THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Publisher.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

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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,'47-y

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

J. P. IRVIN.
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
LUMBER, SHINGLES, &c.,
—AT THE—
CORNER STORE,
Curwensville, Nov. 25, 1874.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
☞Collections made and money promptly paid over.

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.
e23-1y 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. [jy16'72

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. my22-1yp

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8-1'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:18'73 Clearfield, Pa.

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

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 82d 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. [jy21'72

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 . . . . . D. DAVIS CAREY
HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
218 Market St., Philadelphia.
☞Paper Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. feb24.72

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.
Jel9-72 H. F. BIGLER & CO.

A. M. HILLS
Would respectfully notify his patients that he has reduced the price of ARTIFICIAL TEETH to $20.00 per set, or $35.00 for a double set. For any two persons coming at the same time, to have each an upper set, will get the two sets for $35.00, or $17.50 each.
Terms invariably Cash.
Clearfield, March 20, 1872.

JAS. S. PARSONS, Pres't. R. E. BRECHER, Sec'y
CONTINENTAL
Life Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Assets.....$3,210,000
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities..... 122
Furnishes insurance at the very lowest cost. Policy-holders participate in the profits of the Company, thus continually reducing the annual payments.
For rates, &c., call on or address
R. M. McENALLY, Agent.
Office in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa. 7:1-y'74

WILLIAM M. HENRY, Justi
OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 23jy'72

Hotels.

ALLEGHENY HOTEL,
(Market St., bet. Third and Fourth,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.
The subscriber having become proprietor of this hotel, would respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan.29-75-tf. G. L. LEIPOLDT.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
NEWTON READ, PROPRIETOR.
Having become proprietor of this Hotel, I would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. House furnished and conveniently situated; prices reduced; refitted and refurnished; good sample rooms attached. All railroad trains stop at this house. jan29-75

SHAW HOUSE,
(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.
The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage. jan1'74. D. S. FULLERTON.

LEONARD HOUSE,
(Near the Railroad Depot,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. 4:15-74 E. B. ROW, Prop'r.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA.
This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

MONTOUR HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
LOCK HAVEN, PENN'A.
je1471 HAUSEAL & KROM, Prop's.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
D. JOHNSTON & SONS,
oct23'71 Proprietors.

LOYD HOUSE,
Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.
Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.
nov1,'72. ROBERT LOYD.

THE MANSION HOUSE.
Corner of Second and Market Streets,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.
☞The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train. JOHN DOUGHERTY,
apr6-70 tf Proprietor

Banks.

F. K. ARNOLD. G. W. ARNOLD. J. S. ARNOLD
F. K. ARNOLD & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
Reynoldsville, Jefferson Co., Pa.
Money received on deposit. Discounts at moderate rates. Eastern and Foreign Exchange always on hand and collections promptly made.
Reynoldsville, Dec. 16, 1874.-1y

County National Bank,
OF CLEARFIELD, PA.
ROOM in Masonic Building, one door north of C. D. Watson's Drug Store.
Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.
JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.
W. M. SHAW, Cashier. *11:1:74

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 31 South Third Street, Philadelphia
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities.
Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished. Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

Dentistry.

J. M. STEWART, D. D. S.,
Office over Irwin's Drug Store,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
All dental operations, either in the mechanical or operative branch, promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the treatment of diseases of the natural teeth, gums and mouth. Irregularity of the teeth successfully corrected. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Ether, and artificial teeth inserted of the best material and warranted to render satisfaction. april26'71:1y

THE CLEARFIELD
WOOD-CHOPPERS' AXE!
Manufactured especially for
THE CLEARFIELD TRADE,
FOR SALE BY
aug3'70 H. F. BIGLER & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—
The interest of Simon McFarland, in a store at Utahville, having been purchased by me, on the 20th of October, 1874, the business has been since then, and hereafter will be conducted in that store by the undersigned.
JOHN CLARK.
Utahville, Dec. 13, 1874.-3m*

LIME! LIME!
The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the public with an excellent quality of
Bellefonte Wood-Burned Lime,
for plastering purposes, by the large or small quantity. Can be found for the present at Pie's new building, on Market street.
se11-tf L. K. McCULLOUGH.

