THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

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

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20
YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square.....$5 00 | ¼ column.....$50 00
2 square.....15 00 | ½ column..... 70 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column.....120 00
GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Publisher.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 49—WHOLE NO. 2418. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1875. NEW SERIES—VOL. 16, NO. 17.

Cards.

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

WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding.)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-12'73 Clearfield, Pa.

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. nov28'73

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

McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1'74

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. jo11'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec3-1y

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

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

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

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 3.
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,'73-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:p4

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 8 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. aug10'70

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. n'71

G. W. WEAVER & CO.,
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
Dealers in all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods and Druggists' Sundries.
Curwensville, March 17, 1875.

GEORGE M. FERGUSON,
WITH
W. V. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Dealers in
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
5:17 531 Market Street, Philadelphia. 75-tf

CHARLES H. ELLIOT,
NOTE BROKER,
WITH JOHN W. SEXTON & CO.
Stock and Bond Commission Brokers,
112 South Third Street, Philad'a.
Particular attention given to purchase and sales of Government Bonds.
Refer to M. W. Woodward, Esq., Cashier Manufacturers National Bank; Charles Blanchard, Esq., Lumber Merchant; Herbert Russel & Co., Lumber Merchants; Wm. Monteilius, Esq., Vice-President Bank of America; Powell & Co., Bankers, Williamsport, Pa. mch24'73-2m

A. H. MITTON,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.
Vaseline, 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. [4:14'75

MITCHELL WAGONS.
The Best is the Cheapest!
Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—largeand small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr8'74 THOMAS REILLY.

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*

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Penfield, 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. [ob22'71tf

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.
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. [6jy16'72

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. my23-1ypd

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,
9:19'73 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je19'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

DR. J. P. BURCH FIELD,
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,'68-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, 1871.

REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [j31'72

JAMES H. LYTLE,
No. 4 Pie's Opera House, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr1'73-tf

JAMES E. 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

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.

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy28] CLEARFIELD, PA. [p

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, July 1, 1874.

KRATZER & LYTLE,
AGENTS IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY FOR
LORILLARD'S
Celebrated Brands of
Smoking & Chewing Tobaccos.
We are enabled to wholesale to dealers throughout the county at city prices.
KRATZER & LYTLE,
Je3:'74-tf Clearfield, Pa.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of
UNDERTAKING,
AT REASONABLE RATES,
And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services.
JOHN TROUTMAN,
JAMES L. LEAVY.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 18, 1874.

AFTER THE STORM.

After the storm, a calm;
After the bruise, a balm;
For the ill brings good, in the Lord's own time,
And the sigh becomes the psalm.

After the drought, the dew;
After the cloud, the blue;
For the sky will smile, in the sun's good time,
And the earth grow glad and new.

Bloom is the heir of blight,
Dawn is the child of night,
And the rolling change of the busy world
Bids the wrong yield back the right.

Under the frost of ill
Many a cup doth fill,
And the patient lip though it drinketh oft,
Finds only the bitter still.

Truth seemed oft to sleep,
Blessings slow to reap,
Till the hours of waiting are weary to bear,
And the courage is hard to keep!

Nevertheless, I know
Out of the dark must grow
Sooner or later, whatever is fair,
Since the heavens have willed it so.

THE MODEL STATESMAN.

A LECTURE BY HON. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, OF DULUTH FAME.

On Monday night Hon. J. Proctor Knott who made himself famous in Congress a few years ago by his speech on "Duluth," delivered a lecture in Philadelphia on the "Model Statesman," from which the following extracts show that Mr. Knott is not only a humorist but a keen observer of men and things, who appreciates the present tendency of politics. After analyzing the character of various rulers of the world and reviewing the political systems of antiquity Mr. Knott said.

