CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

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GOODLANDER & LEE,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 30, 1878.

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

HENRY BRETH,
(OFFSET P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y*

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. je26,'78 tf.

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

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House. ap 25,'77-1y

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

S. V. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office one door east of Western Hotel building opposite Court House.
sept.5,'77. CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. jan1'7

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.
June 26, '78tf.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

F. G'L. BUCK. A. A. GRAHAM.
BUCK & GRAHAM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office in Graham's Row—rooms formerly occupied by H. B. Swoope. jyl24, '78-tf.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor.
9:30'74

JOSEPH S. 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. jan1:76

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.

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office opposite Court House, in Masonic Building, second floor. aug14,'78-1y.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb 28:'73:tf.

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

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly aug10'70

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

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa.
July31,'76 tf.

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 11, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-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, '76.

Cards.

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. 21jy'73

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

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.

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

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.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [jan9, '78-tf.

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.

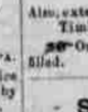
J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumbor,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
6-7'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

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

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. [*]jy19'72

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER



AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

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. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20 68-y Curwensville, Pa.

New Marble Yard.
The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a new Marble Yard on Third street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will keep constantly on hand a stock of various kinds of marble. All kinds of
TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS,
Posts for Cemetery Lots,
and all other work in his line will be promptly executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, at reasonable rates.
He guarantees satisfactory work and low prices. Give him a call. J. FLAHARTY.
Clearfield, Pa., March 27, 1878-tf.

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.

E. WARING'S
LAW BLANKS
For sale at the Clearfield REPUBLICAN office.
The most Complete Series of Law Blanks published.
These Blanks are gotten up in superior style, are of uniform size, and furnished at very low figures for cash.
Call at the REPUBLICAN office and examine them. Orders by mail promptly filled.
Address, GOODLANDER & LEE,
July 25, 1877-tf. Clearfield Pa.

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INSURANCE AGENCY.
PENTZ & BROCKBANK, Agents.
(Successors to Murray & Gordon.)
The following first class companies represented:

North British & Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., of England	$28,000,000
Scottish Commercial Fire Ins Co., of England	$10,000,000
North America, of Philadelphia	3,700,000
Fire Association, of Philadelphia	3,100,000
Watertown Fire, New York, insures farm property only	700,000
Mobile Fire Department Ins. Co.	275,000

Persons in the country wanting insurance, can have it promptly attended to by addressing us in person or by letter. Lowest possible rates in first-class companies. No assessments. Office in Pie's Opera House. ANDREW PENTZ, Jr.,
S. T. BROCKBANK,
Clearfield, May 1, 1878-1y. Agents.

THE FALL O' THE YEAR.

BY MRS. M. F. BUTTS.

O! the elms are yellow,
The apples are mellow,
The corn is ripe in the ear;
The birds leave off nesting,
The earth begins resting,
Because 'tis the Fall o' the year.

The crickets are calling,
The red leaves are falling,
In the fields the stubble is sere;
The day of the clover
And wild bee is over,
Because 'tis the Fall o' the year.

Since Summer is flitting,
Dear friend, it is fitting
The heart should make double cheer;
So let us go smiling,
With love life beguiling,
Because 'tis the Fall o' the year.

A REMINISCENCE OF 1845.

THE CHALLENGE THAT HENRY CLAY'S GRANDSON SENT S. S. PRENTISS.

Sargeant S. Prentiss had a world-wide reputation in Mississippi as an orator and a lawyer. His two duels with Governor Henry S. Foote, in 1833, in which he was both times challenged, and each time wounded his adversary, had established his reputation for courage. The witchery of his eloquence surpassed any living orator of his times, or, indeed, any that had preceded him from Patrick Henry down to the present day.

He first came to Natchez, Mississippi, in 1827, and was employed as tutor in the private family of the widow of the late Judge Shields, of the Supreme Court of that State, and availed himself of the fine library of that eminent jurist. Although a native of the State of Maine, Prentiss had none of the prejudices of his people, and readily adapted himself to Southern customs and institutions. In 1820 he was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Prentiss was small in stature, not being over five feet eight inches in height, and was deformed by his right foot being smaller than the left one, and which turned under so that he used a cane in walking. He had a massive cliff forehead, large blue eyes, handsome features, with a remarkably intellectual expression, in which nobleness, daring and magnanimity were singularly combined. He had a very slight lisp, which gave to certain words a hissing sound, and the expression of his features gave great force to his language. In those days there were more wealth, aristocracy and cultivated refinement within a circumference of twenty miles around Natchez than in any other portion of the States. During the time Prentiss was teaching in the family of Mrs. Shields he was invited to a neighborhood party, and being a total stranger, and at that time extremely sensitive as to his deformity, he felt himself neglected and looked down upon by the aristocratic planters and fair ladies, and unjustly attributed the cause to his being a poor lame schoolmaster. From that time he secluded himself to his books and studies, having resolved to himself that he would, to use his own language, "one day bring these people to his feet." In relating this incident to the writer, he said it was to the mortification which he felt on that occasion that he owed his future success.