CHEAP GROCERIES!
LUMBER CITY, PA.
The undersigned announces to his old friends and patrons that he has opened a good line of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS at the old stand of Kirk & Spencer, for which he solicits a liberal patronage. H. W. SPENCER.
Lumber City, Pa., March 20-tf.

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. 7:16'72y

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE
The House and Lot on the corner of Market and Fifth streets, Clearfield, Pa., is for sale. The lot contains nearly an acre of ground. The house is a large double frame, containing nine rooms. For terms and other information apply to the subscriber, at the Post Office.
nov13 P. A. GAULIN.

Lime for Sale!
THE undersigned, residing near the depot has made complete arrangements with Lime Burners east of the mountain, whereby he is enabled to keep constantly on hand a large quantity of
PURE LIME!
which he offers to farmers and builders at a trifle above cost. Those in need of the article would do well to give me a call, or address me by letter, before negotiating their lime.
GEO. C. PASSMORE.
Clearfield, Pa., June 9, 1869.

E. A. SOUTHARD,
Fire, Life & Accident Insurance
AGENT, Clearfield, Pa.
TRAVELER'S LIFE & ACCIDENT.
Hartford, Conn.....Assets over $2,000,000.
HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Columbus, Ohio.....Assets over $600,000
feb3'75-1y

WINTER WEATHER.

When stems of elm may rise in row,
Dark brown, from hillocks under snow,
And woods may reach as black as night,
By sloping fields of cleanest white;
If shooters by the snowy rick,
Where trees are high and the wood is thick,
Can mark the tracks the game may prick,
They are like the winter weather.

Or where may spread the gray-blue sheet
Of ice, for skaters' gliding feet,
That they uplift from side to side,
Long yards, and hit them down to slide;
Or sliders, one that totters slank
Of limb, and one that's on his back,
And one upright that keeps his track,
Have fun in winter weather.

When we at night in snow and gloom,
May seek some neighbor's lighted room,
Though snow may show no path before
The house, we still can find the door,
And there as round the hands may spread
The creeping fire of cherry red,
Our feet from snow, from wind our head,
Are warm in winter weather.

Whenever day may give our road,
By hills or hollows overstrewed,
By windy gaps or sheltered nooks,
Or bridges see of frozen brooks,
Still may we all, as night may come,
Know where to find a peaceful home,
And glowing fire for fingers numb
With cold in winter weather.

A BLACK CORONER'S JURY.

SCENES IN THE LAND OF MOCKING BIRDS AND HONEY.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun*, while wandering in the everglades of Florida, recently came across a coroner's inquest, and writing from New Smyrna, says:

Some time ago one Black, a mulatto clergyman, lost overboard a bag of tools while sailing up Spruce Creek, a tributary of the Halifax river. Among the blacks Black was an important personage. He preached with great unction, collected a hat-ful of small stamps once a week, did an occasional job of carpentering, and was the only negro on the eastern coast of Florida south of St. Augustine owning a boiled shirt. The loss of his tools was a serious misfortune. He could not give them up without endeavoring to recover them. So a reward of one dollar was offered for their return. The news spread among the settlements, and negroes flocked to the shore of Spruce Creek. They stripped, and began to dive for the lost articles. The water was so deep that they found it difficult to bring up bottom. Convinced that the chances were against them, all but one gave up the search. This one was a good swimmer, known as Ephraim.

THE FATE OF POOR EPHRAIM.