With the modern model statesman the great leading object in life, the one which concentrates all the energies of his intellect, and influences every sentiment and emotion of his soul, the one, in fact, upon which his very existence seems to be hinged, is to get into office. Yet, paradoxical as it may appear, his modesty is frequently so excessive, so utterly and completely overpowering, especially in our own country, that he uses every possible precaution to avoid betraying the slightest evidence of such an inclination, constantly and almost irresistibly impelled by an all controling impulse to exchange the quiet enjoyment of those soothing and refining pleasures of private life which he loves so well and for which he is so eminently fitted by nature for the cares and responsibilities and perplexities of the public service, like the timid maiden who feeds in secret the delicious yet devouring flame of her heart's first fond affection, he loves "concealment, like a worm i' the bud, gnaw on his damask cheek" until some covert enemy or over-zealous friend, without his knowledge or consent, ruthlessly drags his blushing merits before the public gaze in a florid eulogy published in some newspaper over the signature of "Vox Populi," "Many voters," "The Laboring Masses," or some such suggestive name, indicating that a dow-trodden and long suffering peopling have fixed their eyes upon him as their last hope in their dire extremity, or perhaps, until some convention, which he had no agency whatever in packing, puts him forward as the gallant standard bearer of his party and the champion of the untutored sons of toil; or, peradventure, until some immaculate State Legislature so pure that the very demon of malice itself would acquit it of the slightest suspicion of corruption, thrusts him against his will into a seat in the Senate, there to toil for six long years under a grievous load of public care superadded to the crushing weight of his own ponderous intellect. And then, when he is finally called to fill some position for which his very soul has yearned for years, which has been the constant burden of his thoughts by day and the inspiration of his dreams by night, what a spirit of humility and self-sacrifice he exhibits! How reluctant he seems to assume the responsibilities, and how little he appears to regard the honors and emoluments of the proffered place! How sincerely and profoundly he regrets that one more worthy than himself could not have been found to fill it! Yet, how cheerfully he submits to pecuniary loss, personal inconvenience and the derangement of his private affairs when some great popular emergency requires that he should immolate himself upon the alter of his country's service in some lucrative and honorable position!

As inconsistent, however, as it may seem to be with the painful diffidence he sometimes exhibits in the pursuit of an office, or in seeking a public position, when it is once attained and he comes to enter upon its duties your model statesman frequently displays a sublimity of courage and self-reliance amounting to absolute heroism. No reasonably prudent man would venture to attempt the performance of a difficult or dangerous operation in surgery without having studied to some extent, at least, the anatomy of the human system, nor would he undertake the conduct of an important action at law or a complicated suit in equity unless he had previously given some attention to the science of jurisprudence. An honest blacksmith would scarcely presume that he could repair or readjust the delicate machinery of a costly chronometer. An ordinarily discreet and consciencious person would even hesitate to assume the responsible duties of a bar-tender without some experience or instruction in the art and mystery of mixing drinks. Indeed, there scarcely are avocations in ordinary relations of life in which a sane man would feel disposed to engage without some previous preparatory training, yet the model statesman frequently, without any preparation whatever, boldly assumes the responsibility, and, with a reckless disregard for consequences, plunges headlong in a vortex of public duties which he is but little better qualified to discharge than a gorilla would be to vindicate his species from the Darwinian theory of the descent of man. He assumes that no special training is necessary at all for the positions of members of Congress, Governor, Senator, Cabinet Minister or President, and very little, if any, to be a first-class attorney general, or an average judge of the supreme court. To him the suggestion that politics is a science would seem the grimmest of all possible satire, or if it should occur to him that possibly it might be a science, a very little attention to the ordinary course of public affairs is sufficient to satisfy him that a man's chances for getting into office are not improved a particle by his superior qualifications to fill it. Consequently he makes it no part of his business to attempt to prepare himself for any position he may seek. He sets up for a statesman without having devoted a single hour during his whole life to studying the elements of statesmanship. He may be as ignorant of the legitimate functions of government in any of its departments as he is of the vernacular of the Hottentots; but perish the thought that statesmanship is something to be acquired only by long years of patient study. As the immortal Dogberry says of reading and writing, "It comes of nature." He was born a statesman. Statesmanship is his native element. He revels in it: 'tis the empyrean by which he is the soaring eagle. He rides the crest of the political wave as gracefully as the petrel sports upon the billow of the storm-tossed ocean; that, too, with the same profound ignorance of the causes which have lashed it into fury and the same happy unconsciousness of the fathomless depths which lie beneath him.

