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FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y

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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

Tuesday, September 17th, 1878, being the day designated by the rules governing the Democratic party of Clearfield County for the assembling of the county Convention, the delegates from the several boroughs and townships assembled in the Court room for the purpose of nominating and putting a county ticket in the field, and attending to such other party interests as were necessary.

The Convention was called to order at one o'clock p. m., by the Chairman of the County Committee, Israel Test, Esq. The first business in order was a call of the several boroughs and townships, for the purpose of ascertaining the names of the persons who were elected as delegates to the Convention. Those indicated answered as follows:

Burnside—L. H. Haney, Matt Savage.
Clearfield—Frank Fielding, James Kerr, A. J. Jackson.
Curwensville—Apgar Bloom, John H. Norris.
Houtzdale—G. H. Wooden, Frank Bolger.
Lumber City—Jas. Hipps, J. D. Hepburn.
Newburg—Isaac Markle, J. D. Miller.
N. Washington—W. W. Barclay, H. Neff, Jr.
Osceola—J. P. Hale, John K. White.
Wallaceton—John Holt, Frank Goss.
Beccaria—H. A. Wright, John Hindman.
Bell—J. W. McGhee, C. Estricker.
Bloom—Sidney Smith, George A. Bloom.
Boggs—George Dimeling, T. B. Wooddidge.
Bradford—J. A. Bouse, A. L. Freeman.
Brady—Lewis Schoch, George Wingert, W. A. Means, R. M. Neiman, J. L. Weaver.
Burnside—D. Gorman, 2 votes.
Chest—John Hockenberry, D. Michaels.
Covington—J. J. Picard, L. Flood.
Decatur—D. Gearhart, A. Kephart.
Ferguson—Al. Young, J. H. Michaels.
Girard—Robert Stewart, Benj. Jury.
Goshen—W. F. Shaw, Wm. M. Wilson.
Graham—T. H. Forcey, Peter Kepple.
Greenw'd—A. H. Newcomer, G. D. McCracken.
Gulich—J. S. McKiernan, J. A. Flynn.
Huston—W. D. Woodward, Horace Herring.
Jordan—James McKeehan, Thomas Smith.
Karthaus—Geoffrey Fisher, Daniel Moore.
Knox—Peter Ehard, H. F. Rowles.
Lawrence—Thos. McPherson, L. Flegal, J. Blair Read, A. M. Bloom.
Morris—W. T. Rothrock, A. C. Fullmer, Alex. Hoover.
Penn—James Daily, Edward Farrell.
Pike—Arnold Bloom, A. J. Cupples.
Union—Thomas Brockbank, S. J. Gilsett.
Woodward—Austin Kline, William Lother.

At the conclusion of the roll call it was found that but seventy-six (76) delegates answered and that there was a vacancy in the delegation from Burnside township, Mr. Gorman, the delegate present, stating that his colleague was absent on account of sickness in his family, and would not be present. On motion he was authorized to cast the full vote of the township. A full Convention as at present constituted, is made up of seventy-seven (77) delegates, and therefore takes thirty-nine (39) votes (being a majority of the whole) to make a nomination. The Chair then stated that the next business in order was whether there were any contested seats and made proclamation to that effect. No petitions, memorials etc., being presented the Convention proceeded to the election of Chairman for 1879. Before proceeding Messrs. Kerr, of Clearfield, and Savage, of Burnside borough, were elected tellers, after which Messrs. Krebs, McAteer and Test were nominated for the Chairmanship. A call of the Convention resulted as follows: Krebs 12; McAteer 18; Test 47. [Mr Krebs states that he was made a candidate without his knowledge or consent, and would not have served if elected.] This question being disposed of, Dr. Means moved, as there was no opposition to Judge Mayer that he be declared our nominee for Judge by acclamation. Mr. Thomas Smith made a similar motion as to Mr. Test, and he was nominated by acclamation, for Congress, Dr. Bouse followed by a similar motion, declaring Mr. Betts our nominee for Senator. Mr. Schock, stated as there was but one candidate for Coroner, Mr. Moore, that he be also declared our nominee. Agreed to. After this the Convention proceeded to tally the popular vote cast for the several candidates.