The plucky fellow spent several hours in the water, but finally caught a cramp and was drowned before his comrades could rescue him. They recovered the body and were about to bury it near the beach, when the circumstances came to the ears of Justice Sutton, an appointee of the carpet-bag Governor. Now in Florida the duties of Coroners devolve upon Justices of the Peace at the rate of ten dollars per corpse, payable in State or county scrip. Justice Sutton went for his ten dollars with the vim of a Twelfth Ward politician. He ordered an inquest. Material for a jury was under his nose, and he utilized it. After the corpse was drawn up under the palmettoes Ephraim's black comrades were impanneled. It was an odd jury. One was without a shirt, another without a coat, a third destitute of a hat, and a fourth minus half of his pantaloons. There was not a pair of suspenders in the whole party. Three wore cowhide brogans, without stockings; the others were barefoot. All were greatly alarmed at the action of the Justice. They loudly proclaimed their innocence, and begged to be let off.

"Compose yourselves, gentlemen," said Mr. Sutton. "You are not prisoners, but American citizens called upon to fulfil a duty which you owe to society."

"Somebody done tole you a mighty lie, Judge," interposed one of the astonished negroes. "We nebber owe no 'siety nuffin. Den't owe nobody nuffin. Mus' be sodder cullered mens 'sides we."

"Oh, good Lord!" exclaimed the Justice. "You're not on trial. You are a jury—a coroner's jury. You are to be sworn in, and do the best you can under the circumstances. Nobody cares whether you owe anybody anything or not."

A FEW SIMPLE QUESTIONS.

The frightened negroes were more than reassured by this explanation. They began to assume an air of importance.

"As I have no Bible at hand," the Justice continued, "You will be compelled to affirm. Hold up your right hands."

"Am dat ah 'zactly right, Judge?" asked one of the proposed jurymen, whose trowsers were held in place by an old fish line.

"Certainly it's right," replied Sutton. "Why not?"

"Am it 'cordin' to de law?" was the next question. "Cause 'ceptin' it am'nt 'cordin' to de law, as cullered gemmens done don't hab nuffin to do wid dis yah murder."

"Why, good Lord, man," exclaimed the Justice, "who said it was a murder? Everybody can see that it's nothing but an accident."

"Well, den," concluded the questioner, "why you done made all dis yah fussin for?"

"It isn't me," the Justice answered. "It's the law. This body has been found the law directs me to impannel a jury. That jury must hear the evidence, retire, find out who the dead man is and how he came by his death, and return a verdict in accordance with the facts. Can't you see?"

"Dis yere's jis like de ole plantation times," grumbled one of the darkies. "Ole massa he got all de money, and de cullered man he do all de work."

"Hold up your right hands," repeated the Justice.

The negroes eyed him as if meditating a mutiny.

"Hold up your right hands," thundered his honor.

SWORN IN—THE INQUEST.

The colored men hesitated. Then one black hand was slowly raised in the air. The others followed it like the dumb blackbirds at a shooting gallery. The Justice repeated the oath, but his hearers remained dumb.

"Say we do," he shouted.

"We do," echoed the trembling negroes.

"Lower your hands," commanded the Justice, and the blackbirds dropped from their perches. The jury then squatted upon the furze about the dead man. They were cowed, but not convinced that everything was right.

"Gentlemen," spoke the Justice after all had squatted, "you are now sworn to perform the functions of the law. The law is explicit in its definition of the duties of a Coroner's jury. The law prescribes that testimony shall be taken. In this case that is a mere matter of form, for you yourselves were witnesses of the death of this man. The law, however, requires that you shall carefully weigh the evidence, ascertain how the man died, who he was, and so on. This you will do by virtue of your oaths as jurors."

The witnesses were then produced. Their evidence was very clear. Ephraim had gone into the water with the intention of making an honest dollar by diving for Parson Black's tools. While his companions watched him from the bank of the stream, he sank, and was not seen again until his body was grappled and drawn ashore. The jury eagerly listened to all that was said, but asked no questions. They were evidently afraid of the Justice, and looked upon the whole thing as a sort of Voudon ceremony. His honor summed up by saying: "Gentlemen, you will now retire, and after carefully weighing the testimony return with a verdict."

