THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 10

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square.....$8 00 | 1 column.....$50 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 70 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column.....120 00

G. B. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 1st door south of Post Office, Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
9:1:73 Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. yp4

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

OSCAR MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in the Opera House. oct9, '78-tf.

G. R. & W. BARRETT,
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,
(OSTEND 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,
y26 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.

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

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

F. O'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. july24, '78-tf.

Frank Fielding.. W. D. Bigler.... S. V. Wilson.
FIELDING, BIGLER & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.

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

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan:1:78

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. jan1'74.

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.

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. aug10'78

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa.
July31,'78-tf.

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN RESIDENCE, CORNER OF FIRST AND PINE STREETS.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 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. Weeds. [apr4,'68-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 16, '75.

Cards.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty-five cents, mail a copy to any address. my22

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. 24jy'72.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb27'71tf

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:10'73 Clearfield, Pa.

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. mch20, '76.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
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.
8-7'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps set up on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1yp4

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [*jy16'72

Livery Stable.

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

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

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

Great Western Hotel,
Nos. 1311, 1313 and 1315 Market Street,
(Directly opposite Wanamaker's Grand Depot.)
Philadelphia, Penn'a.
Terms, $2.00 per day.
This Hotel is near the new Public Buildings, new Masonic Temple, U. S. Mint, and Academy of Fine Arts. T. W. TRAUCK, Prop'r.
OPEN ALL NIGHT. jy17,'72-1y

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,
sep20-85-y Curwensville, Pa.

English and Classical
SCHOOL.
This school will open in the Leonard Graded School building, Clearfield, Pa., in April, 1878, and continue eleven weeks.
Classes in German, Botany and Book-Keeping, will be formed. Thorough instruction will be given.
TUITION.
Common Branches..... $6 00
Higher English and Classics..... 8 00
B. C. YOUNGMAN,
F. G. HARRIS,
Clearfield, Pa., Jan. 15, 1872-12i.

WEST BRANCH
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..... 4,700,000
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 wishing 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, 1872-1y. Agents.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 53—WHOLE NO. 2,614. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1879. NEW SERIES—VOL. 20, NO. 12.

THE PRINTER-FIEND.

The night was dark—and not a star
Passed through the gathering gloom;
And silence brooded o'er the type
In the composing-room.

The printers had to supper gone,
And vacant were their places,
When through the door a villain crept,
And stole "Stump" Johnson's spaces!

Oh! foulest wrong beneath the sun!
Oh! deepest of disgraces!
The darkest crime that can be done
Is that of stealing spaces.

When the forgiving angel's pen
All other sin erases,
Alone, untouched shall still remain,
The sin of stealing spaces.

"Stump" went to "lunch," and left his case,
Filled—running w'or—with letter,
And thought he would return again
When copy would get better.

When he came back he took his place
Again before his cases—
You should have seen his attitude
When he beheld his spaces!

It was no time for charity,
Or other Christian graces;
He wildly cried—"I'll dot the eyes
Of him who stole my spaces!"

The Fiend still lives and walks the earth,
And so must walk for ever;
He cannot die—a wretch like him—
For rest awaits him never!

And printers, for long years to come,
Will tremble at their cases,
Well knowing that his spirit still
Is fond of stealing spaces!

A CONGRESSMAN'S RACE.

FLYING ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

A DEMOCRATIC MEMBER WHO WAS WANTED AT THE ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS—THE FASTEST RIDE ON RECORD, ETC.

The Pittsburg *Telegraph* of Monday, the 17th, gives the following exciting description of a trip across the Continent:

"Congressman John Whiteaker, of Oregon, in company with Hon. Henry Poehler, of Minnesota, spent yesterday afternoon in the city, and left last evening for Washington. Mr. Whiteaker was the object of considerable interest, from the fact that he had come across the continent in five days, for the purpose of reaching Washington in time for the extra session. Governor Whiteaker was away back in Oregon, nearly 1,000 miles from San Francisco, when the call was issued. He was advised by telegraph that his presence was wanted in Washington on that date, and set out on the journey in good time. But wind and tide delayed his arrival at San Francisco until the train which he expected to take had been gone more than twenty-four hours from that city. The Democratic managers learned of the detention, and telegraphed him to take a special train. He did so, and left San Francisco at 10:20 a. m. on Wednesday last. He will arrive in Washington at 9:02 a. m. to-day. He will have crossed the continent in less than five days, and will have made the fastest time on record from San Francisco to the East. Yesterday afternoon the gentleman was called upon by several gentlemen, and to them he told the interesting story of his trip.