On one of Mr. Prentiss's visits to Natchez the writer, who had then just been admitted to the bar, took a stroll with him to the Natchez Bluffs which are some 300 feet above the level of the river, and from its long reach commanded a fine view. A glorious sunset, with its crimson hues, was melting on the western sky, and sprinkling the decoy clouds with the golden splendor of its rays, when Prentiss broke forth into a rapturous improvisation, in which the exquisite beauty of his language was only equaled by the gorgeous splendor of the scene before us. When he had finished, supposing he had been quoting from some author, the writer asked where the supposed quotation was from. Tapping his forehead with his fingers he said, "From here; I never heard of it before."

In 1844 Mr. Prentiss moved to New Orleans (where the writer had preceded him) and formed a partnership with his old confrere, General Huston. In January, 1848, he was employed in a suit against James Irwin, the son-in-law of Henry Clay, to set aside certain deeds of trust made by James Irwin to his brother Andrew, who lived in Tennessee, on the ground of fraud. Randall Hunt, one of the ablest advocates of the bar, was retained to defend Mr. Irwin. The case occupied three days in taking the testimony, and created general interest. On the testimony being closed the court adjourned, until the next day, for the argument of the case. There was a great deal of feeling on both sides, and no little clashing and sparring between the counsel. As they were going down the Court House steps, the writer being behind them, Hunt observed, with a pompous, confident air, "Well, Prentiss, I rather think you have got an alligator case to handle." "Yes," replied Prentiss, with his hissing lisp, "it is an alligator case, Hunt, and I'm going to skin him to-morrow." And he kept his word. The next day the court room was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Prentiss, in summing up and commenting upon the evidence before the jury dealt in bursts of scathing, withering reflections on the conduct of the defendant. "Why, gentlemen," said he, "the evidence before you shows that this man, James Irwin, in robbing his creditors, has not shown even the common honesty, of the highwayman, much less his courage, for the highwayman, in taking spoil does it at the risk of his life, while he was never known to stoop so low as to rob the poor." Here Mr. Prentiss made a deep pause, and, as if reflecting on the severity of the language he had used, he turned from the jury and thus addressed the Court: "May it please the Court, on reflection, I deem it my duty, in the presence of this vast assemblage, to tender an apology for the language I have just permitted to escape from my lips; (profound sensation) for in the olden days of chivalry when knight errantry prevailed, there was a nobility, a generosity and magnanimity in the soul of the chivalrous highwayman never possessed by the defendant in this case." The Court and counsel for the defendant looked confounded, while a burst of irrepressible applause broke forth from the audience. Mr. Prentiss continued: "I therefore, feel compelled to do justice to the memory of the knightly honor of the highwayman for having connected his name with that of a man so degraded and disgraced, and make my apology to the Court for the wrong I have committed." Then, returning to the jury, he said: "A more fitting and appropriate comparison, gentlemen, would be to associate the name of James Irwin with that of the stealthy, light fingered pick pocket, who robs you while not knowing that you are robbed." The effect was blasting and painfully withering, and which no effort of the genius and eloquence of Randall Hunt could obliterate. Prentiss had skinned the alligator.

The result was that young Henry Clay Irwin, the oldest son of Mr. Irwin, a spirited young man only 22 years old, sent by the hands of his second, Mr. Robert Johnson, of Kentucky, a peremptory challenge to Prentiss. The friends of Mr. Prentiss, Baillie Peyton, the United States District Attorney, and the late Alex. C. Bullitt, editor of the *Picayune*, advised him to decline the challenge on the ground that he was not responsible for language used professionally, and that Mr. James Irwin only had the right to demand satisfaction, which was done to save young Irwin, as they felt the duel would prove fatal to him. But Prentiss said the challenge stated that young Irwin's father was unable to attend to such matters, and if he declined it would only lead to a street fight: that he admired the spirit of the gallant boy and appreciated his noble feelings, and there being no alternative, he was compelled to give him satisfaction. The challenge was consequently accepted, and time given to Mr. Prentiss to arrange his affairs. In the meanwhile General Huston was called in consultation. He advised that if it was possible to effect a reconciliation, it should be done, as the result in any alternative would prove fatally disastrous to the families of both parties, the aunt of young Irwin being the wife of John Bell, of Tennessee, who was the great friend of Prentiss. Gen. Huston suggested that B. G. Harney and G. F. Morse be selected to act as umpires, and accompany the parties to the ground. The principals and seconds met at Pass Christian in February, 1848. The weapons chosen were pistols, at ten paces. It was then proposed to Mr. Irwin's seconds that Harney and Morse be called in as umpires before the principals were placed, which was finally agreed to, subject to be accepted or rejected. After consultation Harney and Morse drew up the following:

"The difficulty between Mr. Irwin and Mr. Prentiss having been referred to us by their respective friends, we are of the opinion that Mr. Prentiss traveled out of the record in the use of the offensive expressions complained of, which it is therefore the duty of Mr. Prentiss cheerfully, frankly, and fully to retract."

