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

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper [illegible] 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.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$50 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 70 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column.....120 00

G. R. GOODLANDER,
NOEL B. LEE,
Publishers.

Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Court House. ap 28,'77-1y

WM. M. MCCULLOUGH, FRED. G'L. BUCK.
McCULLOUGH & BUCK.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office on Second street, in the Masonic building. jan10,'77

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
c26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:10'74

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 W. WHITLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-17-75 Clearfield, Pa.

JOSEPH M. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan:1'76

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

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. jan1'76.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,'66.

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

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street, opp. Court House, 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,'67-tf.

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,
1:19 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. yp3

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n1'71

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

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

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

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr1,'66-tf

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

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE 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'73

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
apr4'73-tf

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Articles in Human Hair.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

D. M. DOHERTY,
FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop in room formerly occupied by Naugle Market street.
July 14, '76.

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

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor.

TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 51—WHOLE NO. 2,527. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1877. NEW SERIES—VOL. 18, NO. 26.

Cards.

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

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. 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,
9:10'73 Clearfield, Pa.

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
In the shop lately occupied by Frank Short, one door west of Allegheny House.

ASHLEY THORN,
ARCHITECT, CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.
Plans and Specifications furnished for all kinds of buildings. All work first class. Stair building a specialty.
P. O. address, Clearfield, Pa. Jan.17-77tf.

R. M. NEIMAN,
SADDLE and HARNESS MAKER,
Rumbarger, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Keeps on hand all kinds of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and Horse Furnishing Goods. Repairing promptly attended to.
Rumbarger, Jan. 10, 1877-tf.

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 10-'75.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (n35:72y:)
NEW WASHINGTON.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
Mrs. S. S. LIDDELL,
Having engaged in the Marble business, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has now and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish to order TOMBSTONES, BOX AND CRADLE TOMBS, MONUMENTS, &c.
Yard on Reed street, near the R. R. Depot, Clearfield, Pa. jel4,'76

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Horses, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
At the end of the new bridge,
WEST CLEARFIELD, PA.
The proprietor of this establishment will buy his liquors direct from distillers. Parties buying from this house will be sure to get a pure article at a small margin above cost. Hotel keepers can be furnished with liquors on reasonable terms. Pure wines and brandies direct from Penley's Vinery, at Bath, New York.
GEORGE N. COLBURN.
Clearfield, June 16, 1875-tf.

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 25, 1871.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines, Asia, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20-66-y Curwensville, Pa.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

JOHN H. FULFORD,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Represents all the leading Fire Insurance Companies of the country!

Queen	$10,000,000
Royal Canadian	6,000,000
Home, New York	5,754,214
Lycoming, Muncy, Pa	5,539,452
Franklin, Philad'a	3,308,836
Phœnix, Hartford	1,837,802
Hanover, New York	1,426,953
Home, Col., O	815,398
Atlas, Hartford	586,642
Providence, Washington	610,060

Persons about effecting an insurance on property of any kind, should call at my office, on Market street, opposite the Court House, and see my list of companies and rates before insuring.
JOHN H. FULFORD.
Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 27 '75-1y

"THE WATER MILL."

Listen to the water mill
All the livelong day—
How the clicking of the wheel
Wears the hours away.
Languidly the autumn wind
Stirs the greenwood leaves;
From the field the reapers sing,
Binding up the sheaves;
And a memory o'er my mind
As a spell is cast:
The mill will never grind
With the water that is past.

Summer winds revive no more
Leaves strewn over earth and main;
And the sickle n'er can reap
The gathered grain again;
And the rippling stream flows on,
Tranquil, deep, and still—
Never gliding back again
To the water mill.
Truly speaks the proverb old,
With a meaning vast:
"The mill will never grind
With the water that is past."

Take the lesson to yourself,
Loving heart and true;
Golden years are fleeting by;
Youth is passing, too.
Strive to make the most of life,
Lose no happy day;
Time will never bring you back
Chances swept away.
Leave no tender word unsaid,
Love while love shall last—
The mill will never grind
With the water that is past.