THE JOLLY MOCKING BIRDS.

The jury withdrew to scrub. Their voices were soon heard above the music of the mocking birds who had gathered in the trees about them. The negroes were having a hot dispute, and the birds seemed to be enjoying the scene. In a few minutes one of the colored men returned. He told the Justice that the jury had sent him for the testimony.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed Sutton. "I haven't got the testimony. You heard the evidence, and have got all there is of it. There is no more testimony."

The black man shook his head, and rejoined his fellows in the scrub. Within three minutes, however, he reappeared.

"Ef de jury don't got de testimony, how de debbil de jury done gwine to weigh it?" he asked.

"Weigh it in your minds," screamed the almost frantic Justice. "You heard all the evidence, and it's your place to decide upon it, not mine."

Back went the dumbfounded juryman. The mocking birds pitched in with renewed energy, but the voices of the disputing jurors were still heard above their shrill whistling. At last the noise partly died away, and the jury were seen picking their way through the palmetto scrub. They approached his Honor and asked permission to examine the body. He assented, and Ephraim was thoroughly overhauled. They felt of his pulse, put their ears to his heart, turned an old jack knife and several nickels out of his pocket, and looked in his mouth. "Done gone," said the juryman with the fish-line belt, and all again returned to the scrub.

THE FIRST VERDICT.

They were gone but a few seconds. On their return Justice Sutton pulled a blank book and pencil from his pocket, and prepared to record the verdict.

"Well, gentlemen," he said, "have you found a verdict in this case?"

"Yes, sah," was the reply.

"What is it?" asked his honor, wetting the end of his pencil.

"De wardict am dat de culled man am dead, an' dat he had no business out dah on de watah."

"Good God!" exclaimed Sutton. "Is that all?"

"Dat am de wardick," was the answer.

Now, look here," Sutton broke out. "For God's sake, what's the matter with you? Haven't you got common sense? Any cursed fool knows the man is dead. He was out in the water, was caught by cramps, and drowned. It's as plain as the nose on your face. The law makes it your duty to ascertain the cause of his death. You haven't even found out his name. Go back and bring in a common sense verdict, or I'll fine every mother's son of you. The man was caught by cramps and drowned. That's all there is in the case."

THE LAST VERDICT.

The terrified jury walked back to the scrub, and the jolly mocking-birds greeted them with a new flood of melody. They were out nearly twenty minutes. Justice Sutton, book and pencil in hand, impatiently waited their return. The weather was hot, and the negroes came out of the brush with streaming faces. They had a hard time of it. They brought in the following verdict:

"De cullud man am dead. His name am Ephraim Jenkins. The cause of his death—it am crabs. Crabs done kitch him, an' he am drowned."

If the poles of a magnetic battery had been applied to Sutton's temples he could not have been more excited. "D—n your stupid souls," he cried! "Did you ever hear of a crab big enough to catch a nigger?"

"Hold on dah, Judge," broke in one of the jurymen. "Dat am your wardick. You done tole de jury dat de crabs kotch Eph., and he am drowned."

"Crabs be d—d!" shrieked his Honor. "I said cramps. Get away from here quick, or I'll put a fine on every man of you. Hope I may be shot if I ever put another nigger on a jury."

The colored men scoped, and Sutton fixed up the verdict to suit himself.—They had intended to fine the clergyman ten dollars for dropping the tools in the river, "becase," said they, "us ought to make de money well as de Judge." Up to this hour they firmly believe that were outrageously swindled.

—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts rendered a decision in the case of Jesse H. Pomeroy, the boy murderer of Boston, overruling exceptions and ordering judgment on the verdict.—Pomeroy will therefore be sentenced to death by hanging. He is about 15 years of age.