This was accepted by the friends of the combatants, and Prentiss, accordingly, with his characteristic cordial and magnanimous feelings, made the amende honorable to the great joy of the friends and families of both parties. For several days, however, telegraphic rumors filled the country that a hostile meeting had taken place, and that Prentiss was killed. Mr. Clay afterward wrote Prentiss a letter of thanks and gratitude for his noble conduct.

The sequel to his happy reconciliation finally ended in a terrible tragedy. Young Irwin being of a sensitive, high-toned nature, could not easily banish from his mind the stain that he conceived had been fixed upon his father's honor. Notwithstanding the fullest retraction that Prentiss had made, with expressions of the deepest regret, and besides writing a note to Robert Johnson honoring and appreciating the gallantry of young Irwin, and again making the most generous concessions, young Irwin writhed under the sting of condemnation which he felt public opinion had pronounced against his father. In vain he struggled to free himself from this hideous phantom which haunted him day and night. Resorting to dissipation to drive away its memories, he indulged to excess, and in his delirium, after being up all night, he retired to his room at the St. Charles Hotel about 4 o'clock in the morning, when soon afterward a pistol shot was heard, and the proud spirit of young Henry Clay Irwin was found to have taken its flight to another world.

THE VALUE OF CONDIMENTS.

By condiments we mean substances like sugar, spices, vinegar and others that are employed to impart flavor and piquancy to the staple foods. They are usually regarded as non-essential, and some writers on dietetics have gone so far as to condemn their use, unless in rare instances and in the most infinitesimal proportions. Like all good things they are liable to be abused, but when properly used they are valuable elements in our daily food. Prof. Voit, of Munich, than whom there is no higher authority on such a subject, considers that their importance has not been sufficiently recognized. It is not enough that food should contain alimentary principles in proper quantity; to render it really nutritious there must also be a supply of condiments. These have been compared to oil in a machine, which neither makes good the waste of material nor supplies motive power, yet causes it to work better; they render essential service in the processes of nutrition though they are not of themselves able to prevent the waste of any part of the body. "A dietary deprived of condiments, a mere mixture of alimentary principles without taste or smell, is unendurable, and causes nausea and vomiting." It is not until condiments are added to aliment that it really becomes food. Extreme hunger may enable us to dispense with them, as it may compel us to devour what at other times would be disgusting, but under ordinary circumstances they are an essential part of our diet.

Condiments have an important influence upon the process of digestion and nutrition. The mere sight or thought of a savory dish "makes the mouth water,"—that is, it makes the salivary glands pour out their secretion copiously, which is an important stage in digestion, especially for certain articles of food. Experiments made upon dogs show that a similar effect is produced upon the gastric secretion, and thus the work of digestion is further promoted. The loss of the sense of taste would be not merely a loss of enjoyment, but a positive injury to the digestive system. The very smell of food may do us good, just as certain odors will restore a person who has fainted.

It does not follow because condiments are useful, that we may not have too much of them; on the contrary, their best effect depends upon their being used in moderation. The more decided the flavor of any article of food, the sooner does it pall upon the appetite. It is one of the peculiar merits of French cookery that flavors are so delicately blended; no one is specially prominent, and yet by their different combinations a wonderful variety of appetizing effects is produced. We Yankees, like the English, are apt to use condiments in a coarse, reckless way, and thus miss their finer and more exquisite effects, besides losing much of the benefit that might be derived from them. By a nicer care in their employment, the plainest and simplest diet might be made at once more delicious and more digestible.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

THE EXPOSITION ENDED.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

A GRAND CEREMONY AT PARIS—AMERICAN CITIZENS DECORATED WITH THE LEGION OF HONOR—PRESIDENT M'MAHON'S ADDRESS.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

The *Herald's* special cable gives a full account of the closing of the Paris Exposition and the distribution of awards. Preparations for this event had occupied several months, and the result was magnificent and imposing. The great glass-roofed nave, usually devoted to the purposes of a winter garden, was converted into a vast hall, with boarded floor, carpeted with crimson and otherwise decorated with all that taste characteristic of the French. The eye was completely satisfied by all the conditions of the great spectacle, with the vastness of the proportions, with the brilliant but harmonious color, perfect and softly subdued by light, and with the careful adaptation of the decorations and devices to the occasions.

Nothing could be more admirable than the arrangements. Each ticket bore on its face the number of the section and number of the seat to which the holder was assigned, while on the reverse side was a diagram of the palace, indicating the entrance to each section. The dias, or central platform for the President of the Republic and the authorities was situated in the corner square nearest the Place de la Concorde. At an elevation of twenty feet was the platform, containing sixty seats for the Chief Executive, foreign princes, diplomats, Presidents and Bureau of the two chambers of Legislature, special Ambassadors, Ministers and Perfects of the Seine, Chief of Police and subordinate Cabinet officers.

