"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

GOODLANDER & LEE,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within 4 months...$2 00
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1 square.....$5 00 | ½ column.....$50 00
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CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 52--WHOLE NO. 2,599. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1878. NEW SERIES--VOL. 19, NO. 47

Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in the Opera House. oct2, '78-tf.

ROLAND D. SWOOPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.
oct. 9, '78-tf.

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

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 Alleghany 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 16, '71.

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 Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:23:71

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-1'72 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:ly pd

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. [*jy18'72

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing to 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. A few Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep26 6m.* 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

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.

WEST BRANCH
INSURANCE AGENCY.
FENTZ & TROUGHBANK, Agents.
(Successors to Murray & Gordon.)
The following first-class companies represented:
North British & Mercantile Fire Ins. Co., of England.....$25,000,000
Scottish Commercial Fire Ins Co., of England.....10,000,000
North America, of Philadelphia..... 4,700,000
Fire Association, of Philadelphia..... 3,100,000
Watertown Fire, New York, insures farm property only..... 200,000
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 commission. Office in Pie's Opera House.
ANDREW FENTZ, Jr.,
S. T. BROUGHBANK,
Clearfield, May 1, 1878-1y. Agents.

THE GREAT INDICTMENT.

HOW THE PENN'A RAILROAD MEETS THE COMMONWEALTH'S CHARGES IN THE OIL SUITS BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Some time during the summer the Oil Producers Union, and others who combined with them, drew up an indictment against the Pennsylvania railroad so alarming that if one-half of the charges are true, the charter should be taken from the company and their effects handed over to an assignee. We were alarmed at the apparent outlawry of this corporation, but upon reading the answer which was filed in the Supreme Court at Pittsburg, on the 23d of November, we were again astonished because every averment was flatly denied, and for the information of our readers we lay the railroad document before them.

In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Sitting in Equity. Between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Plaintiff, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, Defendant.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the defendant, now and at all times hereafter saving and reserving unto itself all benefit and advantage of exception which can or may be had to the many errors, uncertainties, and other imperfections in the plaintiff's said bill of complaint contained, for answer thereunto, or unto so much and such parts thereof as this defendant is advised is or are material or necessary for it to make answer unto, answering saith:

First—It is true that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is a corporation created by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved the thirteenth day of April, 1864, to which there are various supplements; that, by said acts and supplements, and by virtue of the act entitled "An act for the sale of the main line of the public works," approved May 16th, 1857, under which the purchases from the Commonwealth of the said main line of public works, its railroad, extending from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, was declared to be a public highway. It is also true that between those termini, but not elsewhere, it became, by virtue of those acts, a common carrier for hire for all persons desiring its services in the transportation of freight; but it is not true that, under its charter and existing laws, it is bound to make no discrimination in favor of any individual, firm, or corporation as against any other individual, firm or corporation. The defendant is not informed by the first paragraph of the bill of the nature or character of any such discriminations which, it is alleged, it is not bound to make, and until there is a proper specification of its alleged duty it cannot make fuller answer, but will claim the right to refer to any or to all of the provisions of the said act of incorporation and its supplements, and the said act of May 16th, 1857, to show the powers and discretion vested in and which may be exercised by the said corporation.

Second—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in pursuance of the declared policy of the Commonwealth, as expressed in numerous acts of the Legislature, has acquired by the purchase of stock and bonds and by leases and other contracts, an interest in or connection with various other railroads. Such interest, however (except in the case of leased lines), is simply that of a stock or bondholder, which does not give to said company control of the tracks, rolling stock, motive power, or business of said corporations; nor has the Pennsylvania Railroad Company such control. Each of the other companies maintains a separate organization, is governed by its own officers, ands control its own motive power, tracks, rolling stock, and business, and is subject to its own general regulations. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by its main lines and the connections referred to, reaches many, but not all, of the principal points of trade, manufacture, and mineral development throughout the State, at most of which it encounters active and constant competition for business by other railroad companies (over which it has no control), chartered by this and other States.