Work while yet the daylight shines,
Man of thought and will;
Never does the streamlet glide
Useless by the mill:
Wait not till to-morrow's sun
Beams upon your way,
All that you can call your own
Lies in this—to-day.
Power, intellect and health
May not always last—
The mill will never grind
With the water that is past.

SWEET HOMES.

The clustering meanings that gather about our dear Saxon word "home" are numerous. It suggests to us a temple of love and truth, of peace, consolation, and rest; the centre of joy and harmony, of all that is beautiful and desirable; and so we come to regard heaven as a home, differing from our earthly ones only in perfection.

Of every reality in the world we can in our minds form an ideal, of none a more beautiful than of home. There should be all that tends to cultivate and refine taste. Books to invite one to scan their contents; music to soothe and cheer; well-chosen pictures, an artistic and harmonious blending of colors which quickens the sense of the beautiful; plants, since in each swelling bud and blossoming flower lessons of love and trust may be found.

This is our ideal home—but, sad to say, and ideal too seldom realized. "Every home is a happy one until you see beneath the roof," said a writer in the olden time, and grievous it is that the peaceful looking roofs so frequently cover disharmonies and indifference, or gathering storms. In these uncongenial abodes, each member of the household has his or her opinion on every subject, if they are strong characters. Each one tenaciously advocates his side of the question; bitter, grieving words ensue, and coldness creeps into the hearts, till home becomes dreaded, and only a meeting-place for food and lodging, where wearily drag the hours and days. So important are the seemingly little things in a home-life, so many are the causes that produce these sad results, that it is difficult to know on which to descant, or how to make the weight of their importance felt.

Our homes should be the strongholds of our country, since in their influence are the minds of our future citizens and statesmen formed, and girls are nurtured who will raise up other homes fashioned after the models of those they have known.

Every vocation in life requires years of preparation. A life work demands a life study. But a woman whose mission and whose work it is to make the home, too often enters upon her duties wholly unfitted and unprepared, having given no thought to the weight her influence will have there. She neglects her mind, forgetting that the impetus to improvement and culture must emanate from her. She neglects her body, forgetful that good health alone begets good temper. She neglects her manners, forgetting that hers will leave their impress upon every inmate, while she overlooks no fault in others. She descends to idle gossip, too little mindful of a woman's home-life, and fogetting that, as in old Rome the Lares made the home, so she now is the presiding and conferring deity.

The training of boys also is rarely that which will fit them to be loving and thoughtful. If mothers would realize this, and educate their sons for husbands, and to be *gentle* men indeed, half the sorrow of home-life would be avoided. Were boys taught to be courteous, kind, and attentive to their sisters, and were made to understand that they had a duty to fulfill in the home, we need no longer say as now, that husbands are also greatly responsible for the too universal wretchedness.

They too often address to their wives sharp and discourteous words, "Which they forget and we remember," a young wife sadly said to me the other day. Fully absorbed in their own pursuits, oblivious to the trials and needs of their wives, they offer no word of cheer to those who have labored wearily in dull monotony all day. They give no aid in the education of children, but deem that their sole duty lies in providing pecuniary support; failing to read in the careworn, patient face, from which the girl-bloom has too soon faded, silent pleading for a little thoughtful tenderness, a little loving aid. True, they love their wives devotedly; but love, without the nameless little tender acts which it should engender, is as the flower bereft of its perfume; and, alas! too often such love drives away devotion from the grieved heart, while cold duty takes its place.

All must realize this need of our country, all must grieve over the wrecked lives and hopes of many households; but to women the sorrow must be keenest, for the fault in greatest degree is theirs, theirs alone the power to rectify it. Let them make it their glory so to fill their appointed place, that from their abodes may emanate and descend influences that for revolving years shall bless other households.

As our language is the only one which contains the word "home," would our country were the one where the homes exhibit the noblest possibilities that the word can suggest.

QUAKER CUTENESS.—A Quaker having been cited as a witness in a case before the Sessions, one of the magistrates, who had been a blacksmith, desired to know why he would not take off his hat. "It is a privilege," said the Quaker, "that the laws and liberties of my country indulge people of my religious mode of thinking in." "If I had it in my power," replied the justice, "I would have your hat nailed to your head." "I thought," said Obadiah, dryly, "that thou hadst given over the trade of driving nails."

