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

ESTABLISHED IN 1821.

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GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Publisher.

Cards.

THOS. H. MURRAY. STATE 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. nov1'72

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

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

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

JOSEPH N. M'NEALY. 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. 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. jel1'72

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec4-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
9:1:72 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. [jy11,'67

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. 26:'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. 1:22:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. 7pd

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 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. aug1'70

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Hollefonte, 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

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,
2:17 531 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 purchases 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. Montellon, Esq., Vice-President Bank of America; Powell & Co., Bankers, Williamsport, Pa. mch24'73-1m

A. H. MITTON,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.
Varnum, 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. [4:14'73

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 vehicles—lightest one-horse, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr6'74 THOMAS REILLY.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 49—WHOLE NO. 2421. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1875. NEW SERIES—VOL. 16, NO. 20.

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. 14 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. 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. [8jy1'72

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. my25-1ypd

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,
9:10'72 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
j21'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 52d 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.,
j41'72 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 22, 1874.

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

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

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,
j23] CLEARFIELD, PA.

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. HEAVY.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 19, 1874.

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 Row building, on Market street.
oct1-tf L. R. McCULLOUGH.

DEATH OF EX-CHIEF JUSTICE GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

THE POINTS IN A REMARKABLE CAREER—THE LAWYER, JURIST AND LEGISLATOR—HIS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARACTER.

(From the Philadelphia Times, May 11th.)

A cable telegram was received yesterday announcing that the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, late Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died in Rome on Sunday, May 9, of pneumonia—a disease of which he had had many previous attacks in this country. He was attended by Dr. DaCosta, of this city, with a special view to the cure of this affection. Judge Woodward sailed for Europe on the 22d of October last, in the steamship Indiana, from this port, to join his daughter in Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Woodward and her niece, Miss Brand, of Kentucky. After visiting many parts of England, they sojourned for a while in Paris, and thence went to Italy, stopping at various places and cities of that country, and finally settled in Rome for the remainder of the winter. Colonel Forney, in several of his letters to the *Press* from Italy, mentioned the pleasure he had in meeting Judge Woodward and his family, and particularly remarked upon the Judge's great interest in the ruins of Pompeii, among which he spent many hours. Rome, always a residence exposing foreigners to the danger of typhoid and malarial fevers has been particularly unpleasant and unhealthy during the past winter. Letters received from Rome, not only those which have appeared in the public papers, but also those written to family friends at home, have all mentioned the long continuance of cold weather and unusual rains, which brought as their concomitants fevers and other forms of disease. It was but the other day that a letter was received from Judge Woodward, designating August next as the time of his return home. At its date he was in good health, in fact he has never complained of any ailment during his absence.