The staircase leading to this platform was flanked by two enormous pedestals, decorated with various trophies of industry and science. At each side were beautifully decorated boxes, or stalls, specially set apart for the wives of President MacMahon, of Cabinet Ministers and of members of the Diplomatic Corps. In a space separating the "seats of honor" from the *loges* of the ladies were chairs for regular Foreign Ambassadors, Foreign Commissioners, the General Commission of the Exposition and Council of the Legion of Honor. Rising gradually, tier above tier, the seats reached the first gallery, which runs around the building. On both sides of the stage and in front of it, in the first gallery, were a large number of boxes for ladies. On the benches reaching up from the seats of honor to the gallery were places for Council of State, the magistracy, municipal councillors, Deputies, Senators and members of the Bar.

In front of the dias were 3,000 seats for the lucky persons who had obtained prizes, these, seats being formed in two immense squares, separated from the other portion of the nave by a wide passage, beyond which again were places for the thousand jurors. Beyond the jurors was an inclined plane, with seats for 8,000 spectators, raised so that every person could distinctly see everything that transpired on the dias.

Precisely at ten minutes to one o'clock, M. Grevy, with the Bureau of Deputies, arrived and took seats on the estrande to the left of the President amid the cheers of the spectators. Immediately after followed Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, with the Bureau of the Senate; these were seated to the right of the Chair. At five minutes to two the booming of cannon announced the approach of the Presidential cortege, which had made a sensation as it passed through the principal streets from the Elysees. The Marshal President, dressed in the full uniform of his rank in the army, entered the nave preceded by the Introducer of Ambassadors and Master of Ceremonies. On his right walked Don Francisco d'Assizes, on his left His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and followed by the Duc d'Aosta, Count of Flanders and the Prince of Sweden, who took their seats on the estrade in the order indicated. A defile then took place of the foreign soldiers and guardsmen sent to the Exhibition, and who preceded the delegations of the nine groups of exhibitors. The United States marines received a special ovation, being greeted with hearty cheers. Then came the delegates of the nine groups, preceded by banners and defiled before the Marshal.

Each president of a group ascended the estrade and received from the Minister of Agriculture a book containing a catalogue of awards. This portion of the ceremony being over the Marshal arose and read his address, in which occurred the following passages, that were most enthusiastically cheered:

"When the government of the Republic convened the savans, artists and mechanics of all nations to meet in our capital, France was just emerging from a painful strife, and her industry had not escaped the force of that vast commercial crisis which depressed business throughout the globe. Yet the exhibition of 1878 has equaled, if not surpassed, its predecessors. Let us thank God, who, to console our country, has permitted that this great and peaceful glory should be reserved for it. We may declare these happy results with profound satisfaction, because, in our idea, the success of the International Exhibition redounds to the honor of France. But it does not become us simply to encourage art and exhibit the improvements made with regard to the various means of production. We have been able, in a most earnest and convincing manner, to demonstrate that seven years passed in reflection and devoted to labor have suffered to repair the most terrible disasters that ever befel a nation. The world has witnessed the strength of our credit, the abundance of our resources, the peace and quiet of our cities, the content of our populations, the instruction and good discipline of our army, as now reconstructed, testifying to an organization which I am convinced will be fecund and durable.

"Our national ambition has not been arrested by disaster. If we have become farseeing, prudent and more laborious we shall become still more so, and, in memory of our misfortunes, maintain and develop among us the spirit of concord, absolute respect for our institutions and laws, and ardent and disinterested love of country."

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce replied to the Marshal in a long speech, which was imperfectly heard throughout the hall. M. Berger then proclaimed the names of the foreign exhibitors admitted to the different grades of the Legion of Honor. Among Americans decorated were the following:

Richard C. McCormik, Commissioner General, commander; Frederick A. P. Barnard, President of Columbia College, officer; Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, officer; Prof. Wm. P. Blake, chevalier; Mr. Edward H. Knight, chevalier; Wm. W. Story, chevalier.

A number of exhibitors were also decorated. Of these were: Charles Tiffany, silverware; Thomas A. Edison, phonograph; Elisha Gray, telephone; Brewster & Co., carriages; J. A. Bridgman, artist.

Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, and Walter A. Wood, who were decorated as chevaliers in 1876, were made "officers."

The following, attached to the American Commission, were also made chevaliers: A. H. Girard, Foreign Secretary; Henry Pettit, architect; Homer Pickering, Superintendent of Machinery; John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Educational Section; D. M. Armstrong, Superintendent of the Art Gallery; Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham, Naval Attache.

General McCormick had been asked if he had any recommendations to make in the matter of decorations, and he replied that he had none, as he knew of no rule by which he could discriminate between his assistant commissioners and the exhibitors and jurors.