SCIENCE ON THE FARM.

The mere mention of the word science or scientist appears to be obnoxious to many of our farmers, who denounce scientific agriculture as a veritable cheat and a snare. Of course, it is not to be denied that there has been, and is at the present day, an immense amount of charlatanry among the self-styled scientific agriculturists, but the same is true of all other professions or branches of science and art. The medical profession, important as it is to the welfare of mankind, is overburdened with quackery, but that does not invalidate the claims of the skillful physician and surgeon to honorable recognition by the community. The greatest obstacle to the advance of true science in all the learned professions, is the crowding of legitimate channels with charlatans, who stand in little fear of punishment if discovered, so that the unlearned or even imbecile frequently assume titles to which they have no right.

But the farmer, in a majority of instances, has misunderstood the meaning of the term science and scientific agriculture, believing it to be something far beyond the comprehension of persons who have not been specially trained in school or college. Now, genuine science, at best, is merely common sense and observation combined, and all preparatory studies are little more than good tools, with which a man works out problems in after years. Of course a mechanic cannot do as good work with a few or poor tools as he can with plenty of the very best, but he may still be scientific; the same is true with the farmer, and the better his preparatory education, the more rapid will be his progress; but because he cannot go as deep in his investigations as some others, it does not follow that no investigations should be made.

The idea appears to have got abroad that science in farming means chiefly the analysis of soils and the food of animals; this error, for it certainly is one, originated from the investigations and writings of such men as Boussengault, Liebig, Johnson, and contemporaneous authors, whose life labors were mainly in that direction, and were, in many instances, carried far beyond what was necessary for practical utility. It is not, however, necessary for a man to be a thorough chemist, geologist, botanist, or a specialist in any one branch of science, to be a scientific farmer. Good ploughing is a scientific operation, producing both mechanical and chemical results, there being an abundant opportunity for the display of a high order of scientific intelligence in the simple act of turning over the soil. To ascertain just how deep to plough in order to produce the best results on every different kind of land, requires a great amount of study, and many carefully conducted experiments. Then, the ploughing previous to putting in a crop is often followed by the stirring of the soil among the plants, and the frequency, depth, the best time for performing the operation, call for some very close calculations, and investigations, which are undoubtedly of a scientific order.

In the feeding and care of animals scientific investigations are constantly required, and although a farmer may not be able to conduct various analyses in a chemical laboratory and determine the composition of his timothy or clover hay, and learn which is the richest food for his stock, he can readily obtain the knowledge sought by experiments in feeding the two kinds separately, and noting the effect upon the animals. But it is scarcely necessary in these days of cheap books and periodicals for a farmer to spend much time in practical experiments of this kind, for the value for food of nearly every known forage plant was long since ascertained, and a man would be very foolish to spend his time in repeating experiments where no new discoveries are likely to be made. The great want of the day is not new discoveries in science pertaining to agriculture, but the general diffusion and application of what is already known to a comparatively small number. There is not the least need of any new forage plant or grain, but those we already possess should become better known among the tillers of the soil, and this can only be brought about by a more careful perusal of books and periodicals devoted to natural sciences.

Every farmer should know enough of botany to enable him to distinguish the commonly cultivated grasses and other plants from those growing wild in his uncultivated lands. When he has learned this much, he will know the noxious species from the useful, and enough of their natural habits to enable him to more readily destroy the one and encourage the growth of the other, than if he remained in total ignorance of botanical science. The same is also true of entomology, for it requires no great amount of study to learn the difference between the common moths and butterflies, or to distinguish the bugs from beetles; and yet this little knowledge would frequently be of great assistance to the farmer in enabling him to know his friends from his foes among insects. Even what would generally be termed mere "smatterings" of science in the branches named become valuable when applied or employed in farming; hence the importance of their accumulation, and the earlier in life the better.—*N. Y. Weekly Sun.*

BASS VS. SHAD.