TAXATION FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Professor Wickersham, Superintendent of common schools, takes issue with Judge Elwell, who in a case before him decided that ten mills was the maximum tax which could be imposed for school purpopes. As the subject interests a large number of people we append the views of the State Superintendent:

1. The amount of State and county tax now authorized to be assessed is thirteen mills on the dollar, although real estate is exempt from a portion of this tax. It is exceedingly doubtful (section 28, act of May, 1854, P. L., 623,) whether a board of school directors can levy a tax of one amount upon one kind of kind of property, and a tax of another amount upon another kind of property—ten mills on real estate and thirteen mills on personal property. They are required to "determine the amount of school tax which shall be levied in their district;" that is, all the property of the district. Besides, the amount so determined is not only to be levied on "all objects, persons or property made taxable," but on all "to be made taxable" for State and county purposes, and real estate may be made taxable for State purposes at any time. It certainly never was meant that all the irregularities and inequalities of State and county taxation should repeat themselves in taxation for school purposes; and, if they should be made to do so, the levying and collecting of school taxes would be practically almost impossible.

2. The act of May, 1854, P. L., 628, compels boards of school directors to levy such taxes as shall, with the money received from other sources, "be sufficient and necessary to keep the schools of the district open not less than four nor more than ten months in the year." The penalty for non-performance of this duty is loss of the State appropriation. See act of April, 1865, P. L., 62. The minimum school term is now five months; but a district that is able to keep it schools open four months with the maximum tax allowed by law, is not subject to the penalty inflicted in other cases. The law, however, positively enjoins that every school district shall keep its school open four months in the year, and that every one that can do so with the maximum tax allowed to be levied must extend the length of term to five months, or lose its State appropriation. A board of school directors, too, neglecting this duty can be removed from office. See act of May, 1854, P. L., 519. Now, in 1866, there were hundreds of school districts in the State utterly unable to keep their schools open four months in the year with a less school tax than thirteen mills on the dollar; there are as many unable to do so to-day. Can we suppose that the legislature in taking the tax from real estate meant to eat these poorest of our school districts off from all State aid, or to subject the members of their boards of directors to the disgrace of removal from office? Do wise men commit the folly of requiring a thing to be done under heavy penalties and then take away the means of doing it? If Judge Elwell's decision is to stand as the true interpretation of the law, three hundred school districts, badly needing it, will lose their share of $1,000,000 now appropriated by the State for school purposes—lose it, too, not because they have broken but because they have obeyed the law.

3. The financial necessities of school districts are not in any way naturally dependent upon or governed by the financial necessities of the State or the counties. To place them in this position is to cripple the whole work of public education. Hence, as we cannot suppose that a sane mother would strangle her own child, or a sane body of men nullify their own enactments, the law makers in 1854, in legislating on taxation for school purposes must have simply meant to fix a positive minimum rate of school tax equal in amount to the State and county taxes then authorized to be assessed. They certainly never could have designed to weaken or destroy their whole work by providing that the school tax should go up and down in response to the ups and downs of the State and county taxes.

What has been stated above will enable school boards to learn the position of the department on the mooted question concerning the maximum amount of tax that may be levied for school purposes. With all the light that can be obtained upon the subject, I am still of the opinion that it is legal for school boards to levy and collect, if they see proper to do so, thirteen mills on the dollar. An appeal has already been taken from Judge Elwell's decision, and the question will be determined by the supreme court.

Moved by the confusion that has been created in so many school districts, and the conflict of opinion among judicial authorities, the legislature may remove the cause of the trouble by an enactment fixing positively the rate of taxation for school purposes. But, meantime, school boards are advised as follows:

1. Those in judicial districts where decisions have been given limiting the maximum tax on real estate for school purposes to ten mills on the dollar should make their tax levies conform to them, whatever may be the resulting difficulties or disadvantages.

2. Those in judicial districts where no such decisions have been made should proceed with the collection of the full amount of the tax levied in excess of ten mills unless they meet with persons who absolutely refuse to pay it.