Third—Of the railroads mentioned in the third paragraph of the plaintiff's bill, the Pennsylvania Railroad connects with the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and the defendant owns a controlling interest in the stock of the latter company. The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad is operated by the defendant under a lease, and the road of the defendant is connected with the former, indirectly, by means of intervening roads. The other roads in the third paragraph named the defendant's road also connects with by means of intervening roads, but the defendant owns no interest in and has no control over them or any of them.

Fourth—The main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and connecting railroads reach into the counties named in the fourth paragraph of the bill. The Pennsylvania Railroad and its connecting lines reach the seaboard at Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, while there are many markets of the United States that they do not reach. The cars required for the carriage of crude oil are of peculiar construction and very expensive, both to build and to keep in repair. While the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is not bound to furnish cars at any point other than upon the line of its own road, it has sent to other roads in the oil region a number of such cars. These cars would be more than sufficient to carry all the oil which could be secured for transportation over the Pennsylvania Railroad, or its leased or controlled lines; if it was shipped in regular quantities during the year, but the oil business is so fluctuating that while there are at times cars more than sufficient for all such transportation, there are other times when the demand cannot be supplied.

Except the extent that it owns cars fit for the purpose, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has never engaged, nor undertaken to engage, in the transportation of oil from points on the lines of other railroads in the counties mentioned in the fourth paragraph of the bill.

Fifth—Subject to the explanation hereinbefore given as to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's ownership and control of the railroads referred to, the defendant admits that there are pipes of iron laid for the purpose of transporting crude petroleum to the said railroads, as averred in the first part of the fifth paragraph of the plaintiff's bill. As to the truth of the averments contained in the remaining part of the fifth paragraph, except as to the existence of a company known as the United Pipe Lines, this defendant is ignorant, but, if material, it is left to be proved by the complainant.

Sixth—The defendant denies that there is now, or ever has been, any unlawful combination to which it is, or was, a party, directly or indirectly, with the companies named in the sixth paragraph of the bill, or with any of them.

Seventh—Defendant, further answering, repeats its denial of any unlawful combination, and further denies that it is now, or ever has been, a party, directly or indirectly, to any unlawful combination with any party or parties having for its object and purpose the control of the entire business of producing, buying, selling, transporting, and storing of crude petroleum in the counties named in paragraph five of the bill, or elsewhere, or that it has or has had any connection, directly or indirectly, with the manufacture and sale of refined oil; or that it has or has had any connection with said oil business other than in the carriage of oil to the extent hereinbefore stated.

Eighth—Neither, in order to attain the object and purposes in the seventh paragraph of the bill charged, nor for any other purpose connected therewith, has the Pennsylvania Railroad Company been guilty of any unlawful or oppressive act, nor has it disregarded, or abused, or violated its chartered privileges or duties; nor has it inflicted irreparable or other injury upon the Commonwealth or its citizens, or upon any person or persons engaged in lawful commerce. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has no control of motive power except on its own line of railroad or lines leased by it, and it has never refused to furnish either cars or motive power to merchants and manufacturers demanding them, on its own or its leased lines, to the extent of its ability, under such reasonable rules and regulations as it has a right to make and enforce. Whilst it has furnished its cars on other lines of railroad where it was not bound to send them, it has not even there refused to furnish cars to merchants and manufacturers to the extent of its ability as aforesaid, and it has never refused to allow merchants and manufacturers to furnish their own cars. The defendant has never professed and does not now profess to be a common carrier for the public of crude petroleum beyond its own line or its leased lines of railroad, nor a carrier at all of crude petroleum to any other or greater extent than as explained in the fourth paragraph of this answer. It denies that it has made unlawful discrimination between persons equally entitled to its service, in the rate charged for transportation of petroleum for the same distance, or that it has so discriminated between individuals, by refusing to carry for some, while it transported for others; it further denies that it has refused to receive or carry petroleum when tendered to it, accompanied by an offer to pay the usual rate for transportation. It denies that it has ever, by any means, combined with any other party to depress the price of petroleum, so as to enable the managers of the Standard Oil Company to buy the same at less than market value, and enrich themselves at the expense of the prosperity of the community in which it does business. The defendant has never refused to transport petroleum from convenient shipping points upon the lines of railroad over which it has any control, or to carry the same in cars, nor has it ever combined with any railroad company, by unlawful or corrupt practices to induce the managers thereof to refuse to receive or carry petroleum.