[A tabular statement of the votes received by each candidate will be found elsewhere in this issue.]

ASSEMBLY.

The next business in order, was the nomination of a candidate for Assembly resulting as follows:

BALLOTS—	1	2	3	4	5
John A. Gregory	2	2	0	0	0
Matt McAteer	4	4	4	0	0
Aaron C. Tate	24	24	24	21	0
Ash D. Bennett	25	25	27	29	44
Abram Humphrey	22	22	22	24	33
Total	77	77	77	77	77

It is probably necessary for those who were not present to observe the proceedings to explain what occured during the foregoing ballotings. Rule XIII, requires that six ballots be taken before any of the names of the candidates are dropped. This rule is a very good one, under certain circumstances, but its enforcement kills time awfully and produces no result. Hence, the Convention suspended it as in doing so it did not effect the rights of any of the candidates and facilitated the business of the Convention wonderfully. By mutual consent a second ballot was taken resulting the same as the first. On the third ballot the name of Mr. Gregory was dropped, sending his two delegates to Bennett on second instructions. On the fourth ballot the name of Mr. McAteer was dropped, adding two more to Dr. Bennett, and two to Mr. Humprey, on second instructions, thus tying him and Mr. Tate on 24. Here was a dead lock. Who must be dropped, was what puzzled everybody. There is no rule which covers and regulates a case of this kind. Hence a dozen of suggestions were made but none accepted. In two former instances one of the candidates withdrew his own name and at another time a delegated changed his vote, thus breaking the tie. But, on this occasion no one withdrew nor no delegate seemed willing to chang his vote. Finally Mr. Estricker, of Bell township, moved that the names of the delegates be called, and allow each one to say whether Mr. Tate or Mr. Humphrey should be dropped. His motion was seconded and a vote taken, fifty-eight (58) delegates, voting for the former to withdraw, and nineteen (19) for the latter. The name of Mr. Tate was therefore striken off, and the fifth ballot resulted as above set forth. A motion was made and prevailed unanimously, declaring Dr. Ash D. Bennett, of New Washington, the choice of the Convention for Assembly.

TREASURER.

The next business in order was the nomination of a candidate for county Treasurer, which resulted as follows:

Daniel Stewart	6
Philip Dotts	41
Leander Denning	2
Charles Schwem	19
Daniel W. Moore	7
Josiah W. Thompson	2
Total	77

A nomination having been made on the first ballot, a motion was made and seconded, declaring Philip Dotts, of Beccaria twp., the unanimous choice of the Convention for Treasurer. The motion was agreed to.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The next point of order was the nomination of two candidates for County Commissioner, each delegate voting for two men, until Mr. Kyler was nominated on the second ballot, after which the delegates voted for one candidate only, as follows:

BALLOTS—	1	2	3	4	5
Josiah B. Read	10	11	0	0	0
John Dunlap	6	0	0	0	0
Samuel Lansberry, Sr.	1	0	0	0	0
Clark Brown	33	36	31	3	33
S. Turner Mitchell	6	0	0	0	0
John Shaw	6	0	0	0	0
Wm. F. Chambers	4	0	0	0	0
Christ Brown	4	0	0	0	0
Conrad W. Kyler	26	40	0	0	0
Fred Shaff	14	14	11	9	4
Calvin Stephens	2	0	0	0	0
Wm. M. Bloom	17	17	7	5	0
John Picard	10	10	0	0	0
Elah Johnson	24	26	38	32	46
F. P. Couteret	2	0	0	0	0