At the last session of the Legislature a committee of which Senator Yerkes is chairman was appointed to look into the fishery interests of the State. This committee we understand has arranged with the Reading Railway Company, which controls the Susquehanna canal, that a plan for a fishway through the Columbia dam, conforming to the natural bottom of the river, shall be prepared in consultation with the engineers of the railway. This first movement of the committee in discharge of its duty is very good, and possibly may result in securing a fishway through the Columbia dam that will let the fish through. Thus far the efforts to this end have been signal failures, the shad being unable to ascend the rapids of the Fish Commissioner's fishways. The people of the upper waters of the Susquehanna have been looking for their promised shad for a long while, and must be quite tired of waiting for them. Probably they have given up the expectation of ever seeing their brilliant sides flash upon the banks of the streams as they fall in satisfying numbers from the embracing seine. We fear that they have cause for their despair. It may be, and we do not see why it cannot be, that a proper avenue can be made for the fish through the Columbia dam; and if this is effected, the upper waters of the river will eventually be as well supplied as the lower; and yet the fishway will not, perhaps, bring the fish to those who so long have hungered for them.

The future trouble in the shad supply will not be with fishways but with the fish themselves, and for a reason that will keep the fish out of the river even at its mouth. Yearly for several years shad have been growing scarcer in the Susquehanna and to discover the reason why is a far more important duty of Mr. Yerkes' committee than to solve the problem of the Columbia fishway, which obviously does not need to be solved if there are shortly to be no shad in the river below the dam. The marked diminution in the shad supply we think will be found to have just commenced, and the significance of its occurrence just after the Susquehanna has been stocked with black bass will naturally strike the committee if they find the fact to be as we understand it. It has only been sufficiently plentiful in the river to afford much sport to the fishermen. Last year for the first time good strings of large fish rewarded the rod. But for several years the small bass have been numerous enough to make serious havoc among the young shad and to keep millions of them from finding their way to the ocean. The bass is a very active and voracious fish and we think the committee will be able to abundantly satisfy itself upon inquiry that they do destroy in vast quantities the young shad. If this is so, the beginning of the end of the shad fishing in the Susquehanna is imminently threatened. With the bass yearly increasing in size and numbers and yearly cutting down the supply of young shad going down to the ocean, it follows that the present decrease in the in-coming shad will each spring become more clearly perceptible, if it be true that those that come back to the river to spawn are the same that themselves were spawned in it. Some think that this is not the source of our supply, but that the mature shad are accidentally guided in the selection of their spawning ground, ascending the river which they find fullest of water as they pass up the coast. Susquehanna fishermen say the shad are always most numerous in years when the river is highest. Should this theory be correct the black bass will not do us the damage we fear; but the current of opinion is that generally the fish revisit the waters of their infancy.

We hope that the committee will look into this important matter, that if, the danger from the bass is such as it seems, measures may if possible be adopted to remove it. We can better spare the bass than the shad, for there is no comparison between the quality of the two fishes, nor their value as food. The abundance of the shad in their season, their size, their delicacy, and the facility with which they are harvested unite to make them the fish of fish for poor and rich.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

AFFECTION IN BIRD LIFE.

The fidelity and affectionate intimacy of married bird-life appears most conspicuously in pairs of the grosbeak family and in small parrots. Here is perfect harmony of will and deed. The two sweethearts appear unwilling to leave one another's company for a moment all their life; they do everything together—eating and drinking, bathing, and dressing of feathers, sleeping and waking. Various degrees of affection and harmony are discernible on close observation. Among the small grosbeaks, pairs of which sit together, the intimate relation is never disturbed; even over the feeding cup there is no quarreling. They stand highest in this respect among birds. Love tokens are exchanged by pressing of beaks together—a veritable kissing, accompanied by loving gestures. They are also more sociable, and even at nesting time more peaceable, than other birds. In the case of other grosbeaks, when the male bird sits by the female in the nest, there are various demonstrations of affection, but also slight occasional disputes, especially about feeding time. Next in order come the small parrots, which also appear almost inseparable. The male bird feeds his companion with seeds from the crop. This goes on quite regularly during the hatching, and until the young are somewhat grown. During all this time the hen bird, which broods alone, never leaves the nest but for a few minutes, and the cock shows such affectionate care that the whole day he seems to do nothing but take food and give it again. Yet even this loving union is marred from time to time, even during the hatching time, with quarrels that even come to blows. Again, the male bird of a pair of chaffinches only occasionally sits on the eggs or young, but he watches the nest very carefully, singing to his mate the while, accompanies the hen in flight, and helps her in feeding the young.—*Chamber's Journal.*