It has never threatened any railroad company to withdraw petroleum and other carrying business from its line, and has never refused to load cars, unless such railroad corporation would ship in a certain direction, and to certain persons by said alleged combination designated; nor has it ever ordered any railroad corporation to sever connections and refuse cars to those who were about to ship petroleum over its line. It denies that it has ever combined with the corporations enumerated in the fourth paragraph of the bill, or with any of them, either for the purpose of depressing prices, of, or for the purpose of enabling others to buy at low figures, crude petroleum, of which the Standard Oil Company were manufacturers; or for the purpose of acquiring and keeping control of the business of buying, selling, transporting, manufacturing, or storing the same; or for the purpose of enabling the Standard Oil Company to pay, by means of rebates, drawbacks, commissions, or any other device, a lower rate of freight than that charged to the public.

The defendant has never compelled any party to pay for the transportation of petroleum a sum unreasonably. It claims the right, in common with all other transporters, to make a reasonable difference in the rates of freight upon merchandise tendered for carriage, dependent upon the quantity assured to be carried, having power under its charter, in order to secure traffic upon its lines and properly promote the interest of its stockholders, to charge, where large quantities are assured, a lower rate of freight than where only small quantities are offered; but it denies that in the adjustment of these rates it has ever exceeded the rate fixed by its charter, or has made any undue or unreasonable discrimination in charges for, or in facilities for, the transportation of freight upon its lines, and it affirms that in making such differences in the rates of freight, equal right has been extended to all individuals, associations and corporations offering the same quantities of merchandise for transportation over its road.

Ninth—The defendant denies the truth of the general allegations of the ninth paragraph of the bill, and as to the specific averments thereof says, that it is not true that in answer to the demands of Warren G. Gray, of Parker, Pa., at the dates in said paragraph named, or at any other time, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company having ample facilities, both of cars and motive power, refused to furnish him with cars or transportation for petroleum which he wished to ship from Parker to New York. On the contrary, as defendant avers, Warren G. Gray never made any demand for cars or transportation for petroleum belonging to him. He did, however, make demand at various times as the agent of one Jules Rousseax, of New York, and was always at such times furnished with his full allotment in the just and proper distribution of cars made by defendant among all shippers of petroleum over its lines, although, as before stated, this defendant was not under legal obligation to furnish cars at the point designated. The defendant denies that it had any control over the motive power at the said point of shipment upon the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

The defendant also denies that it ever, at any time, refused cars to Thos. S. McFarland, of Petrolia, Pa., for the purpose of shipping oil from Petrolia to the city of New York, when he had oil ready to load. On one occasion, when his consignee, Henry C. Ohlen, of the city of New York, had already received his allotment of cars, under the company's reasonable regulations made for the benefit of all its shippers of petroleum, cars could not be furnished McFarland until the return of those then in the service of the said Ohlen.

The defendant denies that the Emlenton and Clarion Railroad Company, on or about September 5th, 1878, or at any other time, made any demand upon the defendant for motive power and facilities, or that the defendant refused the same.

The defendant denies that at any time between June 27th and September 13th, 1878, or at any other time when it had cars for the purpose, it refused to William L. Fox, of Foxburg, Clarion county, Pa., cars or transportation for the carriage of oil, but avers that at all times William L. Fox and his consignees have had their full proportionate share of all the cars that the defendant had to furnish, although, as before stated, it was not bound to furnish cars at the points at which they demanded.

And the defendant denies the truth of that averment of the ninth paragraph of the bill, which relates to communications alleged to have been made by its officers to Josiah Lombard, Jr., and Henry C. Ohlen, of the city of New York.

Tenth—That defendant does not deny that the business of producing, manufacturing and shipping petroleum is the chief industry in the counties in the bill mentioned, or that it affords the means of livelihood to many persons engaged therein; but that business constitutes but a part of the total commerce of the State, and is not of sufficient importance to require the intervention of the Commonwealth for its special protection. The defendant is advised and believes that the name of the Commonwealth was procured to be used in this proceeding at the instance of but a few persons of those interested in the said business, not to redress any public wrong, but in the interest and for the advantage of private parties merely, who, as the defendant is informed and believes, have entered into an illegal combination to control the price of crude petroleum and of its transportation to the seaboard.