During a kind of vacation, between the first and second ballots, the names of the following candidates were dropped, or withdrawn by their friends: Dunlap, Lansberry, Mitchell, Shaw, Chambers, Christ Brown, Stephens and Couteret. It will be observed by the above ballotings that Mr. Kyler was nominated on the second ballot, and Mr. Johnson, on the fifth. A motion was made, seconded and carried, unanimously declaring Conrad W. Kyler, of Graham township, and Elah Johnson, of Greenwood township, the nominees for County Commissioner.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

The next business in order was the nomination of two candidates for County Auditors. A ballot was ordered, each delegate voting for two candidates, and one ballot settled the question as follows:

Straw	39
Rowles	17
Wright	34
Gilliland	46

On motion the Convention unanimously declared Willian V. Wright, of Clearfield, and Joseph Gilliland, of Karthaus, the nominees for Auditors. This completed the nominations.

DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE FOR 1879.

The next in order was the selection of a County Committee. The following named gentlemen were then selected:

Bor's & Twps.	Names.	P. O. Address.
Burnside borough,	Chambers Patrick,	Burnside.
Clearfield borough,	Wm. E. Wallace,	Clearfield.
Curwensville bor'h,	Stephen Graff,	Curwensv'e.
Houtzdale bor'gh,	Geo. B. Woodin,	Houtzdale.
Lumber City bor'h,	John Hipps,	Lumber City.
Newburg borough,	Isaac Markle,	Hard.
N. Wash'n borough,	Henry Neff, Jr.,	New Wash'n
Osceola borough,	H. H. Walter,	Osceola Mills.
Wallaceton bor'ugh,	George Emeigh,	Wallaceton.
Beccaria township,	Wm. W. Mays,	Glen Hope.
Bell "	Christ Estricker,	New Wash'n
Bloom "	Gahner P. Bloom,	Forest.
Boggs "	Geo. Dimeling,	Cl'fd Bridge.
Bradford "	Wash. I. Curley,	Woodland.
Brady "	Dr. W. A. Means,	Luthersburg
Burnside "	Dan'l Gorman,	New Wash'n.
Chest "	Lawrence Killian,	McPherson
Covington "	Christ Brown,	Karthaus.
Decatur "	Adam Kephart,	Osceola Mills
Ferguson "	J. S. Michaels,	Lumber City.
Girard "	Benj. Jury,	Leonard's Mills.
Goshen "	Geo. A. Morrison,	Lick Run.
Graham "	Thos. H. Forcey,	Grahamton
Greenwood "	M. W. Johnson,	Bower.
Gulich "	J. S. M'K'iernan,	Sn'th's Mills
Huston "	W. D. Woodward, jr.,	Penfield
Jordan "	Dr. E. A. Cresswell,	Ansonville
Karthaus "	Ed'rd I. Gilliland,	Salt Lick.
Knox "	Fagan Rowles,	New Millport.
Lawrence "	Abram Humphrey,	Clearfield.
Morris "	Warren Hotchback,	Kyler's
Penn "	J. H. Rowles,	Gramp's Mills
Pike "	Jacob F. Ritter,	Curwens'le.
Union "	Sam'l J. Gilmett,	Rockton.
Woodward "	J. K. Henderson,	Houtzdale.

CHOOSING DELEGATES AND CONFEREES.

The next business for the Convention to pass upon was the selection of a Representative delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

Dr. Bouse offered the following:

Resolved, That Abram Humphrey, be chosen delegate to the next State Convention, with power to substitute, if unable to attend in person.

Unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Fielding then submitted the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That Walter Barrett, D. L. Krebs and J. F. McKendrick, Esq'rs., be and they are hereby appointed Judicial Conferees, to meet like Conferees from the counties of Centre and Clinton, to nominate a candidate for President Judge. With power to substitute.