Judge Woodward was born in Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1809. His ancestors had settled in this State previous to the Revolution, two of his grandfathers having emigrated from Connecticut to the valley of the Wallenpanpack, in 1774, from whence, however, they were driven by the Indians after the Wyoming massacre. Upon the cessation of hostilities they returned, and Judge Woodward's father, who was a farmer, became sheriff of Wayne county, and ultimately an associate judge of the county courts.—The academic education of the subject of this notice was principally received at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and at Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne county, Pa., from the academy at which place he graduated. Shortly afterwards he entered the office of Hon. Garrick Mallery (then practising law in Wilkesbarre) as a law student, and was admitted to practice at the August term of 1830. In the spring of the following year Mr. Mallery was appointed to the Judiciary of Northampton, Lehigh and Bucks counties, and, upon becoming his seat, transferred his entire professional business, which then extended through all the counties of northeastern Pennsylvania, to his favorite pupil, Mr. Woodward, who, though at that time not twenty-three years old, had already given an earnest of that industry, fidelity and ability which could not fail to secure rapid success and ultimate eminence at the bar. In 1836 Mr. Woodward was elected as a Democrat to the convention called to revise the Constitution of this State, in the proceedings of which he took a prominent part, especially in support of the system of electing judges, although one of its youngest members. In 1841, in consequence of failing health, caused by too arduous professional labors, he accepted a commission from Governor Porter, as President Judge of the fourth judicial district, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield and Clinton—territorially the largest district in the State. He held this until 1850. In 1844 he received the nomination of the caucus of the Democratic members of the State Legislature as United States Senator to succeed James Buchanan, but was defeated by a coalition of Democrats with the opposition, who elected Simon Cameron. The following March President Polk nominated him to the Supreme Bench of the United States, for the circuit of Pennsylvania and New Jersey; but the Senate did not ratify his nomination. Upon the demise of Judge Conlter, in 1852, the appointment to the Supreme Court bench, in the place of the deceased Judge, being tendered to him by Gov. Bigler, he accepted it, and thus unexpectedly reached the highest judicial honors of the State, for, in December, 1852, the office having become elective, he was chosen for that position by the Democratic vote of the State for the term of fifteen years. In 1863 Judge Woodward became the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State against Governor Andrew G. Curtin; but he was defeated by a majority of over 15,000, as his popularity had been seriously impaired by some of the decisions he rendered, which affected the financial and other war measures of the Government; notably, the decision against the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act and against the general "draft" acts. For four years prior to the expiration of his term of office he acted as Chief Justice, by virtue of seniority of commission, and he gave notice a year before his retirement that he should decline re-election. The Hon. George Sharswood succeeded him. In June, 1867, he went to Europe, and, the death of Mr. Denison, who had been elected to represent the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania in the Fortieth Congress occurring, Judge Woodward was nominated and elected during his absence to fill the vacancy, and was re-elected to a full term in 1868. During that period he abandoned the free-trade tenets of his party, and made some of the ablest speeches in favor of protection ever uttered on the floors of Congress. His denunciations, however, of the general policy of the Republican Administration were fierce and pungent, for he was fearless and independent in the expression of his sentiments. After the expiration of his term in Congress he resumed the practice of law in this being interrupted by his service as a Democratic delegate at large in the last Constitutional Convention. In that body he was Chairman of the Committee on Private Corporations, Foreign and Domestic, other than Railroads, Canals and Religious and Charitable Corporations and societies, and a member of the Committee on Judiciary. His long experience on the bench and wonderful forensic ability made his services very valuable to these committees. In July, 1873, he resigned his seat in the convention, having been irritated by criticism upon his public course; but his resignation was not accepted, and he resumed his seat when the convention reopened the ensuing fall. When Judge Woodward was called to the Supreme Court bench, the other judges were Black, Lewis, Gibson and Lowrie, all able and eminent jurists, but with whom the newcomer at once stood fairly equal. His opinions are exceedingly well-written, clear and forcible, and on all constitutional questions, or questions in which personal rights are involved, they give forth no uncertain sound. His opinions are reported in thirty-six volumes of the (Pa.) State Reports, commencing with Deal vs. Bogue, in 8 Harris (20 State Reports), and ending with Oakland Railway Company vs. Keenan, in 6th P. F. Smith (56 State Reports), and are an enduring monument to his ability and learning.

Probably the most important decision of the Supreme Court, in which he concurred, was what is generally known as the "Sunday car decision," in 1867, or as it is in the books, Sparhawk vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company, reported in 4 P. F. Smith; McElroy and Porter for Sparhawk, and E. Spencer Miller and George W. Biddle (with whom was O'Byrne) for the railway company. After a sharp and decided opinion against the running of cars on Sunday, by Judge Strong at Nisi Prius, Chief Justice Woodward turned the scale by joining his brothers Read and Thompson, both of whom delivered long and able opinions, against Justice Agnew and Strong, who dissented. It is said that Judge Woodward's enlarged view of the necessity and propriety of this then-considered radical measure, was shaped by his European travels, "having," as one of the judges has said privately, "the scales lifted from his eyes," by his knowledge of the blessings of giving freedom and health to the working classes, by affording easy and cheap means of travel to the country on Sundays. Chief-Justice Woodward about three years ago, his first wife having died some years before, married the widow of Edward Macalester, a man of note and large wealth in Lexington, Ky., and a brother of Charles Macalester, of this city. She survives him.—The present Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court of this State, is his nephew. The distinguished deceased was a man of the highest integrity and fidelity, no one, whether he agreed with him in sentiment or not, ever doubted his honesty of purpose or the sincerity of his opinions. As indicating his radical opinions the following may be cited: In the course of a speech delivered in the House in March, 1868, he used the following characteristic language: "If this legislation means anything, it just this: that the President shall not exercise the constitutional functions of his office, the judges shall not exercise the constitutional powers vested in them, but the legislative will shall be supreme; which I say is a repeal of the Constitution of the United State, and a consolidation of all the political power of this Government into the hands of a legislative oligarchy to be wielded I know not by whom." He was marked for his force of character. He was an able legislative debater, but was apt to be led off into extreme opinions on political subjects. He had large views on constitutional law and was an able judicial writer on questions of a broad and comprehensive character, though not an extraordinarily good technical lawyer. He was noted also as a good nisi prius judge, his charge to the jury having always great weight, there being something about his presence which impressed those who first came in contact with him. His personal appearance contributed largely to this influence over the jury as he was a man cast in a remarkably large mould, being several inches over six feet in height and of massive form and strength.—To his brother members of the bar and to the bar whilst on the bench, as well as in general society, he was most urbane and courteous. He had strong religious tendencies, being a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and took great interest in all church matters. In his family he was remarkably affectionate, and the death of his daughter, some years ago by drowning, contributed largely to his ill-health of late years. He was strongly affected by the death of his brother ex-Chief-Justice and brother Democrat, Judge Thompson, when that distinguished jurist fell, literally with the harness on, while arguing an important case before the Supreme Court a year or two ago, Judge Woodward being on the other side. The following is from the latter's speech at the bar meeting of Judge Thompson, in which Judge Woodward is describing his deceased brother:

> An acute critic has said: "Perhaps the perfection of the judicial character consists in the exhibition of pure intellect divested of human sympathy. And yet who would choose for his judge such a monster of perfection? He is the fortunate judge who can so conduct himself on the seat of justice, and clothe his decisions in such language that both he who wins and he who loses his cause can unite in paying a deserved tribute to his wisdom and integrity."

The late Judge Woodward is the last of the ex-Chief Justices, with the exception of Judge Lowrie, now living in Pittsburgh, Judge Read and Judge Thompson having recently died.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Nowhere in this country does compulsory education, in the European sense, meet with much success. Laws imposing fines and imprisonment upon parents who refuse or neglect to send their children to school are virtually a dead letter in every State where they have been enacted. We do not regret this, we rather rejoice at it. We desire to see the problem of universal education solved in America upon republican principles. We believe it can be. Should the great experiment fail we shall then despair of the success of free institutions. From much reflection on the subject we are satisfied that the centre of life in a republic exists in the system it provides for the education of the people. Fashion this after the manner of a despotism and it will sooner or later work the overthrow of freedom and place a king upon the throne. In saying this let no one accuse us of desiring to permit a single American child to grow up in ignorance. We recognize the evil of non-attendance at school; but we think it can be more effectually overcome by measures in harmony with our free institutions than by the systems of compulsion borrowed from the despotisms of Europe.

The preceding remarks have been called out, by an editorial article in a late number of the *Michigan Teacher*, giving extracts from the reports on the subject of the county superintendents of that State where the law has been in operation for several years. We append the article in full:

"A paper on Compulsory education in Michigan was among the attractions announced for the late educational meeting at Put-in-Bay. We have seen no report of it, but think it can hardly have had greater value than have the reports under this head from the county superintendents of the State. We note it as a significant fact that the State Superintendent, in his recently published report, utterly ignores the subject. Indeed, while he indicates that "the number of children subject to the provisions of the act for compulsory attendance is not far from *three-sevenths* of the whole number between five and twenty years of age," the returns "show a *falling off* [italics ours] in the number attending schools of not less, proportionally, than 4,000." The Superintendent for *Allegan* county reports: The Compulsory School Law in this county is a dead letter. No prosecutions have ever been made to enforce it." The *Antrim* Superintendent says: "The compulsory law does not seem to be of any avail, it never having been enforced. Indeed, I do not regard it as a practical thing in this new country." *Bay* county says "I do not believe the compulsory act has increased the attendance in this county. The law seems to be generally ignored." *Benzie*, "A dead letter; no effort is made to enforce it." *Berrien*, "Very little attention has been paid to it." *Branch*, "A dead letter in this county. I have not heard of a single instance of its being enforced or heeded since the enactment of the law."—In *Calhoun*, the law "has increased the attendance upon the schools by its silent influence upon the public mind; but is regarded as incompatible with the spirit of free government." "Of no effect in *Cass* county; but in some localities its influence 'in terrorem' may have compelled the attendance of some pupils." *Charlevoix*, "A decidedly good effect in lessening the amount of school vagrancy. This law, in connection with free schools, has reduced the number of cases of unnecessary absence from school almost to a minimum." *Cheboygan*, "No attention has been paid to the compulsory attendance of children." *Clinton*, "The attendance is not materially increased." *Eaton*, "Practically a dead letter." *Genesee*, "I think it has not materially affected the aggregate attendance." *Grand Traverse*, "In some localities and with a certain class of people its influence is apparent, in an increased attendance of a very backward set of children, who appear to have been neglected." *Gratiot*, It "has made no perceptible increase in the attendance." *Hillsdale*, "Some attention is paid to it. It has spurred up those that needed some incentive." *Houghton*,—No enforcement of the law. So in *Huron*. Ditto in *Ingham*, but the Superintendant does "not doubt that it has had an influence to increase the attendance." *Ionia*, "A dead letter." Similarly in *Isabella*, though "it has not been without its good, as children have attended school by reason of the law who were wholly without instruction before." *Jackson*, "Practically a dead letter. The power to enforce this law does not exist." *Kalamazoo*, "The moral effect of the law is good." *Keweenaw*, The law, "so far as we are concerned, might as well never have been enacted." *Lake*, "Unnoticed." *Lapeer*, "Has increased the attendance through fear of prosecution, although there has been no enforcement." *Leelanaw*, "No instances of legal enforcement, yet we think that the influence of the law is highly salutary, as it gives expression to public sentiment upon that subject"(?). *Lenawee*, "No means of knowing to what extent it has increased attendance." *Livingston*, "A dead letter." *Macomb*, "Exists in this county only in name. Known violations of the law occurred in nearly every district without notice." *Manistee*, In several cases "the law has been used with happy effect, as a threat to delinquent parents." *Mason*, "Has perceptibly increased the attendance." *Mecosta*, "In consequence of this law many children have attended school the past year, who, prior to its taking effect, were seldom seen in the school-room." *Midland*, "Has not increased the attendance." *Monroe*, "Has not effected the attendance perceptibly." *Montcalm*, "Has not increased attendance to any great extent. Threats have induced some parents to send their children." *Muskegon*, "A dead letter." *Newaygo*, "Every reason to believe that its effects are good in very many cases, by compelling attendance through fear of prosecutions." *Osceola*, "Has increased the attendance without any prosecutions." *Ottawa*, "Has had a beneficial effect in directing public attention to the fact that scores of children in our midst have been deprived of the benefit of our free schools." *Saginaw*, "Do not know that it had any appreciable effect upon school attendance." *Shiawassee*, "Having never been enforced in our county, is losing its effect, the reason, I think, of their being less pupils enrolled in the schools than during the previous year." *St. Clair*, "A dead letter on the statute." *St. Joseph*, "Does not seem to have much effect on our schools." *Tuscola*, "Not enforced in a single instance." *Washtenaw*, "Has evidently not met the sanguine expectations of its friends. Only 14 of the 156 school boards in this county report any increase in the attendance of their schools through its influence." *Wayne*, "Nearly a dead letter." *Wexford*, "Entirely disregarded." No successful prosecutions have reported in any county, and but two or three attempts at prosecution. Four counties make no reports under these heads.

The conditions of success for a compulsory law of this kind are probably as favorable in Michigan as exist in any State of the Union. The above summary, then, carries its own lesson upon the face of it, and may be profitably studied in the other States of the Union, where the advocates for such a law are still fierce and persistent."—*Pennsylvania School Journal.*

John Sneeden, a farm laborer, near Rahway N. J., met with a fatal accident. He was plowing and held the reins of the horses over his neck, while with his hands guiding the plow. One of the horses struck a stump, stumbled and fell. Sneeden was jerked forward, quick as lightning, and over the plow. The horses then ran away, and the unfortunate man had both arms and several ribs broken and was bruised externally and injured internally so that his death occured.

The suit brought against the city of Boston by the administrators of the estate of Armstrong & Co., to recover the loss of stock and unexpired lease by their building being blown up during the great fire, to prevent the spreading of the flames, has been decided in favor of the city.

A poetical New York editor, speaking of trees, says: "every tree is a feather in the earth's cap, a plume in her bonnet, a tress upon her forehead; therefore, plant trees."

BISMARCK.

Governments are the instrumentalities by which political systems are operated. They are agencies to develop the principles on which the organism of political association is based. They are the out-come of the created, inherited, or traditionary opinions, interests, and welfare of a people. Government in itself is but a form, and the life and vitality and power it contains is given to it by those on whose behalf it is maintained. There can be no government, that is, no form exercising living, vital functions, but by the consent of the population. There never has been, if history is reliable. Moses was the ruler of the "chosen people," but he had all the trials to meet which are incident to the non-accord of those he governed. And since that day, till now, the "consent of the governed" is the latent sanction of all existing governments. It is long before the discontent, in many instances, shows itself; but when it does, and is powerful enough to be respected by the rulers, it is revolution, and revolution is but the expression of the non-consent of the governed.