The defendant expressly denies that any injury has been done either to the Commonwealth or to any person which justifies the Commonwealth in becoming a party to this proceeding. It further not only denies any unlawful combination whereby the oil business is fettered and injured, or driven under the control of foreign corporations but avers that if such business has suffered, it has been from the over-production of crude oil and from a persistent overstocking of the markets of the world by the oil producers, whereby prices have been depressed.

And the defendant is advised and avers, that as matter of law, the Commonwealth is not entitled in this form of proceeding to the relief prayed for in the bill, and furthermore, that if the grievances therein alleged have any existance at all, there is for their redresses an adequate remedy at law; and of all defences in law, based either upon the general legislation of the Commonwealth or upon the specific provisions of its charter, this defendant will ask to avail itself in like manner as if set forth by demurrer or plea.

And this defendant denies all and all manner of unlawful combinations and confederacy wherewith it is by the said bill charged, without this, that there is any other matter, cause, or thing in the said complainant's bill of complaint contained material or necessary for defendant to make answer to, and not herein and hereby well and sufficiently answered, confessed, traversed, and avoided, or denied, is true, to the knowledge or belief of this defendant; all of which matters and things this defendant is ready and willing to aver, maintain, and prove, as this honorable court shall direct, and humbly prays to be hence dismissed, with its reasonable costs and charges in this behalf most wrongfully sustained.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
By A. J. CASSATT,
Third Vice President.
Attest: JOS LESLEY,
Secretary. [Seal.]

MEN OF GENIUS.

"The stolen body" still continues a chief topic of interest to the New York newspapers, and industrious reporters find columns to write about it, although it is a solemn fact that not one item of information has yet been conveyed to the public about "the stolen body" beyond that reported on the morning after the theft. We should think that to the general public of New York these columns of daily words signifying nothing would by this time have become excessively fatiguing and uninteresting; but it seems to be otherwise, else it may be assumed that they would speedily come to an end. We outsiders, to whom Mr. Stewart's body's fate has comparatively a mild interest, and who are yet induced by habit to scan the columns of the New York journals, in view of the fact that we are apparently "in" for an all winter bombardment of Stewart lady literature, are fain to search in it for something of interest to relieve our annoyance at its prominence. And we will not look in vain, for at its threshold we find ourselves invited into an entertaining inquiry into the characteristics of the New York reporter and the New York police officer, to the end that we may determine how thin the reporter can dilute a subject and how seldom the officer can catch a thief. The result of our study of this case will confirm an impression warranted by our previous experience, that there is no creature in the world can beat the New York journalist in making a great ado about nothing, and that no policeman can get ahead of his New York brother in making nothing out of a great ado.

This Stewart case is a beautiful exemplification of this remarkable truth. Nowhere else in all the wide world would so many columns in so many papers on so many days have been written and published about the stealing of a year-old human body, that was not pleasant to hear about or think about, and concerning which the only not result of all these words is the simple fact at first announced that the body was stolen. It is really very interesting to consider whence and how all this chaff was gathered that had but this kernel of wheat in it. It was a work of talent. It has come to us from giants in resources. It is plain as can be that these reporters are wonderful men; for anybody can tell what he knows; anyone can narrate a circumstance that he has seen or heard; but the man who can talk for a week about what he does not know and has not seen or been told, and all the while say nothing—that man is a man of genius. We remember once going to a Mennonite funeral in the country and listening to an oration over the body by the preacher. He went at it early in the morning and suspended early enough in the afternoon to let the guests be served with the funeral meats; but it was a long talk, that never flagged and in which the preacher never hesitated for lack of a word. It came from him as easily as a sausage from the stuffer; it flowed as calmly as the current of the neighboring rivulet. We have a preacher of the like wonderful quality in our town. These men have always seemed to us to be great men. The New York reporter reminds us of them. They ought to be New York reporters. We fear they are unappreciated in their present spheres.