I would not be understood as intimating that this heroic ingnorance is an indispensible igredient in the character of which I am speaking. Very far from it, indeed. There have been many, very many, whose merits in other particulars have very justly inscribed their names high upon the list of model statesmen, notwithstanding they were profoundly skilled in all the arts of government, so skilled, in fact, as to be able, by an adroit exercise of the power with which they were intrusted, and an artful concealment of their real purposes, to cajole the populace into the belief that they were the saviours of the Commonwealth, the preservers of popular liberty, and the promoters of public prosperity, while in fact they were basily scheming to secure the perpetuity of their own authority, and actually forging for their countrymen the shackles of an irresponsible and merciless despotism.

Augustus is by no means the only one who ever "got the start of the majestic world" by a masterly practice of that sublime species of political legerdemain which gives to a cold, selfish, remorseless personal ambition the appearance of a patriotic zeal for the welfare of mankind and a disinterested devotion to the public interests. History is crowded with instances in which nations have been lulled into a delicious repose by the anesthetics which their model statesmen have skillfully applied to the popular nostrils, while insidiously depriving the people of their liberties, or furtively relieving them of their surplus earnings.

Whether such an experiment has ever been or is likely to be attempted in our own country, it would, perhaps, be well for every intelligent, thoughtful citizen who values his own interests or the interests of his posterity, to carefully consider. I do not assert it as a fact, for I do not know it to be true, yet there may be some of our statesmen whose researches in political science have carried them so far that they have entirely lost sight of that familiar fundamental maxim which teaches that all *just* governments are instituted among men for the benefit of the governed, and not merely to gratify the caprice, minister to the pleasures, and promote the individual aggrandizement of those who govern. They may be satisfied, indeed, that the Omniscient Author of all things was entirely ignorant of the true principle of political economy when he ordained those broad natural laws which lie at the foundation of social prosperity and material progress. They may be satisfied that the only infallible method of encouraging our national industries is to impoverish as far as possible the industrious classes; that the only sure way of promoting the general welfare of the community is to make the wants and necessities of the masses tributary to the ease and luxury of a fortunate few; that the only just method of defraying the expenses of a government designed for the equal protection of all classes is to wring as far as possible the public revenues out of the overtaxed sinews of labor, while sedulously protecting the surplus accumulations of wealth, which serve no other purpose than the mere grandeur of display, from the polluting touch of the tax-gatherer; that the most direct and inevitable means of insuring the immediate and rapid advancement of the material prosperity of the great body of the people is in the donation of immense subsidies out of the public treasury and the common domain to enormous corporations for the construction of great thoroughfares of trade through distant deserts and howling wildernesses a century before they are demanded by the exigencies of commerce, and that their real substantial happiness can only be secured by elevating their imaginations to a proud eminence of patriotic fervor from which they can look back upon all the glories of their country's history in the past, or forward upon the sublimity of its grandeur, and the extent of its power a hundred years in the future, forgetting in the rapturous contemplation of the ravishing panorama stretching before them, the frauds, peculations, extravagances and corruptions which may be sapping the vitality of the body politic like eating cancers at the present hour. If so we may rest assured that no intimation from them will ever lead us to suspect that their peculiar opinions are the outgrowth of any interest personal to themselves. Such theories are never announced by their authors or advocates in the plain, blunt language in which I have stated them. They are invariably disguised in some fascinating garb of sophistry, calculated to catch the fancy of a credulous and well-meaning populace, and promulgated as the deliberate and disinterested conclusions of a mighty intellect agitated to its profoundest depths by an all-absorbing solicitude for the public good.

The "public good," indeed, is always the gulding star, the supreme controlling motive of the model statesman. It is for the public good he lives and moves and has his being. For the public good he consents to burden himself with an oppressive load of official cares, and he would have us believe, no doubt, that it is for the public good that he should draw his salary punctually upon the day it is due. There is one thing, however, which he has never been known to do for the public good, from the earliest organization of civil government among men down to the present time—he has never been known to resign a lucrative office for which he was totally unfitted in every particular. There is scarcely anything within the entire range of human affection which may not, under certain circumstances, be surrendered with cheerfulness. Even life itself is frequently resigned with pleasure, but an incompetent official, once in possession of a paying position, hangs on to it with a grim determination and a deathless constancy which would have added a brighter lustre to the crown of a Christian martyr.