"He started from his home in Main county, Oregon, on Friday, March 7th, in response to a message from the Democratic managers, asking him to come to Washington immediately. He took a special train and reached Portland, distant one hundred and fifty miles from his home, in good time for the steamer. On Saturday, the 8th, the steamer started down the Columbia river to Astoria. The first vexatious delay was had at the bar. After a weary wait, the boat started across at seven o'clock Sunday morning. The weather was ugly, the water was rough and travel tedious. The boat should have reached San Francisco by seven o'clock Tuesday morning last, but being tossed about by the waves she was detained over twenty-four hours. She arrived at San Francisco, distant 657 miles from Portland, at 9:30 Wednesday morning. Governor Whiteaker had expected to take a train at the former point at 8 o'clock Tuesday. This train would have taken him through to Washington by 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, March 18th, early enough to be present at the organization of Congress.

"News of the delay was telegraphed to Washington, and back went the message, "Take special train and come on at all hazards." The instructions to the traveler were followed up with arrangements for his journey. The special train was provided. A man with a light craft was instructed to pull up to the steamer as she approached the San Francisco wharf. He obeyed the instructions, and while other passengers were eagerly awaiting the tedious process of tying up the steamer Congressman Whiteaker was in the little boat, cutting through the water to Oakland. At 10:25, or less than an hour from the time of leaving the steamer, he had reached Oakland, had taken the special train and was soon afterwards whooping across the country over the Central Pacific at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. The intention was to overtake the train which he had missed. The special consisted of a locomotive and sleeper.

"A clear track was given the special, and she sped at a terrific rate of speed until Ogden was reached. Twenty-one hours had now been gained, but the regular train was still far ahead. There was no delay at Ogden, but the special continued her way, now on the Union Pacific, flying at an enormous speed across the plains. The traveler was determined to reach Washington in time for organization in spite of wind and tide and railroad schedules, and to be sure of doing it had given up the idea of taking the train which he had missed at San Francisco. He determined to stick to the special, and allowed no diminution in the speed of his own train. He swept on through Wyoming and then Nebraska, sometimes traveling at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, sometimes less than twenty-five miles, but always maintaining the average of over thirty miles an hour.

At half-past two on last Saturday morning his special pulled into the depot at Omaha, having made the run from San Francisco, a distance of 1,928 miles in sixty-four hours. The usual time for the fastest train is one hundred and one hours. The usual rate of speed is an average of not quite nineteen miles an hour. The average rate of Congressman Whiteaker's special was something over thirty miles an hour. There was no detention at Omaha. The special continued her way now over still another road. She left Omaha on Saturday last at 3:05 a. m. She pulled up in Chicago at 5:15 p. m. She delivered her distinguished passenger at Chicago just in time to take the Atlantic express over the Ft. Wayne road. The Congressman hustled himself into the Atlantic and at half past five o'clock was still shooting over *terra firma* and was now on the first regular schedule train since he had left his home, three thousand miles away. He arrived in Pittsburg at 12:27 yesterday afternoon.

"On the Fort Wayne road he met Hon. Henry Poehler and Mr. Smith. The party left here last night at 8:06 on the Fast Line over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arrived in Washington, D. C., at 9:02 o'clock this morning. With wind, tide and railroad schedules all against him, Governor Whiteaker will still reach his destination twenty-four hours ahead of the time expected when he left home. His trip from San Francisco to Washington will have been made in one hour and twenty-three minutes less than five days, the fastest time on record from West to East. The trip of Lawrence Barrett and other theatrical people from New York to San Francisco some time ago was made in something less than six days. These gentlemen traveled from East to West with the sun; but Gov. Whiteaker traveled in a contrary direction. They gained three hours, because San Francisco time is three hours slower than Washington time. Congressman Whiteaker lost about three for the same reason. He also lost nearly eight hours in this city, because there was no through train to Washington before 8:06 P. M. The theatrical people had the advantage also of previous arrangements on all the railroads, Governor Whiteaker's special train was put on the road at the shortest notice.