3. In case of such resistance to the payment of a tax for school purposes in excess of ten mills, boards of directors should seek the advice of the judge or judges of their own judicial districts. As public officers seeking light in regard to the discharge of their duties this advice will be everywhere freely and cheerfully accorded to them. A copy of this circular placed in the hands of the judges consulted may serve the purpose of giving information in regard to the present status of the question.

We have often been astonished that a huge State system kept up by taxation, and that of the heaviest kind, annually collected a large amount of such taxes, in the absence of direct and simple laws, but by implication and Superintendent's decisions. A school tax has been levied on watches, buggies, carriges and furniture for many years. Yet there is no act of assembly authorizing it. There are specific acts imposing a *State tax* therein, but no other taxes only by implication. There should be education enough by this time in the State to correct those implied features of our school system and let us have law direct.

The legislatures of thirty States are now in session, all except California, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire and Oregon.

ARISTOCRATIC SMUGGLERS.

HOW THE FASHIONALE LADIES OF OUR LARGE CITIES OBTAIN THEIR ELEGANT ROBES.

Mademoiselle Leonie Jouvin, the Paris dressmaker sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay $2,000, says the New York *Sun*, occupies rooms in the north wing of the Ludlow street jail. She receives every comfort and attention that money can command. She is waited upon by Mlle. Palmeyre, who accompanied her from Paris to assist her in dressmaking. The expenses of the two are borne by some of the Murray Hill patrons. Their only interest in her is the fear that she may tell of their transactions with her. To have their rivals in fashion learn that the elegant robes which they have been wearing were smuggled would be a mortification too great to endure, and their payment of Mlle. Jouvin's bills in the price they pay for her silence.

The fair smuggler is about thirty-five years old, and has all the graces and vivacity of a Frenchwoman. She is visited in the jail by an Italian gentleman, to whom she is engaged to be married. The ceremony was to have been performed about New Year's.

Mlle. Jouvin is the first woman ever tried for smuggling. The revenue authorities know of two trips that she has made, and they suspect her of others. On one of her trips in the Ville de Paris she had five great trunks with her. One of them was addressed to the wife of a Broadway artist, and was filled with newly made-up apparel worth over $1,700, gold. This was separated from from the others during the unloading from the steamer, and was seized by Inspector William of the surveyor's staff and other officers.

They did not know at the time that it was brought by Mademoiselle Jouvin, as she did not come forward to claim it. When they looked into the other trunks she told them that they contained costumes for the Aimee opera bouffe troup at the Lyceum theatre. She exhibited a paper which she said was a contract for her engagement in the troupe. It was dated Paris, and ostensibly signed by Mr. Chizzola, the manager of the theatre. Believing her representation to be true, the officer permitted her to take away the trunks free of duty, but the next day they learned she was unknown to Mademoiselle Aimee, and that the contract she had shown was a forgery. They went to the suite of rooms rented by her, and there the Inspector seized the four trunks and some papers relating to her business. There was another trunk which the inmates of the house say the officers left behind, and which a friend of hers subsequently took away.

The solicitude of the Custom-House detectives ended with the capture of Mademoiselle Jouvin's goods, and nothing more would have been heard of the case but for District Attorney Bliss. When he received the official report of the seizure he judged that the smuggling was too flagrant to go unpunished. His action in causing the arrest of Mademoiselle Jouvin incensed the customs officers, as they feared it would put a stop to genteel smuggling, a source of revenue to them. They tried in every way to conceal the facts. The appraisement of the goods was made with closed doors, in the presence only of the seizing officers and the examiners. Each trunk contained a lady's complete outfit, dress, cloak, bonnet and all, ready for wear. They were valued at $5,755.90 in gold. The counsel for Mademoiselle Jouvin sought to have the goods bonded so that the ladies for whom the goods were made might get them to wear on New Year's day and at the Charity ball.