WARNING TO OPIUM EATERS.—One of the saddest cases—not only sad, but unusually tragic—is that of Mrs. Isaan C. Perkins, of Chicago, thrice married, thrice divorced, and finally a pauper corpse, and all owing to a love for the fatal drug—opium. Her last husband was Mr. Isaac C. Perkins, of Hyde Park. During all these years she continued the use of this paralyzing substance. She sank lower and lower and became a hopeless slave to it. She dragged the husband down with her in her descent. This terrible habit stripped him of money and property and plunged him into a life of misery and poverty. Little by little his effects have been surrendered. Year after year he saw his wife gradually assimilating to a thing unnatural, until the exhausted and drugged nature yielded up its life, and its spirit took its flight. What is the result? The husband penniless, ruined, and half crazed, has made an appeal to the authorities of Hyde Park for the paltry sum of $30 with which to give his wife's body a decent burial. The sum was given, thanks to the generosity of the Board of Trustees. What a fall! From respectability and happiness to opium and a pauper's grave.

BEE EATERS.—The mooted question as to whether toads eat bees has been settled by M. Brunet, a writer in La Nature, who asserts that, going into his garden one day, just before a storm, he observed the bees crowding into their hives. Near one of the hives was a toad which every now and then rose on his fore legs and made a dart, with surprising quickness, towards blades of grass. He was found to be devouring bees which were resting on the grass blades awaiting their chance to enter the hive. M. Brunet waited until twelve victims had been devoured, expecting to see the toad's voracity punished with a sting, but no such result occurred. The toad was twice removed to quite a distance from the hives, both times he returned to the spot in a few hours.

THE ORIGIN OF PRAIRIES.

WHY THEY ARE NOT ENCROACHED UPON BY BORDERING WOODS.

In a paper in the *American Naturalist*, Prof. J. D. Whitney, after showing the insufficiency of the ordinary theories to explain why prairies are not encroached upon by bordering woods, offers the following explanation of his own:

"Let us turn at present to the geological side of the investigation. The whole of New England and New York, and a large part of Ohio and Indiana, together with the whole of Michigan and of Northern Wisconsin, constitute a region over which the northern drift phenomena have been displayed on a grand scale. Consequently almost the whole of this area is covered with heavy deposits of coarse gravel and boulder materials. These deposits, if not at the surface, are near it, and the finer materials deposited on them, by alluvial and other agencies, generally form only a thin covering for the coarse deposits beneath. But as we go south and west from the region indicated above, we find the underlying rock—the "bed-rock" as the California miners would call it—deeply covered with loose materials, it is true, but we observe also that these are quite different in character from what they are to the north and east. We come to a region where the drift agencies have been very limited in their action. The bulk of the superficial detritus has been formed from the decomposition of the underlying rock, and this detritus has been little disturbed or moved from its original position. If erratic deposits exist, they are usually deeply covered with finer materials derived from close at hand. A great area exists in Wisconsin and Minnesota over which not a single drift pebble has ever been found, either at the surface or at any depth beneath it. The strata have become chemically disaggregated and dissolved by the percolation of the rain through them, the calcareous matter has been carried off in solution, and there is left behind as a residuum the insoluble matter which the rock originally contained, and which, consisting largely of silica and silicate of alumina, forms by its aggregation a silicious and clayey deposit of almost implicable fineness. It is this fine material which makes up the bulk of the prairie soil; and as the writer conceives, it is this fineness which is especially inimical to the growth of trees. Exactly as we see the desiccated lakes in the midst of forests gradually filling up with finely comminuted materials and becoming covered with a growth of grasses or sedges, which is not afterwards encroached on by trees, no matter whether the ground becomes completely dry or whether it remains more or less swampy, so we have the prairies, which have certainly never at any time been overspread with forests, and which would always remain as they are, providing the climate underwent no radical change and they were not interfered with by man. It is for the vegetable physiologist to say why this fineness of the soil is so unfavorable to the growth of trees; it is for the geologist and physical geographer to set forth the facts which they may observe within the line of their own professional works."