The proceedings were all over by three o'clock. Paris, however, kept up the *fete*. The houses were decorated with various flags and devices, and scenes of excitement and gaiety were observable everywhere. To-night the city was brilliantly illuminated and all the streets were thronged. The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, M. Bort, gave a grand banquet, at which the Foreign Ministers, his colleagues and many other distinguished guests were present.

YOUNG SHERMAN.

Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of the General, who was carefully educated for the bar, according to the desire of his father, prefers the Church and is about to go to Europe to fit himself for the priesthood. This fact is one of more than ordinary interest. Young Sherman incurs the displeasure of his father opposes his wishes with evident regret in thus turning from the path marked out for him by his fond parent and retiring from the world to undertake the arduous and pecuniarily unprofitable labors of a clerical life in the order of Jesuits. To most people this choice of a profession will seem a sacrifice, and many will pronounce it foolish. This young man had a brilliant and promising future before him. The favorite son of the General of the Army, whose fame as a soldier is world-wide; connected on all sides by alliance in social life the most powerful and respectable; carefully educated and prepared for the legal profession—nothing seemed wanting but his own ambition for him to enter upon a life radiant with promise and full of assurances of success and worldly happiness. Probably no young man in this country ever had more powerful reasons for adopting the course of life marked out for him by his father. General Sherman had evidently set great store by the young man, and entertained high hopes of his success in life. He had sent him to Georgetown College, where he took the full course of classics and mathematics. Yale instructed him in the natural sciences and modern languages, and the St. Louis Law School of the Washington University graduated him but a few weeks ago. The stern General had probably cast the horoscope of his son with bright visions of a public life at the Bar, on the Bench, in the National Councils and Cabinet, and, perhaps, in even a higher position. And these were all within reach and reason, if the young man had fairly developed the Sherman Ewing character as exemplified by his kinsmen on both sides of his house. But this young scion of the Sherman stock decided otherwise, and as is evident from his published letter to his kinsman, Pofessor Reber, not without a painful struggle between his natural affections and religious convictions, a fact which does credit to him as a worthy son, solicitous to render the blow to his stern but kind father as light as possible. He says that he takes the full responsibility of the step—as, indeed, he alone must—and without his father's "approval or consent" to whom the young man's choice must indeed have appeared "startling and strange." The occurrence is notable as an act of independence, in view of the surroundings, of a choice by a young man with everything to bind him to the world of a calling and profession, which, in our time and country, is not surrounded by attractions for pride or ambition.—Young Sherman is now in his twenty-third year. His term of probation of seven years, according to the rigorous discipline of the Jesuits, will expire with his thirtieth year—the youngest age—if we may use the term—allowed for ordination by this order. Then be will be fairly and fully launched upon his new career—a celibate father in the Church of Rome. Should he prove a pulpit man of a high order, great possibilities await him, for the Old Church, as history shows, is ever politic and utilizes brains and position in the shrewdest and most telling manner. It is not difficult to imagine, if young Sherman possesses a tithe of the qualities of a Massillon, a Bourdaloue or a Chateaubriand, that his return to his native land would create a decided sensation. Indeed, it may be that the name of Sherman, already familiar to the public ear in connection with a General, a Cabinet Minister, a Senator and a Judge, to say nothing of old Roger of the Revolution, will yet be associated with the new dignity of an American Cardinal.—*Phila. Record.*

They told Lord Erskine that a certain man was "dead, and that he left £200,000." His lordship replied, "That's a poor capital to begin the next world with." What a failure was that man's life! He got no good of his £200,000 in this world, and did not get himself ready for the next. What did he do? What is the grand result of his life, of his toil, of his anxious days and sleepless nights? Kept it as long as he could. Why did he not keep it forever? He died. What became of it? He left it! To whom? To those who came after, and to the squabbles of courts. If any good in the world ever came out of this £200,000, no thanks are due to him. He kept it as long as he could, and left it only because he could not carry it with him.

Worldly ambition is founded on pride or envy, but emulation or laudable ambition, is actually founded on humility, for it evidently implies that we have a low opinion of our present attainments, and think it necessary to be advanced.

"A Bible which formerly belonged to George Washington, and was presented to him by the author," is advertised by a Western bookseller.

KEEPING POTATOES.