Some of these ladies are of families that pride themselves on their Knickerbocker ancestry. The husband of one is a distinguished lawyer, another is a Congressman, a third is a millionaire banker, one is a representative of a family prominent in New Jersey history, one is a rich railroad manager and Union Club man, one is a gentleman whose name is conspicuously linked with science, one is an auctioneer who has an important government trust, and one is a South St. merchant. The unmarried ladies whose names appear on the list, are prominent in society. One of the ladies bought from Mademoiselle Jouvin the *trousseau* in which she was married last spring.—There was no duty paid on it.

POINTED AND TRUE.—The editor of the New York *Sun*, in alluding to the recent overwhelming defeat of the Radical party, says: What one of the greatest political revolutions of our times really signifies, among other things, is this: Filled with disgust and abhorrence for the horde of hypocrites and corruptionists whom Grant had drawn around him, and of whom he was the most conspicuous figure, the patriotic masses of both parties, alarmed for the perpetuity of their institutions, determined to strike them down. They saw that Grant and his minions, in their lust for power and their greed for spoil, had turned the Temple of Liberty into a den of shameless thieves, and they rose in their indignation and with one heavy blow crushed and scattered them. The revolution doubtless means much more than this; but so much it certainly does mean. Whether the leaders of the Democratic party are wise enough to comprehend its scope remains to be determined.—Whether they can shape its future course will depend upon their ability to harmonize their councils on some vital questions, and win the confidence of a large proportion of those Republicans who aided the Democracy in achieving this signal triumph.

A DANDY AT THE GALLOWS.—The first Earl of Holland was a great dandy, who played a prominent and not altogether reputable part in the history of his time. He was a favorite at the Courts of James I. and Charles I., but when the civil war broke out, he at first sided with the Parliament against the king. In an unlucky hour he went over to the Royalist side, took up arms against the Commonwealth, was defeated, made prisoner, put to trial, and duly sentenced to lose his head. He appeared upon the scaffold in a white satin vest and cap, trimmed with silver lace. His costly garments were the lawful perquisites of the executioner, to whom the earl said, as he approached the block, "Here my friend, let my body and my clothes alone.—There is ten pounds for thee: that is better than my clothes, I am sure. And when you take up my head, do not take off my cap." Then, laying his head upon the block, he added, "Stay, while I give the sign." After a brief prayer he stretched out his hand, saying, "Now, now!" The word had hardly left his lips when the axe fell, and the head was severed from the body at a single stroke.

DOES EDUCATION DIMINISH CRIME?

If it be true that a mere mechanical education diminishes crime, why is crime not decreasing in States and communities where universal education has prevailed for generations? To our mind a precise and well stocked mind, without correct moral endowments, is as barren of good results as the farm which is annually cropped by the owner without mixing any manure with the soil. His plowing and sowing is well executed. He has been properly educated upon that point. But the vital part of his education has been overlooked. He has, in a great measure, rendered his farm worthless and made himself poor, because he knew nothing about the virtue of manures. The school he graduated at did not teach that lesson, hence he knows nothing about the efficacy of that which would restore his barron soil.

The mind is just like the soil. It must be *manured* to yield a full crop of good fruits. The State can impart mechanical lessons, read, write, etc., but without the moral (manure) lesson being taught at the same time, the pupil's education will prove a failure. The cost and the results flowing from mere mechanical common school education, in our judgment, do not warrant the people of this State to invest any more money in that experiment.

We have been led to make these remarks by reading an article upon this subject, which we clip from the Philadelphia *Age*, as follows:

The friends of a State system of compulsory education find their strongest argument in defense of the imperative necessity of such a movement in the assumed postulate that education decreases crime. That is the basis of all laws upon the subject which are in operation in this country. It is declared that a people have the right to protect themselves from the effects and consequences of crime, and as education will do that, it follows as a matter of course that they have a right to pass and enforce a compulsory plan of education. Prevention of crime is as definite a function of legislation as punishment of offenders. This is the position of the advocates of a system of compulsory education.