And what an "amozin cuss" is that policeman! His unique performances relieve even the sober solemnity of this Stewart body snatching. It must be very interesting, one would think, to the New York citizen to estimate the value of a police force under whose eyes a corrupting human body could be unearthed in the glare of half-a-dozen gaslights in the heart of the city, and under whose noses it could be borne away. It is no especial concern of ours, but even we can be interested in thinking how little service, in this Democratic country, the people are willing to get from their officers for their money. The police officer of New York is perhaps too awful a creature to criticise. He is entirely above the laws; nominally the law's conservator, it cannot escape those who observe his doings that he is a persistent law breaker. He handles his club as though it was the instrument of his private vengeance, and never seems to think that he need look anywhere, but to his own good will and pleasure, for authority to make an arrest.

This latter peculiarity is one that especially strikes the outside barbarians of the United States, who have been wont to consider that a policeman has no authority but that which a warrant gives him, unless he acts in the immediate presence of the crime. The New York police officer freely arrests whomsoever he wants to arrest, puts him into a cell, and keeps him there over one night at least, and often over several, before he condescends to present his captive to the justice; and then the latter is so accommodating as to remand him to jail at the officer's simple request, however loudly he may proclaim his innocence and demand a trial.

A Captain Byrnes appears in the Stewart case to illustrate this peculiarity of New York justice. Some jail bird meets him on the street and tells him he suspects one Burke of the Stewart body theft. The captain arrests and imprisons Burke, and says that he succeeded in inducing him to confess that he was a partner in the crime. He implicates one Whalen, whom the captain also arrests. And then he admits he calmly offered these men some $30,000 in money and to let them escape if they would return him the body. Judge Hilton, he assures them, only wanted the body and did not care to have anyone punished. It did not apparently occur to this police captain that the State which punished this crime had anything to do with the criminal. It was in his judgment a matter for Judge Hilton, the paymaster, only to say what he should get for his money. This well illustrates the New York policeman's habit of thought, and his way of doing business. It is no part of his function to prevent or to punish crime; his office is to promote it by making the business of the criminal safe and profitable.

And the police captain with these strange ideas of his duty, started out with the prisoners for a midnight search in the woods of New Jersey, and made a water haul. The prisoners, notwithstanding their natural anxiety to accept the captain's kind proposition to pocket $35,000 and get away, could not do it for the very good reason that they did not know where the body was. If they had known no doubt they would have told, and taken the booty. And the captain then got cross and took them before a police justice and had them committed; though he can't show them to be guilty, and in fact has himself very clearly demonstrated their innocence.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

DIPLOMATS IN WAX.—The diplomatists, who undertook to settle the Eastern Question at Berlin, have already been done in wax by Messrs. Tussauds. The counterfeit statesmen are seated round the very table used in the Chancellor's Palace. It had been furnished by an upholsterer, who afterward endeavored to sell it to some historical museum or enterprising antiquarian, and was very glad to dispose of it as a basis for the wax works. The chairs on which the delegates are seated are accurately imitated from the originals in the Radziwill Palace. The papers, charts, inkstands and writing materials are scattered over the table. Prince Bismarck, dressed in the uniform of the cuirassiers, appeared to have just risen from his seat as if to address the meeting. The eyes of the diplomatists, numbering a together twenty one, are directed toward him. Lord Beaconsfield, whose characteristic face is most strikingly rendered, holds in his hands a map, which he has been studying. Anton von Werner the famous painter, who was requested by the municipal authorities of Berlin, in honor of the Congress, to hand down to posterity in a grand picture the eminent personages who took a part in it, has nearly finished the general outlines of his design.

TWO KINDS OF YOUNG LADIES.—One young lady rises early, rolls up her sleeves, goes into the kitchen to get breakfast, or insists upon doing so, and afterwards, with cheerful and sunny smiles, puts the house in order without the assistance of "mother." She will make a good wife, and render home a paradise. Young man, "get her!" Another young lady is a parlor beauty, pallid from company, dissipation and want of exercise, reads novels and almost dies of laziness, while the poor old mother does her washing. She is a useless piece of furniture, an annoyance to the husband she may chance to "rope in," and will go willingly to her grave. Young man, "let her alone!"