The next in order was the selection of Congressional Conferees, to meet their colleagues of the XX. district. Mr. Kerr offered the following:

Resolved, That John F. Weaver, Justin J. Pie and John Patterson, are hereby chosen Congressional Conferees, with authority to substitute.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The next in order was the selection of three Senatorial Conferees, when Mr. Woodward submitted the following, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That Dr. W. A. Means of Brady, Edward A. Bigler, of Clearfield, and Dr. J. A. Bouse, of Bradford, are hereby selected Senatorial Conferees, to meet like Conferees from the counties of Centre and Clinton, to nominate a candidate for Senator, and they are to use all honorable means to nominate William. W. Betts. With power to substitute, etc.

The next in order, Mr. Jackson, offered the following, which was also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That Dr. J. W. Potter, of Covington, Thomas H. Forcey, of Graham, James Flynn, of Gulich, are appointed Senatorial Conferees to meet those from Centre and Clinton, for the purpose of selecting a Senatorial delegate to represent this Senatorial district in the next Democratic State Convention, and that they shall have power to appoint substitutes if unable to attend themselves.

The legitimate business of the Convention being disposed of, the body adjourned *Sine die.*

MARS AND JUPITER.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TWO PLANETS.

MARS HAS PASSED THE LIFE BEARING STAGE—JUPITER HAS NOT YET REACHED IT.

If we compare Mars with the earth, says the *Cornhill Magazine*, or the earth with Jupiter, and still more, if we compare Mars with Jupiter, we cannot doubt that the smaller orb of each pair must pass much more rapidly through the different stages of its existence than the larger. The laws of physics assure us of this, apart from all evidence afforded by actual observation; but the results of observation confirm the theoretical conclusion deduced from physical laws. We cannot, indeed, study Mars in such sort as to ascertain his actual physical condition. We know that his surface is divided into lands and seas, and that he possesses an atmosphere; we know that the vapor of water is at times present in this atmosphere; we can see that snows gather over his polar regions in winter and diminish in summer; but we cannot certainly determine whether his oceans are like our own, or for the most part frozen; the whitish light which spreads at times over land or sea may be due to clouds or to light snow-falls, for aught that observation shows us; the atmosphere may be as dense as ours, or exceedingly rare; the polar regions of the planet may resemble the earth's polar regions, or may be whitened by snows relatively quite insignificant in quantity. In fine, so far as observation extends, the physical condition of Mars may closely resemble that of the earth, or be utterly dissimilar. But we have indirect observational means of determining the probable condition of a planet smaller than the earth, and presumably older—that is, at a later stage of its existence. For the moon is such a planet, and the telescope shows us that the moon in her decrepitude is oceanless, and is either wholly without atmosphere or possesses an atmosphere of exceeding tenuity. Hence we infer that Mars, which, as an exterior planet and much smaller than the earth, is probable at a far later stage of its existance, has passed far on its way toward the same stage of decrepitude as the moon. As to Jupiter, though he is so much further from us than Mars, we have direct observational evidences, because of the vast scale on which all the processes in progress on his mighty globe are taking place. We see that his whole surface is enwrapped in cloud layers of enormous depths, and undergoing changes which imply an intense activity (or, in other, an intense heat) throughout the whole mass of Jupiter. We recognize in the planet's appearance the signs of as near an approach to the condition of the earth, when as yet the greater part of her mass was vaporous, as is consistent with the vast difference necessarily existing between two orbs containing such unequal quantities of matter.

Mars, on the other hand, differs from the earth in being a far older planet—probably as respects the actual time which has elapsed since the planet was formed, and certainly, as respects the stage which it has now reached. Jupiter, on the other hand, differs from the earth in being a far younger planet, not in years, perhaps, but in condition. As to the actual age of Jupiter, we cannot form so probable an opinion as in the case of Mars. Mars, being an exterior planet, must have begun to be formed long before the earth, and being a much smaller planet, was probably a shorter time in attaining his mature growth; on both accounts, therefore, he would be much older than the earth in years, while, as we have seen, his relative smallness would cause the successive stages of his career, subsequent to his existence as an independent and mature planet, to be much shorter. Jupiter, being exterior to Mars, presumably began to be formed millions of centuries before that planet, but his bulk and mass so enormously exceed those of Mars that his growth must have required a far longer time; so that it is not at all certain that even in point of years Jupiter (dating from his maturity) may not be the youngest member of the solar system. But even if not, it is practically certain that, as regards development, Jupiter is far younger than any member of the solar system, save perhaps his brother giant, Saturn, whose greater antiquity and inferior mass (both suggesting a later stage of development) may have been counterbalanced by a comparative sluggishness of growth in the outer parts of the solar domain.