"Gov. John Whiteaker, the man who made this break-neck trip, is 59 years of age. He is about five feet nine or ten inches in height, with massive square shoulders, a deep chest, and would weigh probably 180 pounds. He wears an iron-gray beard and moustache which, while covering nearly the whole face, leaves exposed a pair of ruddy cheeks which are the very picture of health. His hair is of a light brown, and his eyes are a sharp blue. He was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, on May 4th, 1820. He first went to the Pacific Coast in 1849. In 1851 he came back as far as Missouri, and in 1852 again went to the Far West, this time to settle in Main county, Oregon. He at once engaged in the avocation of a farmer and stock-raiser, which business he still prosecutes successfully.

"Four years after his settlement in Oregon he was elected Probate Judge of Main county, for a term of three years, but resigned this office in 1857 to take a seat in the Territorial Legislature of Oregon. In 1858, when the Territory had been created a State, he was elected Governor of Oregon for a term of four years. He was the first Governor who ruled Oregon as a State, the first ever elected by the people. In 1866 he was re-elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1868 he was again re-elected, and this time served as Speaker. He was re-elected again in 1870. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the Oregon State Board of Equalization, and was honored with the Chairmanship of that body. In the same year he was also appointed a member of the Board of Commissioners to examine and report on State improvements. In 1876 ex-Governor Whiteaker was elected to the State Senate for a term of two sessions, and was honored with the Presidency of that body. His term expired last October. At the recent Fall election Governor Whiteaker was elected a member to Congress after a hot contest. His competitors were H. K. Hines, Republican, who received 15,593 votes; and T. F. Campbell, Greenbacker, who received 1,184. Governor Whiteaker's vote was 16,744."

PARENTAL AUTHORITY.

Close observers say that parental authority grows weaker every year in this country, that children are more restless under home rule and more dogedly determined to have their own way.

Whose fault is it that this spirit has taken possession of the children of the land, and runs riot to the discomfiture of the parents, teachers, and even magistrates themselves? The insubordinate of home is likely to be insubordinate abroad, and the youth who refuses to yield to parental authority makes no scruples at breaking the laws of the land. In colleges and schools we have examples of insubordination which are disgraceful to any country, and scenes are enacted in which "young America" hurls defiance, and sometimes something harder, at the head of his teacher. All who hold the reins of authority over children feel that those reins are being gradually snatched from their hands.

Are the children to blame in this matter, or does the fault lie with the parents, who are either indifferent to their rights or too inert to assert them? The children of to-day are certainly no wiser than the children of the past, and the parents we fear are infinitely less wise than the old-fashioned parent.

Mothers and fathers tell us they see the evil and deplore it, but what can they do? There is, of course, but one thing to do, and that is, to assert and maintain their authority. No ruler lays down his rod of office because his subjects object to being governed. He insists upon obedience to his laws, and to their violation he affixes a penalty. He listens to no cavils, he accepts no evasions; he is authority and the fact must be recognized. With us, where children are concerned, the voice of authority has almost died out of the land. Parents and teachers coax and cajole; we have inaugurated a vast premium system, so to speak. We pay a dollar to a child to have his tooth extracted, and another dollar to the dentist to extract it, making it rather an expensive molar to us. Once—that was long ago, however—the switch was generally brought to the bedside with the physic, which stifled at once any rebellious "no." Now, we give "one of our most choice chromos" by way of luring the young invalid into swallowing the unpalatable potion. We have gone on the plan of offering rewards for obedience instead of teaching a child that he must be obedient as a duty, whether he is rewarded for it or not.

This certainly shows a most craven spirit on the part of the parents, a very culpable weakness. As we said, the children of to-day are no wiser and certainly no better than the children of old, and why they should be allowed to govern themselves and throw off all parental restraint is not easy to see. The exercise of authority is quite consistent with kindness; the hand that governs can be gentle even while it is firm. While the home rule need never be iron, it should be sufficiently firm to make itself felt and recognized. It would be as well for parents to bear in mind that these children are to be the future men and women who will give tone to American politics and American society; and that they are now planting the seeds which may spring up for the good or for the ruin of this great Republic.