M. Carriere, a French writer publishes some interesting particulars regarding the preservation of potatoes during the winter and spring. The methods usually employed he characterizes as both good and bad; good, because the atmosphere of cellars or pits is usually damp enough to prevent the too-speedy evaporation of water from the tubers, and bad, because the cellars are almost invariably kept closed, so that occasionally the temperature rises considerably and induces the very evil most to be avoided, namely, the sprouting out of buds. In storing potatoes for seed or culinary purposes, the main object in view is to prevent their germination, so that it may not be necessary to pick out the budding eyes, a process which invariably induces a rapid deterioration in quality and strength. To prevent this, the store-places should be wholesome, dry, and *freely ventilated*. In extremely cold weather the temperature must be raised by artificial means, but an excess of warmth is to be carefully guarded against; it is sufficient to keep the temperature just above freezing point, the arrival of which may be proved, in the absence of a thermometer, by the appearance of ice on a shallow pan of water purposely kept in the storeplace. These measures suffice in the case of potatoes intended for planting out, but where they are required for domestic consumption the further precaution must be taken of shielding them from the action of light. If this be not done, the tubers are apt to turn green, a change which is nothing to their detriment for seeding purposes, but which is attended by chemical alterations that give them a bitter taste, and quite spoils them for domestic use. By attention to these points, M. Carriere has succeeded in keeping old potatoes in good palatable condition up to the middle of June, or sometimes, as in the present year, to the middle of July, by which date the new potatoes are no longer scarce, dear, and tasteless, as is the case at the time the old stock usually goes out.

EATEN BY HIS BEAR.

A few days ago an Italian, calling himself Felix Bernichi, went to Weldon, North Carolina, with a big black bear, which he exhibited on the streets. The animal was trained and afforded entertainment for men and boys. It danced, turned somersaults, stood on its head and performed all of the usual tricks. As it was inclined to be ferocious at times, its master kept a heavy muzzle on it as a safeguard, and never on any occasion took this off, for it was made large and in such a way as to afford ample provision for the animal to partake of its food with it on.

On Friday Bernichi's receipts were greater than usual, and on the strength of this he betook himself to a sample room near by, where he got gloriously drunk. He then came forth again with Bruin, and told the crowd of bystanders that he would show them something they had never seen before. He unfastened the muzzle and took it off. No sooner had this been done than the pet bounced him and began to "chaw" on his throat. The crowd thought that this was only some part of the show, and looked on with increased interest. The poor man yelled, but as he was in the habit of yelling and making a great noise when he was exhibiting the bear, no attention was paid to them. Presently the blood rushed out and Bernichi fell. Some one then rushed to his assistance, and found that he was dead.

The bear had taken a large piece of flesh out of his neck and devoured it, and in a few minutes the showman was dead. It then dashed across the minds of the lookers on what had happened. The struggles of the man with the bloody monster was terrible. The bear was shot, and Bernichi was buried in the town cemetery.

There are many profound remarks of Lord Bacon upon the philosophy of religion strangely overlooked by Herbert Spencer, Huxley, Tyndall and others, who glory in being his disciples within the sphere of the inductive philosophy in its application to the facts and phenomena of nature. Thus, for example, their great master has said that a little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion; for while the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them and go no farther; but when it beholdeth the chain of them confederate and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity. And with direct reference to the functions and limits of the human understanding, he further says, "the prerogative of God extendeth as well to the reason as to the will of man, so that we are to obey His law, though we find a reluctation in our reason."

It is said that when Oliver Cromwell visited Yorkminster Cathedral, in England, he saw in one of the apartments statues of the twelve apostles in silver. "Who are those fellows there?" he asked as he approached them. On being informed he replied, "Take them down, and let them go about doing good." They were taken down and melted and put into his treasury. There are many who like these silver apostles, are too stiff for service in much that the Lord's work requires. Some are too nice, some too formal, some disinclined. They stand or sit stiff and stately in their dignity, and sinners may go unsaved and believers uncomforted, unhelped, for all the effort they will make to lift a hand to serve them. They need melting down and to be sent about doing good. Statuary Christians, however burnished and elegant they may be, are of little real service in the kingdom of Jesus.

A STRANGE PARALLEL.—A San Francisco paper says that the convicts in the State Prison have contributed more to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers than the State officers at Sacramento; the newsboys more than the railway officers, and the theaters more than the churches.

Wouldst thou multiply thy riches, diminish them wisely; or wouldst thou make thy estate entire, divide it charitably. Seeds that are scattered increase; but, hoarded up they perish.

Uneasy and ambitious gentility is always spurious. The garment which one has long worn never sits uncomfortably.

"Think wrong and welcome," said Lessing; "but think;" and that maxim is the plain corner-stone of greatness.

The public wishes itself to be managed like a woman; one must say nothing to it but what it likes to hear.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

ROLL OF HONOR.

We have concluded to place under this caption a report of all the schools in the county that reach one hundred per cent. of attendance any or every month of the term. In our opinion the school that can boast of one hundred per cent. of attendance, is worthy of public notice and praise. Teachers who succeed in reaching this high standard, will confer a favor by reporting to us at once, giving a full account of their school, and telling how they succeeded in securing such regular attendance. Mr. J. H. Mead, teacher of Lick Run school, in Goshen township, has the first honor in this direction. J. D. Flegal, teacher of school No. 5, in the same township, reached one hundred per cent. of girls and ninety-nine per cent. of boys. He has not as yet sent in his report. We submit Mr. Mead's report as sent in:

LICK RUN, PA., Oct. 23, 1878.