* * * * * * *

Notwithstanding all I have said with regard to his ardent affection for the people, and his overweening anxiety to become their public drudge, I would not have it inferred that the patriotism of the model statesman consists in the single element alone; nor would I insinuate that his manly bosom is ever animated by a proud, imaginative attachment to the splendid land which gave him birth, where his young eyes first opened on the lovelines of the bright blue sky above him, and the manifold beauties of the earth around him, or that he is thrilled with emotions of pride and reverence and emulation by the examples of its mighty living, or that he delights to linger with a mournful pleasure upon the memory of the illustrious dead who sleep their last long sleep beneath its soil; or that his heart swells with the conscious integrity of an honest, inflexible, independent mind thrown by unavoidable circumstances in conflict with whatever of vice, extravagance and corruption may tarnish the administration of his government of a time. Oh, no! The patriotism of the model statesman is founded upon no such idle effeminate sentiments as these. It rests upon a far more solid and substantial basis. He loves his country with a passionate devotion, it is true, but he loves it on account of its boundless resources; he loves it because of its admirable and unfailing system of gathering its revenues into the public treasury; he loves it because of the regularity and certainty with which its munificent appropriation bills are passed, and the promptness with which they receive the Presidential signature; he loves it because of the liberal salaries with which it rewards its devoted, self-sacrificing servants, and the promptness with which it pays them; he loves it because of the facility with which those salaries may be increased, and the impossibility of their ever being diminished; he loves it for its subsidies, its jobs, its rings, and its lobby privileges; he loves it for the cheapness and durability of its "whitewash," and for the even and liberal hand with which it is applied to a persecuted patriot by its ingenious and justice-loving committees of investigation, for with him the first great commandment is to "get into office," and the second is like unto it, "*put money in thy purse*;" and upon these two commandments (in his estimation) hang all the law and the profits. It is in the rigid observance of this last great commandment that the model statesman exhibits the strong point in this character; in this he discloses his utmost preternatural capacity as a financier. Financiering, in fact, is his forte; as poor Artemus Ward would have said, it is his "strong holt." I do not mean to assert that he ever troubles himself about the fiscal affairs of his country farther than is necessary to satisfy him that there is money enough in the public treasury to meet the most extravagant demands which may be made upon it, and that the means have been abundantly provided for procuring more when that may be exhausted; nor would I insinuate that he has the ability or the disposition to restore to his country the only true medium of circulation and exchange, which may have been almost totally exiled from its borders by a currency calculated to derange values, defraud labor of a large proportion of its wages, and to delude capital, by luring multitudes upon the quicksands of speculation by its undue expansion to-day, to be left in confusion, dismay and absolute ruin by its sudden contraction to-morrow. Such paltry subjects as these are scarcely up to the dignity of his consideration, and consequently attract but little, if any, portion of his attention. I mean simply to say that his wonderful skill as a financier manifests itself mainly in the manner in which he improves his own individual revenue. No matter how incapable he may be of discharging the *duties* of an office, the model statesman invariably proves himself to be entirely "competent to its emoluments," and frequently a great deal more beside. What is precisely his method of financiering has not only defied the ingenuity of investigating committees, but has bankrupted conjecture itself. It is one of those profound mysteries which must remain to be solved by the more advanced intelligence of future ages.—How it is that, upon a salary, say of five or ten thousand dollars per annum, he can manage to maintain a splendid establishment in a style of luxury that Sardanapalus might have envied, and still be able at the end of a few years to invest a hundred or two thousand in the stocks of some wealthy and remunerative corporation, is something, as Lord Dundreary would say, "that no fellah can find out." I have heard it suggested, however (though it was only in the way of a vague suspicion), that if you had a valuable patent which you desired to have renewed, or wished to procure a large subsidy from the federal legislation in furtherance of some meritorious public improvement in our uninhabited territories, or to furnish adequate mail facilites to the inhabitants of the Celestial empire, or to the amiable and intelligent natives of the Cannibal Isles, you would find the model statesman in either House of Congress—although utterly impervious to anything like a *bribe*—the very ablest *counsel* you could possibly employ, provided you could pay him enough to bring out all the powers of his mighty genius; or, that, if you should find it impossible to procure his inestimable services as counsel, the surest, in fact the only infallible method of convincing him of the great public utility of your proposed measure, would be to let him win some ten or twenty thousand dollars from you at a game of draw-poker.