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

The subject of "convict labor" or of the employment of prisoners, which a committee of the Legislature is now examining, is undoubtedly very important, and involves a great many questions on the solution of which the most experienced students of penology are not at all agreed. The inquiry has, however, already suggested other subjects of far more general interest than that of the employment of prisoners, and subjects which do not require for their discussion the training of a specialist. Mr. Richard Vaux, in an experience of many years in the management of the Eastern Penitentiary and in the careful study of penal systems, has gained a knowledge which entitles him to speak as with authority, and we have no doubt that his testimony before the Legislative committee was as intelligent and well considered as anything the committee is likely to hear. Yet there is just one point in all his long address which the general public will notice and understand, and which has already attracted more attention than would be bestowed upon a year's discussion of convict labor. "I implore you, gentlemen of the Legislature," said Mr. Vaux, "to look at our statistics. They show that our prison is occupied to a very great extent by unapprenticed convicts. Of all the young men under twenty-five years of age admitted to the prison seventy-five per cent. are without a trade and ninety per cent. are educated. The State has done so much for intelligent labor and nothing for trade education. Something should be done to make trade education as dignified as intelligent labor."

What a terrible satire upon our boasted free school system is conveyed in this word "educated!" Nine-tenths of the young criminals sent to the penitentiary have enjoyed its advantages, but three-fourths of them have never learned to do an honest stroke of work. Surely there must be something very wrong about a system which thus recruits the great army of idlers and criminals, and it is not wonderful that many thoughtful men believe, though they scarcely dare to speak it aloud, that our public schools are an evil rather than a good. Nor is the fault in any wise obscure. Our public schools accomplish little because they attempt too much and because what they do attempt is not what a broad common sense would suggest. We are all so wise now-a-days, or so bent upon becoming wise, that we have no time to be honest or useful. And our children must be wiser still, and learned in all the mysteries of modern science. They must have their poor little brains crammed full of all kinds of impossible knowledge, of names and dates and numbers and unintelligible rules, till there is absolutely no room left to hold any of the simple truths of honor and duty and morality which former generations deemed more important that all the learning of the books. They are taught to read, which is well, but nobody thinks of teaching them how or what to read, and the use they make of their knowledge is to study dime novels and flash newspapers. They are taught to emulate one another in the repetition of unmeaning words, but nobody thinks of inculcating in them habits of self-control, truthfulness, modesty, industry, sobriety—there is no time to attend to these things. There is just one thing that is ever held before them—that one man is as good as another, if not a little better, and that every boy among them may expect to become President of the United States and every girl the richest lady in the land. The result is that they leave school utterly ignorant of all that it is most essential for them to know, and with just sufficient smattering of so-called knowledge to destroy forever their usefulness in the state of life to which they have been called.

Every observant reader knows that we do not misrepresent the practical working, in four cases out of five, of our existing common school system. It is no wonder that it furnishes criminals. If we have not given these boys and girls an idea that labor is something beneath them, at least we have done nothing to teach them to work. And out side of the schools there is no provision for their learning anything. A limited number of boys are allowed to pick up, as best they can, some superficial knowledge of a trade and immediately to assume the airs of accomplished workman, but skilled labor, in the sense in which our fathers understood it, is nearly extinct among the American born, and nobody attempts anything to revive it. As for our girls, they come out of school not only wholly ignorant of every kind of domestic industry, but with an actual distaste, if not a contempt, for it, and fit for nothing but to read flash novels and wait for somebody to come and marry them. If we maintained these schools on purpose to instruct our youth in idleness we could not succeed better. And idleness is the parent of crime.

It is necessary to recognize existing evils before we begin to talk about remedies. In this case the evils are very great and are year by year increasing; the remedy is not a simple one nor easily applied, but a remedy there must be. It is to be sought first of all in checking the expansion of what we call our educational system and bringing the public schools back to the simple and solid work which "common" schools ought to do. Whether industrial training can be gratted upon them, or what provision can best be made for it, is too elaborate a problem to enter into here, but that the welfare of society, which is the one purpose of our public schools, demands something beyond what they now accomplish, will not be disputed by any intelligent observer.—*Philadelphia Times.*

HAPPY HUSBANDS.