MAN AS A MAID-SERVANT.

Inquiry at several employment offices discloses that frequent applications are received from men for places where they can earn a living by doing such work as is usually done by female domestics; that have gone out to such service, and that they are, as a rule, giving very good satisfaction. On this side of the continent the line between work done by males and females is not very closely drawn in the subterranean regions of hotels, restaurants, and even of boarding-houses; but the employment of men to a considerable extent in private houses to do the work that has hitherto been done almost entirely by "female help," amounts to a sort of new departure. It is not probable that many of the males who are doing the work of kitchen-girls on this side would acknowledge that they are indebted to the Chinese for the idea; they would rather allow that they were driven to seek service by the prospect of starvation, consequent upon the extremely hard times. In most cases where they apply for an opportunity to do such work they are reduced beyond an inclination to bargain as to the nature of the duties that will fall to them, and are willing to accept anything that will afford them a living. Going into the kitchen in such a frame of mind, the man value their opportunity to earn a living; they are much less independent than the usual run of "female help," and are less audacious in demanding what were once regarded as privileges, but which that class of help has come to regard as their rights. There is a substratum of fact for the ludicrous exaggeration of satirical weeklies upon the tyranny of the basement and kitchen. The growing scarcity in the number of women who are willing to accept service in a household where they will not be treated as "one of the family," but as hired help, has made it extremely difficult, even for those who are abundantly able to pay, to secure and retain satisfactory domestics in their service; and if the disposition of men to come into the work shall have the effect of weakening the tyranny of the kitchen a good work will have been done.

There is scarcely any work falling to the domestics of the household which men are not doing. Able-bodied men are to be found in many kitchens washing dishes, scouring silver, lifting pots and kettles, and doing what has hitherto been done in this country almost exclusively by female domestics. Down in the wash-room men are bending over the wash-board, wielding the clothes pounder and laboring at the crank of the wringer. They are even learning the difficult art of putting a gloss on a shirt-front or imparting the requisite rigidity to a shirt collar; but instances of ambition are not frequent. Men are shy about professing a knowledge of cookery. The most ignorant Bridget in the land does not hesitate to solemnly affirm that she can preside at the range with all the ability of a French master, of *cuisine*, though she be unable to distinguish a grid iron from a side-saddle; but it is seldom that a male applicant, even in the most reduced circumstances, has the audacity to set up such a claim in the face of inevitable failure at the first trial. In the matter of demanding privileges, it will take some time for the male recruits to catch up with the female regulars; no one of the former has yet been known to stipulate for six nights "off" in the week and the privilege of entertaining a "young man" in the kitchen on the seventh.

The chief object to the realizing of the good results that might be reached through this new departure is the fact that men generally regard such service as unmanly. The criterion by which manly things is easily found out, but not easily comprehended. Thus it is manly for a man to live on the proceeds of his wife's labor as a washwoman, but it is unmanly for him to make his own living by bending over the washtub. The why of this defies explanation.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

An Essay Read before Lawrence Grange, No. 533, at the Meeting held March 15th, 1879—What Constitutes A Good Patron.

BY A SISTER.

Brothers and Sisters:—A good Patron, as I understand the question, is one that takes an interest in all the workings of the Grange; one who studies the best interest of our noble order; who takes the deepest interest in the promotion of agriculture; a man or woman of liberal views, who can see his or her own faults as well as the faults of others; one who joins the Grange for the social and educational benefits arising therefrom.

One who is a Patron from selfish motives, who never sees any good in his fellow-beings, can never make a good Patron. Whenever you see any one join the Grange purely as a financial move, you may never look for any particular good in such a Patron; or I might say in stronger terms, no good can come from a man or a woman who cannot see anything outside the mighty dollar. Such a Patron cannot help to keep the Grange movement at the top of the ladder where it belongs.

A good Patron is one who takes a liberal view of things; is prompt at Grange meetings; one who takes a delight in helping his fellow-being along, always ready to give a word of cheer and comfort in times of trouble. We may differ in our opinions; this is all right, as long as we are honest in our opinions. To differ in our belief is no sin; but to be so close and narrow-contracted that we cannot see any good in anyone who differs with us in our views, is not the kind of spirit to elevate a person to fill the position of a good Patron.