"Is that a brewery?" asked a fellow-passenger on one of the up river steamers, as she approached the House of Correction. "No," wittily responded Judge Biddle, who was a by-stander, "it is a rectifying establishment."

Bridget—"Wot's the most genteel thing for a lady as a lady to carry in the street, Nora?" Cook—"Sure, thin, some prefers a three-volume book, but I prefers a roll of music meself—quite careless and easy like."

"CONVERSATION WITH A WHEAT BUYER."

Under the above title "B. T. J.," the Illinois correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, and who, by the way, is one of the most intelligent and observing agricultural correspondents in the country, advances some ideas which will certainly interest, and may be of substantial worth to some of our readers:

The Clawson wheat does not cut much of a figure in Southern Illinois, yet, if one takes the testimony of a wheat buyer who has been more than ten years engaged for Halliday Brothers, the great millers of Cairo, who having from the start done a good business, have lately increased it to the extent of running sixteen pair of stones, night and day, and whose fancy brands of flour, notably the "Sylph," have obtained a high and wide-spread reputation. Meeting Mr. H., the buyer aforesaid, on the train going north from Centralia, one evening, some weeks ago, your correspondent in the course of a half hour's conversation, obtained the following interesting facts in relation to some varieties of wheat, wheat growing neighborhoods, millers, northern grown Indian corn as compared with the product of more southern latitudes, &c. Mr. H. having stated he had never met with the Clawson, and of course could not judge of it, was then asked what variety he considered best—that is, made the best and the strongest flour, and whitest and most of it. He replied unhesitatingly, "the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, or the Sea Chaff," as it is indiscriminately called. "We now make," he continued, "from the middlings or second run of this variety by the patent process, as it is called, one of the best brands of flour in the world, 'the sylph'—that process enabling our millers and others to manufacture the very highest grades of flour out of material once considered refuse and nearly worthless except for feeding purposes."

"Where do you go to get your best wheat—where, indeed, in the country is the best wheat produced?" In reply to this, Mr. H. named Franklin county, in this State, first, and then the country surrounding it, and extending the territory so as to embrace that portion of Missouri lying about Cape Girardeau—say twenty of the most southern counties of Illinois, and a third as many in Missouri, lying on or near the Mississippi river, and between that and the main line of the Iron Mountain railroad.

"Is the wheat, the production of this territory, better and stronger wheat than the best Minnesota hard spring?"

"For some purposes it is, but not for all. Minnesota hard spring is better suited to grinding with softer and starchier wheats, and is so used in England; but for the manufacture of the highest grades of flour, there is nothing I know of superior to the red winter wheats of Southern Illinois and Missouri."

"It is a common belief among those who have had an opportunity to judge of both, that the flour made in the old-fashioned slow-moving water mills of the country hereabouts and south, makes very much better flour, and especially a strikingly superior article of Indian corn meal, then the fast-running steam mills of modern times. Do you recognize the truth of this statement?"

"Certainly, we have latterly. Formerly we ran our burrs 250 revolutions a minute, and in dressing them we left broad, flat spaces, whose office it was to crush and mash rather than cut and fine the grain. But we have learned that that speed and that crushing was killing the life of our products, and we have reformed our processes by reducing the speed to 120 revolutions, and now dress the burrs into sharp ridges, leaving no space for the purpose of crushing, but have that preliminary work done by a cast iron roll, invented and used for that sole purpose."

"You are engaged solely in the business of buying wheat in the region you describe?"

"No. We manufacture great quantities of Indian corn meal for the southern market, and half my time is occupied in buying corn for that purpose."

"Now tell me where the best corn grows. I mean, of course, such corn as makes the best meal for bread and other domestic uses."

"Certainly. In the first place, I buy no corn north of this line," (we were approaching Odin on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, a point about 65 miles due east from St. Louis,) "but up to it, and south in the lower valley of the Wabash river, in the valley of the Cumberland, in Kentucky and Tennessee, in Arkansas in the valley of the river of that name, also in that of the White river of Arkansas, and some on the heavy timbered ridges of Southern Missouri.