In all governments there are issues of policy or administration, let the form be of whatever kind, absolute, monarchical, mixed, representative, or free. These issues are the result of the State craft of the rulers. The power in the government is often at issue with the power in the governed. In most of the forms now adopted there is a forum in which these issues are presented, considered, settled, and Legislatures are under various conditions in that forum. There is no such institution either in Russia or Turkey, but these, we believe, are the exceptions now.—In England, France, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Spain, and Germany the representative feature is prominent in the polity of the political organism of these peoples. Hence it is that subjects of great national interest and importance, issues between the governing and the governed, are presented in these Legislatures, representing in some degree, greater or less, as it may be, the popular or public opinion. There is safety in this. The first contest between parties on these issues is made under the protection of law, and the safety consists in the ability to prevent an appeal by the people against the the government. But even under the most favorable conditions the contest may come without the excuse of a controlling preventive power, and then it is revolution in its most aggravated character. For then it is passion conjoined with principles, and there is no more terrible exhibition of the popular power, the power of the people seeking redress for wrongs which have been discussed and considered and persisted in by those who assume to be the rulers by force of arms and the oppressed. In those forms in which the governing power relies on force to maintain itself there is always a menace to the people, and that in itself is an incentive to the people to resist when the occasion requires the two forces to test their relatives power—the government *by* arms, the people *in* arms.

These suggestions are the consequence of a review of the policy of Bismarck, the governing power in the German Empire. We have now no concern with the issue itself which is agitating the German people. It is a question of Church and State, an issue between the government and a large number of the people as to their religious faith. In all ages this has been a most exciting and difficult subject to treat. The religion of the State and that of the people, if in accord, is very well; but if there is an antagonism between them, as it is now in Germany, then there is constant occasion for conflict. In our own country all this trouble is avoided by the simplest mode—toleration, equality, freedom. But this is the result of our form, and it is so engrafted into the opinions and traditions of a free government, it is so essentially inherent in free representative government, that we never have occasion to consider it.

But in Germany now the contest is between the State, supported by some of the people, and others of the people supported by the Church—force and faith. Bismarck is trying an experiment over again, for it has been often before tried, to subjugate faith to force, the religious opinions of a part of the people to the government religion, to make the State supreme over the Church. To accomplish this there have been terribly severe laws enacted by the German Legislature, speaking the opinions of the government, and representing a party in the country.—Persecutions have been visited on those who are not of the dominant party in the government. Fines, imprisonment, forfeiture of clerical offices, and banishment are the penalties inflicted for recusancy or non-conformity to the State Church.

We refer to this subject because it is exciting the gravest apprehensions and may involve other nations in a conflict which is the most terrible known to the history of mankind—a religious war. There have been instances of the intensity of feeling, the excesses, the passions, the consequences of such conflicts, and looking back to the experience of the past, the renewal of such a conflict is to be dreaded.

Sad and sorrowful as this view of the subject is, yet we are led to consider it in another aspect. The issue between the government and the governed, excited as it will be by passion and involving all the people, if not neighboring nations, is at last one which goes down to the system, the form of the government. Therefore it is not impossible that if the issue is to be decided at last by arms, the political organism being involved, the result must be a new system of government which represents the will of the victors in the contest, or destruction of one of the religions of the world, if not destruction, at least subjugating it to the State, or free government and freedom in religious opinion.

Therefore, Bismarck may be regarded as the instigator of great events, the agent in producing extraordinary results. He is about to force on Germany an issue which will not be finally determined until a new political and religious system is created in Europe. He may fully comprehend the end and the road to the end of his present policy; but is it doubtful if he thinks it possible that out of his administration of the government of the German Empire may come, in the near future, a government of the people under a republican form, and a religion for the people which all are free to accept or reject. This subject is so important that it cannot long be kept from the notice of the world.—*Philadelphia Commonwealth.*

Carl Schurz and family sailed for Europe, on Thursday a week.

Mr. Jones, who was struck by a remark, was not much hurt.

HOW A CONFEDERATE OUTWITTED THE "YANKS."

SIMON-PURE LOYALISTS BADLY SOLD.

If the "Yanks" had their already acute senses sharpened during the war, as all who come in contact with them will surely admit, the following story will prove that at least one Confederate made full use of his opportunities.

The attempt to settle the accounts of Major Calhoun, for several years United States Pension Agent at Philadelphia, has led to unearthing such a career as is seldom rewarded by public position, on the ground of military service.