It is manifest from observed facts, in the case of Jupiter, that he is as yet far removed from the life-bearing stage of planetary existence, and theoretical considerations point to the same conclusion. In the case of Mars, theoretical considerations render it extremely probable that he has long since passed the life-bearing stage, and observed facts, though they do not afford strong evidence in favor of this conclusion, suggest nothing which, rightly considered, is opposed to it. It is true that, as we have shown in former essays on this planet, Mars presents many features of resemblance to our earth. The planet rotates in a period not differing much from our days; his year does not exceed ours so greatly as to suggest relations unpleasantly affecting living creatures; it has been shown that there are oceans in Mars, though it is not quite so clear that they are not for the most part frozen; he has an atmosphere, and the vapor of water is at times present in that atmosphere as in ours; clouds form there; snow falls, and perhaps rain from time to time; ice and snow gather at the polls in winter, and are partially melted in summer; the land surface must necessarily be uneven, seeing that the very existence of continents and oceans implies that once, at any rate, the globe of Mars was subjected to forces resembling those which have produced the irregularities of the earth's surface; glacial action must still be going on there, even if there is no rain-fall, and therefore no denuding action corresponding to that which results from the fall of rain on our terrestrial continents. But it is a mistake (and a mistake too commonly made) to suppose that the continuance of these natural processes which are advantageous to living creatures implies the existence of such creatures. The assumption is that the beneficent processes of nature are never wasted according to our conceptions. Yet we see over and over again in nature not merely what resembles waste, what in fact *is* waste according to our ideas, but an enormouse excess of wasted over utilized processes. The sun pours forth on all sides the supply of light and heat which, where received as on our earth, sustain vegetable and animal life; but the portion received by our earth is less than the 2,000 millionth part of the total force thus continually expended. And this is typical of nature's operations everywhere. The earth on which we live illustrates the truth as clearly as the sun. We are apt to say that it teems with life, forgetting that the region occupied by living creatures is a mere shell, while the whole interior mass of the earth, far larger in volume, and undergoing far more active processes of change—teeming, in fact, with energy—contains no living creature, or at least can only be supposed to contain living creatures by imagining conditions of life utterly different from those we are familiar with.

The mere continuance, therefore, on Mars, of processes which, on the earth, we associate with the existence of life, in reality proves nothing as to the continued existence of life on Mars. The surface of the moon, for example, must undergo disturbances—mighty throes, as the great wave of sun distributed heat circles round her orb in each lunation—yet few suppose that there is life, or has been for untold ages, on the once teeming surface of our companion planet. The formation of Mars as a planet must so long have preceded that of our earth; his original heat must have been so much less; his small glove must have parted with heat as it once had so much more rapidly; Mars lies so much farther from the sun than our earth does; his atmosphere is so much rarer; his supply of water (the temperature-conserving element) is relatively as well as absolutely so much smaller, that his surface must be utterly unfit to support life in the remotest degree resembling the forms of life known on earth (save, of course, those lower forms which from the outset we have left out of consideration). Yet at one time, a period infinitely remote according to our conceptions of time, the globe of Mars must have resembled our earth's in warmth, and in being disturbed by the internal forces which cause that continual remodelling of a planet's surface without which life must soon pass away. Again, in that remote period the sun himself was appreciably younger; for we must remember that although measured by ordinary time intervals, the sun seemed to give forth an unvarying supply of heat day by day, a real process of exhaustion is in progress there also.