"What appears to be wanting in the corn grown north of 38°, that it does not suit your purpose?"

"I conclude the season is not long enough with you to bring the corn crop to maturity. It is rare that you do not have a frost at one end of the summer, or a frost at the other, or both, which reduces the length of your season, so the corn crop has to go through all phases of growth and development between the first of June and the middle of September. In the districts and river bottoms where I operate, when you are planting here and above this point, the corn is fully knee and sometimes breast high; and later in the season, when your crop is in danger of being cut off by frost, there the corn has acquired high and full maturity in a long, warm summer which stretches across the season from April to October. The meal of such corn only will make really good corn bread. It will absorb more water, cook in less time, the form and pressure of the loaf more readily, make more palatable gruel and better pudding, and grind into better hominy. In short, the Indian corn, the product of the district named, is as much superior for domestic uses as the hard, red winter wheats of Southern Illinois are superior to the soft, starchy ones which grow on the impoverished lands of the older Middle States.

Proceeding to question Mr. H. on the probable relative proportion of gluten and other nitrogenous matters and the phosphates, in southern grown corn, as compared with northern, for want of time he desired to be excused on those points, and the whistle for Odin sounding, after proper acknowledgments to him and the thanks of your correspondent, the gentleman left the train.

Vanity is our dearest weakness, in more sense than one; a man will sacrifice everything, and starve out all his other inclinations, to keep alive that one.

"Hug Me to Death, Darling," is the title of a new song. Its author says it is intended for a duet, and no audience.

RELIGIOUS.

No man is so insignificant as to be sure his example can do no hurt.

The artistic element is, after all, the smallest element in the true sermon.

All our evils are to be traced up to two things—high views of ourselves, and low views of Jesus.

An able man shows his spirits by gentle words and resolute actions; he is neither hot nor timid.

We cannot have fertilizing showers on earth without a clouded heaven above. It is thus with our trials.

Sleep is death's younger brother, and, so like him, that I never dare trust him with out my prayers.

We must not speak all that we know, that were folly; but what a man says should be what he thinks, otherwise it is knavery.

If you make up your mind to serve Satan, do not pretend to serve God; and if you serve God, serve him with all your heart.

An abundance of peace shall be multiplied unto him who is in secret heart steadfastly resolved not to suffer from imaginary ills.

There is none made so great, but he may both need the help and service, and stand in fear of the power and unkindness, even of the meanest of mortals.

The best application for the improvement of the countenance is a mixture in equal parts of serenity and cheerfulness. Anoint the face morning, noon and night.

At twenty you know everything; at thirty you have your doubts; at forty there are some things you don't know; at fifty you are sure only of your ignorance.

Build not thy nest on any tree of earth, seeing God hath sold the forest to death; but rather soar upward to the sure and immutable refuge in the clefts of the rock.

A Scotch schoolmaster having repeatedly and at last angrily demanded of the pupils, "Who signed Magna Charta?" A little girl trembingly replied: "Please, sir, it was ma'me."

We must first be peaceful and loving ourselves before we can succeed in persuading other people to be so. A certain minister used to say: "Do as I say, not as I do"—but the people didn't.

Moody has point and pith in his sayings. "I have come a hundred miles," said a minister, "to get some of Mr Moody's spirit." "You don't want my spirit," was the reply. "What you want is the Spirit of God."

When one has been long and far away from an earthly home, what a happy sight to see brothers and sisters all crowding to the door to bring us in. What is that but a dim image of what will be seen at the gates of glory?

Philips Brooks says: "Every sermon must have a solid rest on Scripture, and the pointedness which comes of a clear subject, and the conviction which belongs to well-thought argument, and the warmth that proceeds from earnest appeal."

The most important lesson of life is to know how to be happy within ourselves, when home is our comfort, and all in it, even to the dog and cat, share our affection. Do not refine away happiness by thinking that which is good may be better.

Frugality is good, if liberality be joined with it. The first is leaveing off superfluous expenses; the last is bestowing them to the benefit of others that need. The first without the last begets covetousness; the last without the first begets prodigality.

Good resolutions are often like a loosely tied cord—on the first strain of temptation they slip. They should be tied in a hard knot of prayer. And then they should be kept tight and firm by constant stretching Godward. If they slip or break, tie them again.