I have the pleasure of sending you the following report of my school. At the close of month ending October 9th, I had enrolled eighteen scholars, and had an average attendance of seventeen: Thirteen came 22 days and belonged 22 days; one came 21½ days and belonged 22 days; one came 21 days and belonged 21 days; one came 17 days and belonged 17 days; one came 15 days and belonged 15 days; one came 7 days and belonged 7 days. The per cent. of attendance during the month was one hundred. Three of my pupils refused to go to the show on the 10th of October in order that they might have a clear record in in school. (An example of fidelity rarely found in the average school.—ED.) The average grade on reports sent to parents at the end of the month was ninety. Patrons and scholars manifest the greatest interest in the school. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. MEAD, Teacher.

DISTRICT INSTITUTES.

Very favorable reports have reached us from a number of districts in which institutes were organized on Saturday, October 26th. The outlook for successful work in this direction is very encouraging. The great political demonstration at Philipsburg on that day interfered to some extent with work in the southeastern part of the county, but this is not significant of a failure, as a number of teachers have informed us that they intend going to work in earnest. There are a few scattered about who seem to be opposed to this means of improvement, as well as everything else which has for its object advancement. It is gratifying to us to know that we have struck a means by which we can discriminate between the two classes that engage in the work of teaching, and we are satisfied that such information will come as a beacon light to guide us in our future efforts to sustain the dignity of the profession.

To satisfy innumerable questions about a list of questions to teach, as a general lesson in history and Pennsylvania Geography, we will state that each teacher is privileged to select his or her own. We may get the time to select a sufficient number of questions and publish them in this column for the use of schools and teachers.

Mr. Silas Reece, organized a Literary Society at Blue Ball, where he is teaching, on Friday evening, Oct. 25.

The diptheria is so bad in some parts of Girad township, that one school has been compelled to close.

Two hundred and fifty teachers attended the Berks county teachers institute.

COMPOSITION WRITTEN BY A GIRL FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Among numerous compositions received from scholars, we publish the following instructive one, verbatim:

DEAR TEACHER:—According to your request for composition, I, in my humble way, will endeavor to give you a limited description of Philadelphia. The population, as I find, of this Quaker City, is 624,022. It borders on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, a short distance above their junction. The city is twenty miles long and eight miles wide. Its streets are straight and its people better housed than in any other large city in the world. It has a magnificent park containing 3,000 acres of land, and a number of public squares. It is noted for its benevolent, literary and scientific institutions. Philadelphia was selected as the proper place for the International Exposition of 1878, commemorating the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The exhibition plateau stands one hundred and twenty feet above the Schuylkill and is always swept by a delightful breeze. The principal buildings were five in number, viz: Main Hall of Exhibition, Memorial Hall, or Art Gallery, Agricultural Hall, Horticultural Hall and Machinery Hall. These cover a total area of about forty-eight acres and constitute the principal edifice only. The main exhibition building is a parallelogram in shape 1,880 feet long, and 464 feet wide. It is 70 feet high with central tower 120 high. The cost of the Main Building was $1,580,000. Fearing I have made a great many mistakes, I will close my first composition.

Your Friend and Scholar,
SIPHRONIA PAGE.

KARTHAUS, Oct. 10, 1878.

PENFIELD, Oct. 26, 1878.

The teachers of Huston School District convened and organized their Institute for the term of 1878-9. The officers elected were as follows: President, A. H. Rosenkrans; Secretary, Wm. Postlethwait; Executive Committee, Geo. W. Weaver, W. A. Ambrose, Mrs. Ammerman. Teachers present: G. W. Weaver, A. H. Rosenkrans, W. S. Luther, W. A. Ambrose, Thos. Egan, Wm. Postlethwait and Mrs. Ammerman.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. POSTLETHWAIT, Sec'y.

"Do you like your teacher?" asked one little girl of another.

"Indeed, I don't," was the prompt reply.

"Why?" asked the first, innocently.

"Because she's just as sassy to me as my own mother!"

Evidently there is one teacher who does not know her place.

We are all sculptors and painters, and our material is our own flesh and blood and bones. Any nobleness begins at once to refine a man's features, and meanness or sensuality to imbrute them.—*Thoreau.*

No teacher who wants to be a success, or is a success, in his work, can afford to be without an educational journal.

THE POETRY OF GRIEF.

Lines written on the death of Mary Ada, daughter of John and S. J. Pentz:

Thou hast gone and left us, Ada,
You have left us all so lonesome,
But we hope that we will meet you
In that brighter, happy home.

Thou hast suffered much on earth, Ada,
But thy sufferings now are o'er,
And I hope that we will meet you,
In that peaceful land.

How we long to see you, Ada,
Standing here with us once more,
But you have gone and left us, Ada,
And you never can return.

She called her sisters and her brothers,
And bade them all good bye,
Then with a calm and peaceful smile
She told us she must die.

Now we gather around the table,
And see thy vacant chair,
Oh, how it makes us think of thee, Ada,
But our daughter is not there.