The opponents of the system, or rather of the reason assigned for the adoption of a forced plan of education in a free country, deny the postulate that education necessarily decreases crime, and support their side of the question with facts, figures and strong arguments. Joseph R. Chandler, an honored and esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, who has served on Boards of Prison inspectors for years, and has devoted his life to that branch of duty, recently read a paper before the Social Science Association in relation to the efficacy of education in the promotion of morality and the prevention of crime. He narrated his experience as a student of prison discipline, and expressed his firm conviction, based upon that experience, that while education modifies the character of crime, it does little or nothing to prevent it. He also declared that in his judgment, it is the power of conscience, not that of the intellect, which must be looked to for keeping men virtuous and upright. He also added: "While in the lowest order of crimes, I may have found more unlettered than lettered criminals, I have found the former more amenable to gentle moral dealing than the latter were." These were Mr. Chandler's starting-points, and he supported them with statistics drawn from the prison records of Philadelphia for the last fourteen years. These figures show that the percentage of education among the people, and that the spread of learning in the community has not diminished crime, either against persons or property.

While Mr. Chandler's positions are neither impregnable nor unassailable, still they are so supported as to claim the earnest and thoughtful attention of those who favor using the power of the State to force children into school and keep them there by the infliction of pains and penalties. Legislators upon this subject should study carefully and conscientiously the real connection that exists in a community between public education and the general morals of the people. They should arrive, if possible, at a true estimate of the influence of knowledge of a purely literary chrracter upon the moral principles of those subjected to such a system. They should ask the question, could there not be a well-stocked mind, a barren conscience? In other words, they should get down to the starting-point of this matter and satisfy themselves by the best evidence possible, whether, in truth and reality, education such as is imparted at the present time, does of necessity decrease crime. The subject is one of the greatest importance, affecting the highest interests of the community, and should be well settled before action of a definite character is taken in relation to compulsory education in this State.

AFTER THE HONORABLE.—In the race for seats at Washington, says the *Tribune*, the legal profession has generally the inside track, but the home legislative bodies contain a better proportion of other classes of the community. The honest farmer, the village doctor, or an occasional clergyman, in his rural simplicity, deems it an honor to be permitted to write "Honorable" before his name, and is allowed the privilege. In some remote districts where the caucus is as exemplary in its deliberations as a prayer meeting, they rotate in legislative duty; and when they say, "It's 'Squire So-and-So's turn this year," that settles it as effectually as if all the known devices of politics had been brought into play in procuring the nomination. In Delaware, which has the reputation of being a quiet and sober little Commonwealth, the newly elected Legislature, it is said, does not contain a single lawyer, and we dare say that the State will not go to ruin in the next year or two because of that fact. After all, the Senate of the United States is the paradise where lawyers go. Out of four-score members about fifty belong to that class.

Brevet Brigadier-General William Hays, United States Army, died on Sunday at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. He was born in Richmond, Va., appointed to West Point from Tennessee, and graduated in 1840. He served through the Mexican war and was brevetted Captain and Major. He served through the late war, and for the last few years has commanded at Fort Independence, and had charge of the coast defences of Massachusetts.

Dr. John H. Gnon, private secretray to Governor Geary during a portion of the latter's admistration, died at Shreveport, Louisiana, on the 13th of January of yellow jaundice after three days' illness.

LAWS RELATING TO INSANE PERSONS.

At the present time there is unusual interest manifested in this State in reference to the safe-keeping, treatment and general care of insane persons.—Three State institutions have been provided for their accommodation—one, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane; another, the State Insane Hospital at Danville, and a third, the State Insane Hospital at Warren. In addition to these there are numerous private hospitals for the treatment of demented patients, where they are attended to by physicians skillful in managing this most deplorable mental disorder. Besides these manifestations of care and attention to insane men and women, each county in the State takes care of its own insane poor in almshouses, and thus this class of hopeless individuals are provided for in the State of Pennsylvania.