A man who has duly considered the condition of his being, will contentedly yield to the course of things; he will not pant for distinction where distinction would imply no merit; but though on great occasions he will be satisfied in common occurrences not to be loss.

Religion is the tie that connects man with his Creator, and holds him to His throne. If that tie is sundered or broken, he floats away a worthless atom in the universe—its proper attractions all gone, his destiny thwarted, and its whole future nothing but darkness, desolation and death.

When you hear men say, "I have watched those who profess so much religion and I don't see that they are any better than those who do not make such a high profession," depend upon it they have got some smoke in their eyes, and those whose eyes are full of smoke cannot see very clearly.

If a man be visited with a providential reverse of circumstances; if he be under oppression; if he be arrested by disease; if the delight of his eyes be taken away; methinks I hear God saying: "Take this medicine; it is exactly suited to your case; weighed out by my own hand; take this medicine from me."

Conversation is no repairing of the old building; but it takes all down and erects a new structure. It is not the putting in a patch, or sewing on a list of holiness, but, with the true convert, holiness is woven into all his powers, principles and practices. The sincere Christian is quite a new fabric, from the foundation to the top-stone all new.

Good men prefer loss to unjust gain. Life is short; make it sweet with honest deeds and words of love. The Rev. W. Romaine, being solicited to play at cards, made no objection, and when produced, said: "Let us ask the blessing of God." "Ask the blessing of God at a game of cards?" exclaimed a lady. "I never heard of such a thing." Mr. Romaine replied: "Ought we to engage in anything on which we cannot ask his blessing?" This ended the game.

The Creator has made the mysterious attachments of friendship and love that bind human beings together so sacred and so strong that time cannot erase their impress from the soul or death destroy their power. They were made to endure, not to decay; to be cultivated for the best purposes in the highest possible life, and when God calls his entire family to their final home—all forgiven, purified, completely saved through Christ—it will be a source of joy to greet long seperated friends and hear of their experiences in earth and heaven. A Christian lady, writing of the departure of a loved one who passed away in triumph, added: "Five years in heaven! what has she seen and heard and learned in those five years!"

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

For the next two weeks the educational column of this paper will be used for the publication of our county institute programme. Only the subject matter under the different sections will be published, and we ask a careful perusal from all who read the county papers.

The State appropriations to the school directors of the county are being paid by the State Department. This will aid greatly our school officials who are pressed to meet their demands.

Our visit to the schools of Karthaus township was exceedingly pleasant. Messrs. Hartline, Rankin and Henderson, live members of the Board, accompanied us. The directors the present year arranged for a six months term.

FIRST DISTRICT.

JANESVILLE, PA., Nov 9th, 1878.

The following officers were elected: President, Mr. Scofield; Vice President, J. B. Nevling; Secretary, Annie V. Whittier; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Postlethwait.

The programme was read, but on account of some teachers having parts assigned them not being present, it was not carried out fully.

First topic. Mental Arithmetic, part first, assigned to Mr. Postlethwait. He gave some valuable methods of teaching, stating particularly the necessity of pupils using grammatical language in giving solutions. All the teachers were of the same opinion as he—the necessity of trying every means to keep the pupils interested.

Second topic. Principles of small letters, by Miss Clara Barrett. It was thought by teachers that a great deal of practice on slates should precede the use of copy-books, and that in primary classes it is very little use to teach the principles except in connection with the letters.

Institute adjourned until 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute opened by singing.

First in order came miscellaneous business.

It was decided to hold the next institute at Glen Hope, November 30, being the time set.

Mr. Postlethwait, Miss Barrett and Miss Falkerson, were appointed as a committee to arrange programme for next meeting.

A committee consisting of the following persons: Mr. Postlethwait, Miss Barrett and Miss Whittier, were appointed to draft Constitution and By-Laws by which the institute should be governed

Several teachers present not teaching in Gulich or Beccaria township, voted as members of the institute.

First topic. General lessons in grammar, by Mr. Scofield. He illustrated his method by a sentence consisting of subject and predicate without modifiers. He th