At one time there there must have existed on Mars as near an approach to the present general condition during this life-supporting era of her existence, as is consistent with the difference in the surface gravity of the planets, and with other differences inherent as it were in their nature. Since Mars must also have passed through the fiery stage of planetery life, and through that intermediate period when, as it would seem, life springs spontaneously into being under the operation of natural laws not yet understood by us, we cannot doubt that when his globe was thus fit for the support of life, life existed upon it. Thus for a season—enormously long compared with our ordinary time measures, but very short compared with the life-supporting era of our earth's career—Mars was a world like our own, filled with various forms of life. Doubtless these changed as the conditions around them changed, advancing or retrograding as the conditions were favorable or the reverse, perhaps developing into forms corresponding to the various races of men in the possession of reasoning powers, but possibly only attaining to the lower attributes of consciousness when the development of life on Mars was at its highest, thenceforth passing by slow degrees into lower types as the old age of Mars approached, and finally perishing as cold and death seized the planet for their prey.

In the case of Jupiter we are guided by observed facts to the conclusion that ages must elapse before life can be possible. Theory only tells us that this mighty planet, exceeding the earth 300 times in mass, and containing five-sevenths of the mass of the whole system of bodies traveling around the sun, must still retain a large proportion of its original heat, even if we suppose its giant orb took no longer in fashioning than the small globe of our earth. Theory tells us moreover, that so vast a globe could not possibly have so small a density (less than one-fourth the earth's) under the mighty compressing force of its own gravity, unless some still more potent cause were at work to resist that tremendous compression, and this force can be looked for nowhere but in the intense heat of the planet's whole mass. But observation shows us also that Jupiter is thus heated. For we see that the planet is surrounded by great cloud-belts such as our own sun would be incompetent to raise—far more so the small sun which would be seen in the skies of Jupiter, if already a firmament had been set "in the midst of the waters." We see that these belts undergo marvelous changes of shape and color, implying the action of exceedingly energetic forces. We know from observation that the region in which the cloud-bands form is exceedingly deep, even if the innermost region to which the telescope penetrates is the true surface of the planet, while there is reason for doubting whether there may not be cloud layer within cloud layer to a depth of many thousand miles, or even whether the planet has any real surface at all. And, knowing from the study of the earth's crust that for long ages the whole mass of our globe was in a state of fiery heat, while a yet longer period preceded this when the earth's globe was vaporous, we infer from analogy that Jupiter is passing, though far more slowly, through stages of his existence corresponding with terrestrial eras long anterior to the appearance of life upon the scene.

WRECKS OF HUMANITY.

If one could gather up all the wrecks that are strewn along the shores of the sea of life—left there by the ebb of generations, or cast up by the stormy waves of social and political revolution—what a world of shattered hopes, misdirected and unappreciated ambitions and burned-out aspirations, that flickered in their sockets as the night grew denser, might he build up and adorn with dreamed-of but unattained and unrealized splendors. Of all the mournful things that man can contemplate in his thoughtful moments, none are more profound than the wrecks of humanity that are strewn about on every hand and meet him at every turn.

We do not refer to the criminal classes who people the prisons and poison the purlieus of the cities, or wreck the happy peace of reputable homes—the social stars shaken from their orbits to fall into the waste places and add to the accumulations of depravity and desolation; but to those who earnestly and honestly strove to achieve something and fell by the wayside, the victims of human selfishness more frequently than the victims of misdirected effort—men with high and lofty and honorable intentions and noble resolves, wounded in spirit and crushed by neglect, till every incentive was annihilated, and their steps were turned on the down grade and into the current that carries the drift to deposit it upon the common delta of obscurity.