There is no rule which philosophers can devise, says the London *Spectator*, for choosing either husbands or wives wisely that has very much effect, for the young do not trust the old upon that subject, and choice for women, especially, is by no means so free as we all affect to believe. Not one woman in fifty, unless she is for some reason—such as fortune, rank, or beauty—a great "catch," has anything like a real power of selection among admirers and even when she has she often gives it away, in obedience to a passing, possibly sensible, possible blundering fancy that she has found an ideal. But we should have said there were two broad rules still worth teaching, because they had some chance of being believed, and they were these:

Let the woman's first requisite be a man whose home will be to him a rest, and the man's first object be a woman who can make home restful. It is the man with many interests, with engrossing occupations, with plenty of people to fight, with a struggle to maintain against the world, who is the really domestic man, in the wife's sense, who enjoys home, who is tempted to make a friend of his wife, who relishes prattle, who feels in the small circle where nobody is above him, and nobody unsympathetic with him, as if he were in a heaven of ease and reparation. The drawback of home life, its contained possibilities of insipidity, sameness and consequent weariness, is never present to such a man. He is no more bored with home than with sleep. He no more tires of his wife than of his own happier moods. He is no more plagued with his children than with his own lighter thoughts. The worry and the sameness and the weariness are all outside, and home no more insipid than his berth to a sailor or his tent to a soldier on active service. He gets from the home just the change, the flip, the pleasant stimulus which the idle man receives from the society he happens to enjoy. There is not much champagne in life, anyhow, but for the active man most of the little is at home.—*Rural Home.*

HOW RICH MEN BEGIN LIFE.

It must be important to remember, or it would not be so seriously asserted, that Cornelius Vanderbilt began life with an old pirogue, running between Staten Island and New York city, carrying garden stuff to the market. With $2,000 or $3,000 raised from this source, he entered steadily upon increasing enterprises, until he had amassed the enormous sum of $50,000,000 to $80,000,000.

A. T. Stewart first bought a few laces at auction, and opened his way to success in a dingy little shop on Broadway, New York, near the site of the wholesale establishment. Years of rigid honesty, shrewd management, and wisdom in things both great and small, made him the monumental merchant of the nineteenth century.

Daniel Drew, in his early life, was a cattle driver at the munificent sum of seventy five cents a day, but drove himself into an estate valued at from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, and then lost it.

George Law, at 45 years of age, was a common day laborer on the docks, and at present counts his fortune at something like $10,000,000.

Robert L. and Alexander Stuart the sugar refiners, in their boyhood, sold molasses candy which their widowed mother had made, at a cent a stick, and to-day they are worth probably $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 apiece.

Marshall O. Roberts is the possessor of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000; and yet until he was 25 he did not have $100 he could call his own.

H. B. Claflin, the eminent dry goods merchant, worth, it is estimated, $10,000,000, $15,000,000, or $20,000,000, commenced the world with nothing but energy, determination, and hope.

STUDY.—To study successfully, the body must be healthy, the mind at ease, and time managed with great economy. Persons who study many hours in the day should perhaps have two separate pursuits going on at the same time—one for one part of the day, and the other for the other; and these of as opposite a nature as possible, that the mind may be refreshed by change, and all the bad effects of lassitude avoided. There is one piece of advice in a life of study which we think no one will object to, and that is, every now and then to be completely idle; to do nothing at all; indeed, this part of a life of study is commonly considered as so decidedly superior to the rest, that it has almost obtained an exclusive preference over those other parts of the system, with which we wish to see it connected.

THE PLAGUE IN THE EASTERN WAR.

The anxiety of Europe concerning the complications of the Turco-Russian campaign is likely to be increased by the entrance in the field of battle of two unexpected hostile forces, inimical to both sides in the conflict, and threatening, moreover, to carry devastation into neutral territories. Cholera and plague, from their recruiting stations in India and Mesopotamia, are on the march, and under the fostering conditions of war it is impossible to foretell the limits of their invasion. Last year cholera was on its route through Persia toward the Russian possessions on the Caspian, and early in the present spring grave apprehensions were aroused as to the vir