When Calhoun was found to be a defaulter the Pension Office in Washington took hold of the matter and found it necessary to explore his antecedents. He had been endorsed and urged for position by the Union League, on account of alleged military service. He was commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania. On all sides he was cordially sustained by ex-Union soldiers. Senator Cameron gave him earnest political support because of his supposed military merit, and afterward went on his bond. And yet, when search was made, his name could not be found on any of the army rolls for Pennsylvania, and although he had lost a leg above the knee, and, as he stated, while a private soldier, there was no trace of his case among the pension records. These things taken in connection with the fact that he has always evaded specific answers to letters from the department asking for his military record, excited suspicion, and led to some investigation. These developed the following remarkable history:

"Major" Calhoun—the title, as will presently be seen, was acquired after his entry into the Union service—was in the Confederate service, and about the time the Union prisoners were making their escape from Libby Prison, he was put in there by the rebel authorities, dressed as a Union soldier, to watch the prisoners, and to detect and report plans of escape. He was a plausible and talkative fellow, always in good spirits, and part of his business was to make himself popular.

When the Union success about Richmond began to make the rebel cause look gloomy, Calhoun seems to have made up his mind to leave the sinking ship. In pursuance of this idea, when Richmond was captured, he began to play the role of Union soldier with vigor, and was sent north with one of the first detachments. On the way to Philadelphia he managed, through sympathy with his hard experience, to make good friends and secure some money.

Arriving in Philadelphia he plunged into the midst of things. He secured an introduction at the Union League, and made himself intimate and quite at home about that aristocratic and intensely loyal spot. When the whole north was shouting over the crowning victories, and doing honor to those who helped achieve them, it was easy for a prisoner fresh from the horrors of Libby to make himself a hero. Calhoun neglected none of his opportunities. The moment he gained a footing he sat busily and ostentatiously to work organizing Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. In this work he met with most flattering success, and, as has been stated at a later period, he rose to the head of that order in the State.

In the local politics of the City of Brotherly Love, Calhoun made himself well known and very conspicuous. In all political senses his course was upward. And very speedily he rose to a position where he thought he could spy the position of a Federal office-holder. He had only to intimate his desires to his Union associates at the League and elsewhere. It was a great pity, to be sure, that one who had suffered so much for the Union cause in the field and in prison, and who had left a leg on the battle-field of the republic, should be without a fat office. Would he indicate his choice? With his accustomed diffidence he suggested the pension agency. "Nothing could be more fit," cried Union League and all in concert. And with Senator Cameron to pull the political wires, and the Grand Army and the League to wave the stars and stripes, Calhoun walked over a pathway strewn with flowers into the coveted position. Here, also, he improved his chances to the utmost. From the first he lived in clover, and the good things of life, which money can bring, flowed in upon him. With the custody of large sums, his previous shrewdness appears to have deserted him, and his extravagance attracted the attention of his bondsmen, and Senator Cameron, after a slight investigation, quietly obliged him to give his bond and obtain another. This was heralded among his loyal friends as political persecution of the Cameron influence, because the Major would not perform the behest of the Winnebago Chief.

Loyal friends rallied in force, and a new bond was soon drawn up, signed and executed. For a time all went smoothly, and the star of Calhoun rose higher and shone brighter for Cameron's persecution. But the bright Union orb shot from the heavens at last. The Major was suddenly found to be a defaulter, was removed and discharged. After a long contest his devoted bondsmen are about to make his deficiency good.

Calhoun has left the environs of the Union League, resigned the command of the Grand Army, turned his back upon the "Yanks" of Philadelphia, and transferred himself to Georgia, where he now edits a newspaper. If this meets his eye, please copy.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Scranton silk factory, founded some three years, is enjoying a season of uninterrupted prosperity, coming fully up to the expectations of its projectors. It has materially improved in every department, and its producing capacity has been increased upward of one hundred per cent. The Scranton Silk Company's works is now the fifth establishment of that character in size and capacity to be found in the United States.

The issuing of postage stamps of all kinds by the Postoffice Department during the month of April amounted to a little in excess of $3,600,000. This is an increase of about 20 per cent. on the issues for the correspondent month last year, and is by far the largest amount ever issued in any one month by this Department.

An interesting article on the salt mines of Europe and America in Harper's Weekly states that the consumption of salt per man per year averages in France fifteen pounds, in England twenty-two pounds, and in the United States sixty-eight pounds. Who can say after this that we are not the salt of the earth?

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY OF 1875.

After going carefully over the several acts passed by the Legislature of last winter, we find only the two following of general interest in this locality:

A supplement to an act, approved the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game f