And in each one that falls and perishes, the world is the loser and humanity the victim of a robbery. It is not to be wondered at, that the highest civilization of the age is full of defects and gangrene, when so little encouragement is given to honest effort, and instead of the fields of labor being irrigated with the generous Pactolean waters, they are washed bare and made desolate with the angry floods of selfishness. Human progress and civilization are not materially promoted by occasional individual distinctions that stand like great towers overtopping and dwarfing the smaller, but perhaps more useful, structures at their feet. Numbers rather than magnitude are essential to progress and perfection, and as a consequence when one is built up and exalted at the expense of a hundred the world is a sufferer through individual aggrandizement.

In the every day affairs of life, human selfishness is seen to be the bane of harmony and happiness. "The many fail, the one succeeds," not because God and Nature has so decreed it, but because the many quarrel and crowd upon each other out of pure selfishness, and the one escaping from the petty clash of selfish interest gets ahead of his fellows and wins the goal. The very nature of man craves a community of thought and sympathy, and yet he isolates himself in a sphere of self, as soon as he begins to profit thereby, in about nine cases out of ten. People are too much given to taking care of number one, an evil and pernicious philosophy that has been thrust upon society in the great and unnatural scramble for wealth and power and distinction. The doctrine of taking care of number one is the doctrine of selfishness in its common application. A man may best take care of his own highest interests, by taking care of the interests of his fellows and recognizing their right to an equal share of the comforts and conveniences of life—not the mere material wealth that is represented by houses and lands and gold and silver, but the higher possessions of soul and mind, and those acts that outlive the storms of Time and the wearing processes of the centuries, the grand nobility that lives in the written and unwritten annals of the ages alike.

In the common struggle of life, men do not want sympathy half so much as they want justice, and the false impression has gone forth broadcast that sympathy is being bestowed when but partial justice is being doled out with a niggard and miserly hand. Every man in every walk of life, from the lowest to the highest, is entitled to justice. When he properly discharges a duty it should be recognized and set down to his credit. The fact that this is not done as it should be done in the great majority of cases, accounts for the human wrecks that cumber the road and retard human progress, and fill the world with the larger part of its grief and sin and misery. It is neither sympathy nor flatery to recognize a man's merits; to ignore them is igotism in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand. The dollars and cents paid to the faithful and efficient laborer are only a small portion of his hire. They serve to supply his physical wants, but the justice that man owes to man will alone meet the requirements of his higher and better manhood. But this is what is most generally withheld, and the mental man starves and withers and perishes by the wayside, and adds the evergrowing drift of wrecked humanity and drouth-consumed human hopes and honorable ambitions. The egotism that fears to acknowledge an equal in some struggling fellow-being, feeds and fattens upon the traits and flowers that belong to others, and not only grows flinty and soundless itself, but preaches through its acts the pessimise doctrine that mildews all that is fairest and brightest in human nature.

What a wonderful text for the pulpit; what a prolific theme for the platform; what a subject for the press is here afforded. When we reflect that on all sides of us are men who might have contributed much to make the world wiser and better if their honest efforts had but met the encouragement and justice of recognition, but who are broken down and disheartened through selfishness and neglect and egotism, well may we ask is humanity a failure—is modern civilization over estimated?—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

TALLEYRAND'S MEMOIRS.

THE BOOK HE DIRECTED TO BE PUBLISHED THIRTY YEARS AFTER HIS DEATH.