Moreover, it is not at all uncommon in this cold, carping, uncharitable age of stupendous scandals to find those who cut directly through the "Gordian knot," and openly denounce him as a thief, peculator, the tool of a ring of treasury robbers, the instrument and emissary of a cloud of harpies which infests the lobby. But, thanks to that singular brevity of memory which distinguishes the average Congressional witness, or his convenient absence in foreign lands, the model statesman is buoyed up under this ponderous load of foul accusations by the "inner consciousness" that they can't be proved on him.

But, suppose we should say everything that can be said of the worst type of the politician whom I have styled the model statesman; suppose we should paint him in all his colors, and linger upon each individual feature of his hideous deformity; suppose we should describe him as the champion of fraud, rocking with open corruption, and fattening upon secret bribery, or as the fomentor of social and sectional discord, transfused with a poisonous malignity at which the very demon of hatred would blush for shame; suppose we should say that to an utter ignorance of or a criminal indifference to the duties of whatever position he may occupy, he adds "a greed as insatiable as the grave;" a total destitution of all moral sense whatever; a cynicism that sneers at the very name of virtue as naught but the cunning mask of the knave, or at best the weakness of the fool; a want of conscience; want of heart; want of confidence in human integrity; a want of faith in anything higher or nobler than his own sordid instincts; that he is simply a disgusting spectacle of vice that has forgotten the blush of shame flaunting its dishonor in high places and glorying in the enormity of its infamy, what is he after all but the ripened fruit of the evil tendencies of our political and social system, when unrestrained by the ceaseless vigilance of a virtuous and intelligent people? What but the result of a blind, unreasoning popular prejudice, or rancorous partisan zeal? or the accident of the appalling apathy of a great people as to the manner in which their public concerns shall be administered, as well as to the character and gratifications of those who administer them? What but the exponent of that insatiate thirst for gain with its concomitant habits of personal extravagance, which I regret to admit seems to be rapidly becoming the leading characteristic of the present era in our country's history.

What, but the forerunner of the cloud of ravening vultures who will glut their remorseless beaks upon the mangled corpse of constitutional liberty when society with us shall have reached the condition in which every other consideration in life will be made subsidiary to the rapid accumulation of wealth; when consolidated capital shall exercise an unlimited and merciless dominion over everything, and money shall constitute the sole passport to respectability and power.

I am aware that we are apt to shut our eyes upon the bare possibility of such a deplorable contingency. We look abroad upon the wide extended area of our dominion, washed by the waves of mighty oceans, stretching from the Arctic circle almost to the Torrid zone, diversified by inland seas and towering mountains, and teeming valleys and fertile plains, and abounding in every element of material prosperity that ministers to the comforts, gratifies the tastes, tempts the cupidity or inspires the enterprise of man. We count our 40,000,000 of people, presenting a mosaic of nationalities such as the world has never seen before.

We look around us upon the wondrous evidences of a rapidly advancing civilization on every hand, and we congratulate ourselves that we are the sovereigns of the mightiest nation, the purest and most powerful government ever vouchsafed to man, a government founded upon the virtue and intelligence of a free and enlightened people, and which shall stand as the beacon light of the human family in every age and in every clime, until "time shall wax old, as doth a garment, and the heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll." Ah! so thought the proud old republican of Rome as he gazed with patriotic exultation upon the triumphs of Pompey, or listened with rapture to the fierce tornado of indignant eloquence which Cicero hurled against the miscreant whose rapacity had deflowered a splendid province.