And when the children comes at eve,
To say to us good night;
There is one voice we do not hear,
That used to make home bright.

GRAMPIAN HILLS, Sept. 5th, 1878.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

Religion may be tested by its results, by its power; not now directly over matter, but over the soul, the character. We may test different religious systems by comparing the effect on a nation or community.

As to sudden death, I never could pray to be delivered from it, but only to be ready for it. God alone, who knows our frame and temperament, knows by what death we can best glorify Him. Sudden death may be to many a great blessing.

"See," said an ecclesiastic, holding out a bowl of money before Thomas Aquinas, "the Church has no longer to say, 'Silver and gold have I none.'" "True," replied the stern ascetic, "and no longer is she able to say to the lame man, 'Stand up and walk.'"

There are many anxieties that make us "lie awake" in this world of perils and disasters. "To-morrow morning I will go and draw that deposit out of the bank," says the wakeful merchant, whose suspicions have been aroused as to its safety. But the true believer can lie down and sleep serenely. His deposit for eternity is secure.

Good old Bishop Aylmer, one day looking upon his drowsy flock, commenced and read them a chapter from the Hebrew Bible, to which of course they listened with open-mouthed astonishment, only to be reproved by the good man for sleeping when he was preaching what they could understand, and waking up when he was reading something they could not.

There are men of taste, men whose natural refinement leads them to enjoy contact with whatever is good and beautiful, who yet are quite unable to form an opinion on a picture or to know whether two colors harmonize. And there are men who, loving the science of music with the greatest ardor, are yet unaffected by it sympathetically; to whom it is a science and nothing more; who are not touched by it.

Almost any husband would leap into the sea or rush into a burning edifice to rescue a perishing wife. But to anticipate the convenience or happiness of a wife in some small matter, the neglect of which would be unobserved, is a more eloquent proof of tenderness. This shows a mindful fondness which wants occasion in which to express itself. And the smaller the occasion seized upon, the more intensely affectionate is the attention paid.

A young Parisian, noted for his grace and readiness as a second in many duels, was asked by a friend to accompany him to the mayor's office to affix his signature as a witness to the matrimonial registry. He consented, but when the scene was reached forgot himself. Just as the mayor was ready for the last formalities, he broke out: "Gentlemen cannot this affair be arranged? Is there no way of preventing this sad occurrence?"

Tommy is just old enough to understand literally what he hears in church, a place he dreads to go to, for Sunday is a day of misery to him. The other morning he came home in a gloomy state of mind, and confidentially informed his mother that he didn't want to go to heaven. Upon being asked why, he said there was too much Sunday there, for he heard the minister read out of a book that it was a place "where congregations never break up, and Sabbaths never end," and he thought one Sunday a week was all he could stand.

He who hears the Word and does not do it is a monster in religion. He is all head and ears, having neither hands to work with nor feet to walk with. There is a disease to which children are subject, called the rickets, wherein their heads swell as large as two heads, and their legs are crooked, which hinders their going. We have many rickety Christians; they hear much and their heads swell with empty notions and undigested opinions, but their walking is perverse. Every such person is a mocker of God, a deceiver of himself, a discourager of ministers, a barren soil, a bad servant, a beholder of his natural face in a glass, a builder of his house upon the sand.

A mother and babe were among the passengers at the Central depot in Detroit. She had the child carefully wrapped up, and this fact, perhaps, attracted the attention of a big fellow with a three-story overcoat and a rusty satchel in his hand. Sitting down beside her he remarked: "Cold weather for such little people, isn't it?" She faintly nodded. "Does he seem to feel it much?" continued the man. She shook her head. "Is it a healthy child?" he asked, seeming greatly interested. "It was up to a few moments ago," she snapped out; "but I'm afraid he's smelled so much whisky that he'll have the delirium tremens before night!" The man got right up and walked out of the room, and was afterward seen buying cloves and cinnamon.

You must measure strength of man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those which subdue him. And hence, composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we never see a man receive a flagrant insult, and only grow a little pale, and then reply quietly? That was a man spiritually strong. Or did we never see a man in anguish stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? or one bearing a hopeless daily trial remain silent, and never tell the world what it was that cankered his home-peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remains chaste—he who, keenly sensitive, with manly power of indignation in him, can be provoked, yet can restrain himself and forgive—these are strong men, spiritual heroes.

Does any one suppose that if Martha had been more than taken at her word, she would really have sat at Jesus' feet, with surrendered and kindling mind? and that she would not rather have started up on the remembrance of some loose screw in the economical machine, which must be set fast ere her attention could be at liberty? And is it not plain that the half of mankind whom she represents, while lamenting that their years are spent in drudgery, and leave them no time for wonder, thought, and love, are at home only among the means of life, and those once ready, would be perplexed to live. And it is that they are always preparing for a time that never comes; one trifle more of management, and then they will sit down to wisdom; and as they run out on this final errand without their hat, death overtakes them like a thunder-shower, and drives them to the shelter that forbids return.