It is now said that the memoirs which Talleyrand left behind him, to be published thirty years after his death, will probably appear in Paris the coming winter, as it was determined in 1868 that the period should be extended ten years, in consequence of certain persons nearly related to the events narrated still surviving at that time. This work has been anxiously expected, and it can hardly fail to be of extraordinary interest, not to the French alone, but to Europe generally, and to America also. The limping devil, as the author has been called, living through so many stirring years—he was over eighty-four when he died—and played so active a part in the memorable things that happened, that his observations and recollections will pique, while they gratify, intellectual curiosity. He had, too, such a cool, deliberate, brilliant, bitter way of saying things that his recital must be materially enhanced. Nearly all French memoirs are more or less alloring, and Talleyrand's ought to be particularly so. An ecclesiastic, a rake, a diplomat, a wit, a financier, a statesman, a prince of the oldest blood, a brilliant conversationalist, and always a man of the world in the largest and worst sense, living under Louis XVI. through the Revolution, under the Empire, under Louis XVIII., his mind became a storehouse of important facts and reflections. He was on intimate terms with *the* Napoleon, with Voltaire, Rousseau, Mirabeau, Diderot, D'Alembert, Grimm, Mmes. Chatelet, Epinay, Stael, Recamier, all the celebrated men and women, indeed, of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. He likewise knew most of our leading men during the two years he spent here and carefully studied our institutions and commerce, writing a remarkable essay after his return on the commercial relations of the United States. He seemed to make up for lack of moral principal by acuteness of mind and spiritual insight, and his deferred memoirs will no doubt be one of the most widely read works of the time, appear when they may.

NEVER DESPOND.—Keep up your courage, whatever happens. The most perilous hour of a person's life is when he is tempted to despond. The man who loses all; there is no more hope of him than a dead man, but it matters not how poor he may be, how much deserted by friends, how much lost to the world; if he only keeps up his courage, holds up his head, works up with his hands, and with unconquerable will determines to be and to do what becomes a man, all will be well.

"To neglect nothing to secure my eternal peace more than if I had been certified I should die within the day, not to mind anything that my secular obligations demand of me less than if I had been insured to live for fifty years more."

There is no more trying moment in the life of a new Murphy convert than when he looks up suddenly in his walk and finds a "schooner" sign on a beer saloon staring him in the eyes.

A London merchant advertises, "perfectly natural-looking eyebrows at twenty-one shillings a pair, forwarded by mail, of any color desired."

Habits of meekness, gentleness, charity, deep and pure and enduring, must be begun here, and they may be completed in heaven.

A young man in Orange county, Va., has visited his sweetheart forty times in five weeks.

An intellectual tramp has appeared in Boston, who can beg in ten different languages.

The property of Princeton Theological Seminary is worth $1,066,793.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

INSTITUTE SEASON.

The schools of nearly all the districts will open the first Monday of October. It is necessary, therefore, for us to muster our forces for the educational work of the year. I wish to impress upon the minds of our teachers the importance of enlisting public sentiment in favor of the public schools. It is a part of the teacher's mission to educate the patrons of our schools to a just appreciation of the worth of these institutions. This can best be done in educational meetings held in the district, and in securing the co-operation of parents. I desire this year to have the District Institutes revived, not on the old plan exactly, but with a few modifications.

Next week I will publish the districts as I think they should be formed, and I hope some teacher in each district will proceed at once to arrange for the proper organization of these meetings. I think it best that the District Institute be organized in each district (as divided) to meet alternately once a month, at least. Teachers in this way can improve themselves, and thus improve their schools, and be enabled also to bring before the people such facts pertaining to the work of common schools as shall enlighten the minds and forestall that opposition which is the offspring of negligence and indifference on the part of the teacher.

It behooves us as teachers to put on the full armor of perseverance, and struggle manfully to maintain the dignity of the profession by availing ourselves of every opportunity for improvement. I desire that some teacher send me (after the decision is made) the time and place of holding the first meeting.

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

COUNTY INSTITUTE.

This annual meeting will be held the present year, commencing Monday, December 30th. Among the prominent instructors already engaged we will mention Deputy State Superintendent Houck, Prof. A. N. Raub, of Lock Haven State Normal School, and E. Hubbard Barlow, of Lafayette College. Lecturers of equal prominence have also been secured. We hope to make this one of the most successful meetings ever held in the county. A Convention of Directors will be held in the Court House, on Thursday of that week, when a decision upon some of the important questions now pending will be arrived at. A programme complete in every way will be issued in due time.

BOROUGH APPOINTMENTS.

The following is a list teachers employed in the several boroughs of the county.