Our arms are omnipotent; the Senate is pure; the liberties of Rome can never die! Yet what were the facts? In less than twenty years after Cæsar watered his horse in the Rubicon, the victory at Actium placed the imperial diadem upon the brow of Augustus. But did that destroy the republic?—No, the republic was destroyed long before. It was virtually dead from the moment that money became the dominant power in the Commonwealth, when consuls and pro-consuls, laden with the rich spoils of impoverished provinces, returned to the capital to use their enormous and ill-gotten wealth on an idle and impoverished populace, when profligate and licentious factions, bought up by the money of ambitious leaders, struggled to obtain possession of the government for the sole purpose of public plunder, when those fierce and sanguinary conflicts ensued between them which finally terminated in the gusts of despotism, when the very name of Roman liberty followed the reality into the eternal abyss of the past.

Who will say that there is no danger of our drifting on and on to the same dread destiny? Where is the optimist so blind and unreasoning as to assert that the last bulwark of our liberties may not be swept away by the fierce clash of contending factions, struggling for the possession of public spoils? That internecine strife, born of an insatiate lust for power, may not drench our land in blood? That a Marius, a Sylla, a Pompey, a Cæsar—aye, and perchance a Brutus—may not re-appear in the ever-shifting yet ever-repeating drama of history and that the aspiring hand of some Octavius will not seize the diadem and wave his remorseless sceptre over the debauched and enervated fragments of our once free and powerful people.

That there is sufficient patriotism and intelligence in our country to avert forever such a fearful destiny no one is more fully conscious than myself. It is only necessary that it should be thoroughly aroused and properly directed. As one of the hopeful means to that most desirable end I hail with the sincerest joy the approaching Centennial celebration of our national birth. Every fibre of my soul is thrilled with the hope that here the people of this great country may learn anew the grave and all-important lesson that, if they would preserve their blood-bought liberties, they must themselves, with sleepless vigilance, walk the sentry beats upon the ramparts of freedom. It is my most earnest, fervent prayer that, when they shall assemble here in this hospitable city, whose very name is indicative of fraternal affection, here at the birthplace of their independence, they may meet as brethren around the venerated hearth-stone of the old homestead, to strengthen the ties and reburnish the links of brotherly concord which should unite them as members of the same great national household; that here they may smother out the smouldering fires of sectional jealousy and prejudice, and learn that the perpetuity must forever depend upon the peace, the harmony and the fraternal union of our great family of co-equal states.

LOOKING UP.—Western papers are jubilant over the advance which has taken place in the price of wheat within a fortnight. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* estimates that this advance has added from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 to the value of that staple now on hand in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and thinks it is not impossible that an additional $5,000,000 may be added in the next few weeks. There would have been a good trade anyhow, that paper says, even if prices of pork, corn, wheat and oats had remained at the prices of a month ago. But the prospect now is that what is left of these products will sell for a gross price of $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 more than they would have realized at the rates of a month ago.

The *Zion's Herald* recommends to President Grant Vice-President Wilson's system of drinks.

EXEMPTION LAWS.

That we have exemption laws in this State is well known to every one but it is an admitted fact, that as long as we have had them, the are not yet generally understood, (except by lawyers.)

The misunderstanding seems to arise out of the fact that we have more than one act of assembly on exemptions.

We first find the act of 1836, and also that of 1846, exempting a list of articles, consisting of household goods, farming utensils, clothing, books, tools &c. These have been *repealed*, and substituted by others more important, enactments which are at present in full force in this State; one of which is the act of April 9, 1849, allowing any person the right to claim $300 on execution &c., the act of April 14th, 1851, allowing the widow or children of decedents to retain real or personal estate to the value of $300. There is a manifest difference in these two acts. While the act of 1851 is for the benefit of the *widow* and *children* after the husband's death, it cannot be waived by either during their joint lives, nor can its benefit be claimed during the life of the husband. The act of 1849 is otherwise; it is for the benefit of the debtor and his family, but the debtor can waive his right to claim its benefits, and when by him expressly waived, in favor of a creditor, neither his wife nor any other member of the family can afterwards come in and claim it, yet we find many persons giving obligations, and confessing judgments, waiving their rights to claim its benefits, under the delusion that the wife can; and will even argue that it was passed for the benefit of the wife and family, and the waiver good for nothing, because she did not sign it.

It is a hard maxim, we are aware, that every man is presumed to know the law; but we do think every man of ordinary intelligence should at least know, that a married woman's note *is good for nothing*, waiver, or the waiver.

