in Pie's Opera House, this evening, at 7 o'clock, giving the programme as you have had it. First, is an address by Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, delivering the school building to the citizens. Next, an address of acceptance by our friend, Dr. Wilson. Of course, all these exercises are interspersed with music. Then, an address by Hon. J. P. Wickersham, on the subject of "Graded Schools." I have been charmed with the interesting address of Mr. Wickersham. I am always delighted to hear him. He is one of the most popular educators of his day—a credit to the State of Pennsylvania. The people of this Commonwealth will owe him a debt of gratitude they can never repay. [Applause.] Then we have some music, and after that it is announced that there will be an address delivered by Hon. Wm. Bigler. I regret very much that the Governor is not here; very much, indeed. He has been one of the most active and efficient members of the School Board. I wrote to him a week ago, hoping he would get my letter in time to be here to-night. This is followed up further with the special announcement that the meeting will be addressed by Hon. Wm. Bigler, "and others,"—*that's me!* [Laughter and cheers.]

Now, ladies and gentlemen, you have certainly been very highly entertained to-night; that is the reason why I started off as I did. I do not propose to make a speech on education. The subject has been fully discussed. I presume if I were to take a year or two—if I had nothing else to do, and had some one to take care of my family, I might get up a speech on education. I could not without preparation, certainly. I have simply one object in view—to keep you here until the train arrives. If the Governor comes, you will have a speech.

You will pardon me, for referring to myself in connection with the School Board of this borough. They have undertaken an enterprise of great importance, and they have not failed; and they do not propose to fail. What is more cheering than all to the Board is, they have the grateful acknowledgments of this people. About four years ago, one of the members of the School Board resigned for the purpose of removing to Virginia. You all recollect him with pleasure, Mr. Etzwiler—a very estimable gentleman. He was secretary of the Board. When he resigned, I was elected by the Board to fill the vacancy. I have filled that responsible position ever since. I have endeavored to do my duty; and I say here to-night, with all frankness, that I esteem it one of the highest honors the people of this borough could confer upon me. I would rather be a member of the School Board, as associated with the history of the "Leonard Graded School," than to be a member of the Legislature. [Applause.] Because in the one, I will be recognized with distinguished favor, as among those who labor for the preservation of the Republic; in the other, I could at least hope for no honors. I simply refer to myself, in order to give the history of this enterprise and my connection with it.

In 1871, Mr. Wallace, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, passed the law, which he read to you, at least in part, to-night, consolidating the Clearfield Academy and the common schools of this borough. Immediately after the passage of that act, or as soon as possible, the School Board was organized under that law. Six directors were elected by the people, of whom I was one, and two directors—Mr. Wallace and Gov. Bigler—were elected by the trustees of the Academy. For a long time the question of location gave us much trouble, and for about a year the matter was allowed to rest. At last, however, we concluded to go ahead, but we had no more idea, at that time, what the school house would be like than the "man in the moon" had, not a bit.

About this time another member of the School Board—a very respectable and responsible gentleman of this town, Mr. Robert Mitchell—resigned, and Judge Leonard was elected to fill the vacancy. It was a happy day for the borough of Clearfield, when Judge Leonard was elected a member of the Board of School Directors. We at once set about the work. We employed an architect, who was also a resident of this town, Mr. Ale. He made a plan, and we put up the building, which we now occupy. That building cost originally, without any furniture, without the ground, without anything else, twenty-two thousand and some hundred dollars—I think $22,475. We started out upon this enterprise without one single dollar more than would bear the current expenses of the school district. We have assessed in this borough about $2,400 of school tax each year. Taking out the cost of collection and exonerations, we have about $2,000, or a little over, of school money. At that time it took all this amount to pay school expenses. Judge Leonard then proposed to deed the lots the building now stands on to the district, valued at $3,500, and to advance $10,000, at six per cent., for eight years. This proposition was accepted. We went forward. After the building had been erected, about $1,500 worth of furniture was put into it. The furnaces cost about $800, which with the work done on the grounds, amount in the aggregate to probably $30,000—between $28,000 and $30,000, at least. We are not quite done yet.

What has it cost the people of Clearfield borough so far? Not one single mill of taxes has been added to your assessment; not one dime has been paid out of the school fund of this borough. Last year, we exhausted the treasury by paying our teachers—three in number we had employed—yet this building has been erected, your children and mine attend the school, and there has not one dollar of the cost come out of the treasury of Clearfield borough. Where has the money come from? If I were to ask Judge Leonard, he could tell you. He has paid it all—borne the whole expense. As far as you and I are concerned, we are none the poorer. I endorse the idea advanced by Mr. Wickersham, that the people do not get poorer by building school houses and churches. There are plenty of children to be educated, and thousands of people who need to go to church.

There is another remarkable fact connected with this school. When we started out, we had about two hundred and forty children in the public schools in this borough. Now, we have over *four* hundred. What is the reason? Our new school building! You may all recollect our public schools. I do—in the old Town Hall. [Laughter.] These boys see the point, they have been down there. I used to go down there too, when I was a boy, about as large as these little fellows, probably a little larger. My honest conviction is, that the citizens of this town should give some kind of an entertainment, or possibly they ought to erect a monument in honor of Jas. B. Graham, Esq., for buying that old Town Hall, and tearing it down. [Laughter.]

Then we had another school house—a *double* school house. [Laughter.] Mr. McKenrick, who is not on the stand to-night, I am sorry to say, could tell you something about it. Miss Walters, and others, could tell you more about it, than I can. It used to be a Methodist Church. When it got to be entirely unfit for that purpose, the School Board probably thought it was good enough for the children to go to school in. They bought it, and paid $1,800 for it. This was all right; they could not build a new one, and they were compelled to get some place to pack the children in. The first thing they had to do, was to put insides into it. [Laughter.] Then they had to weatherboard it on the outside. Next, they had to fix the windows, the glass was all broken. Then they run a partition right straight through it. [Laughter.] Then they had to lay a board-walk in front. There was no board-walk; there used to be one, but it got down in the mud and they could not find it. [Laughter.] The boys had covered it up with mud. [Laughter and cheers.] After awhile there came a rain; the roof leaked, and it just poured and ran right through the house. The plastering came off; it hung down the sides and was all mildewed. The children caught cold, and the teachers caught cold, and they had a regular sneezing school around there. [Loud laughter.] Then my old friend Johnson, who is also a member of the school board, informed us that it was absolutely necessary, if we did not want a first class funeral [laughter] that we should put a new roof on that building. We had to go and put a new roof on the western side; but the other side! It leaked there, and we had to put a new roof on that side.—After all this was done, we concluded it was not fit for anything, and we sold it to Mr. Graham, who fixed it up for a tenant house, and he has made a right respectable house of it. But it is not the old house that was there. It is like the fellow getting a new barrel to his gun; after he got that he concluded he must have a new stock, and then the gun was as good as new.—[Laughter and applause.]

[*Concluded on fourth page.*]