It has also been expressly decided by the Supreme Court, (Miller's appeal June 12, 1851,) that where a defendant elects to retain *real estate* to the amount of $300—under the act of 1849, he must give notice of the same to the sheriff before holding inquisition, in order that appraisers may be appointed; and in default of such notice, he is not entitled to $300 out of proceeds of sale; and it is the same where he fails to claim to have *goods* to the amount of $300, set apart for his use; he thereby waives his benefit of the exemption, and cannot claim $300 out of the proceeds of his goods.

Section 1, of the Act of April 9th, 1849, reads as follows: In lieu of the property now exempt by law from levy and sale on execution, issued upon any judgment obtained upon contract, and distress for rent, property to the value of three hundred dollars, exclusive of all wearing apparel of the defendant, and his family, and all bibles and school-books in use in the family (which shall remain exempted as heretofore,) and no more, owned by or in possession of any debtor, shall be exempt from levy and sale on execution or by distress for rent.

SECTION 2. The Sheriff, constable, or other officer charged with the execution of any warrant, for the levying upon and selling the property, either real or personal, of any debtor, shall if requested by the debtor, summon three disinterested and competent persons, who shall be sworn or affirmed, to appraise the property which the said debtor may select to retain under the provisions of this, for which service the said appraisers shall be entitled to receive fifty cents each, to be charged as part of the costs of the proceedings; and property thus chosen and appraised to the value of three hundred dollars, shall be exempt from levy and sale on the said execution or warrant, excepting warrants for the collection of taxes.

SECTION 3. In any case where the property levied when as aforesaid shall consist of real estate of greater value than three hundred dollars, and the defendants in such execution, shall elect to retain real estate amounting in value to the whole sum of three hundred dollars or any less sum, the appraisers aforesaid shall determine whether, in their opinion, the said real estate can be divided without injury to or spoiling the whole; and if the said appraisers shall determine that the said real estate can be divided as aforesaid, then they shall proceed to set apart so much thereof as in their opinion shall be of sufficient value to answer the requirements of the defendant in such case, designating the same by proper metes and bonds; all of which proceedings shall be certified in writing by the said appraisers, or a majority of them, under their proper hands and seals, to the sheriff, under-sheriff, or coroner charged with the execution of the writ in such case, who shall make returns to the proper court from which the writ issued, in connection with the said writ: Provided that this section shall not be construed to effect or impair the liens of bonds, mortgages, or other contracts for the payment of purchase money of the real estate of insolvent debtors.

SECTION 4. Upon the return made of the writ aforesaid, with the proceedings thereon, the plaintiff in the case shall be entitled to have his writ of *venditioni exponas*, as in other cases, to sell the residue of the real estate included in the levy aforesaid shall have determined upon a division of said real estate; but if the said appraisers shall determine against a division of said real estate, the plaintiff may have a writ of *venditioni exponas* to sell the whole of the real estate included in such levy; and it shall and may be lawful, in the latter case, for the defendant in the execution to receive from the sheriff or other officer, of the proceeds of said sale, so much as he would have received at the appraised value had the said real estate been divided. B.

THE IDLE MINERS.—It is estimated by one of the local papers published in the anthracite mining region that sixty thousand men are idle, of whom thirty-five thousand are in the Schuylkill and Mahanoy region. The officials of the Philadelphia and Reading company assert that at the wages offered, laborers can earn from $1.35 to $2.00 per day, depending upon the nature of their employment, and that miners, skilled workmen, nearly all of whom by contract, can earn at the wages offered, from $75 to $100 per month—if they are willing to work from seven to eight hours per day. From $2,500,000 to $3,500,000 per month would be a moderate estimate of the loss sustained by the laboring classes in the present strike.

Experiments are now being made under the auspices of the Postoffice Department with a view to the manufacture of a postage stamp which cannot be washed.

ITEMS.

Barber—Thin out your hair a bit, sir? Lickton—No never mind; my wife attends to that. Just oil it well, however.

Some fellow has written a story entitled "My Mother-in-law." But he is not the only one who tells stories about his mother-in-law.

A Troy bigamist ran out of a back-door while his two wives were fighting about which should have him, and has not since been seen.

"There! that explains where my clothes-line went to!" exclaimed an Iowa woman as she found her husband h