It takes people of generous hearts and kind dispositions to make good Patrons. A person possessed with the spirit of fault-finding; always picking flaws in the actions of others; always ready to give a reproof or criticise another; ever ready to say, Why did you do this, that, or the other; such people cannot become good Patrons, unless they turn over a new leaf; and this will not bring about the desired result, unless they practice some of their good resolutions.

An Essay Read in Lawrence Grange, No. 533, March 15th, 1879, on the Cultivation of Wheat by a Youth.

We, as Grangers and farmers, having faith and trusting in an All-wise Providence, believe that we shall be rewarded for our labor, if the ground for the raising of a crop of wheat should be of the best kind, and worked in the best form—no half-way cultivation of it if you expect to realise anything from it. It is better to farm one acre well than two only half done. So you save one-half your land and half your seed in doing it. Seed no more than what you can do well. Always plow well, pulverize well, and manure well, always trying to save all the available manure that you can. One load of barnyard manure that is made under roof is worth three that is made out in the wet and open field. There is different ways of applying manure to the ground. Some think one way and some another; some spreading it on and plowing down, and some putting it on as a top dressing. For my part, I am in favor of top dressing; for that is placing it just where it will do the most good, and then it is just where the young shoot gets the benefit at the time it is the most needed. The ground for wheat is of different kinds. Some sow on oats-stubble, some on corn stubble, and some on sod. It has been the opinion of noted agriculturists that the oats crop was the hardest crop on the ground of all the crops that they raise. The amount of manure applied for the corn crop immediately preceding the oats, the effects of which cannot all be removed by the corn, and the amount of manure required to produce a good crop of wheat from the oats ground, or the almost total failure of the wheat without the application of manure or some other fertilizer. In sowing wheat after corn, the ground is to be naked to the rays of the sun all the next Summer, which some think is harder on the ground than raising a crop of oats; but when you sow on clover sod, then it is claimed that one ton of grass furnishes more to the soil than one ton of wheat would take from it. If we take Prof. Heige's (of York, Pa.,) analysis of the different crops, so as to produce a crop worth twenty-five dollars per acre of each of these crops, corn and oats, each to be of equal value, the different substances I shall not enumerate, but allowing the crops to be of equal value, the ingredients taken from the soil should be about equal. But there is a vast difference in them according to the analysis of the different grains. First comes wheat, twenty-five bushels to the acre, at one dollar per bushel; corn, fifty bushels to the acre, at fifty cents per bushel; and oats, seventy-five bushels to the acre, at thirty-three cents per bushel, making the crops equal at twenty-five dollars per acre. The twenty five bushels of wheat he sets down as taking of the different ingredients from the soil 53 9-10 pounds to the acre; the fifty bushels of corn 81 1-10 pounds to the acre; and the seventy-five bushels of oats, 217 pounds to the acre, the corn taking one and one-half as much as the wheat, and the oats four times as much as the wheat from the soil; so as to show that you must make up the balance with manure, or some other fertilizer, to keep up your ground to its productive capacity. It remains for us to show by what means vegetation can be most economically employed to keep up and increase the fertility of the soil. For such means, we have placed at our disposal the conversion of clover and the various grasses into plant food, which is the simplest and undoubtedly the cheapest form of applying vegetable matter to the soil. A ton of grass plowed down and thoroughly decomposed will furnish four times the amount of potash, one-half the amount of phosphoric acid, and more than a sufficient amount of all the other minerals needed for a ton of wheat or corn. We wish manymore could see the profit of ample fertilization. If but one-half the number of acres should receive the entire amount of manure, how great a saving of labor to man and beast in the hauling, plowing, harrowing, planting, cutting, harvesting and gathering, would result therefrom. Thorough improvement of the entire farm would be reached in a short time, even if a greater portion had to lie in grass each year, whilst improving the part under cultivation. Also, there remains the various forms of vegetable matter as grass, straw, clover, and the products of the barnyard. It is evident that the greater the supply of vegetable matter added to the soil, the greater becomes its power to return to the farmer remuneration in the formation of his crops. We are of the opinion from the following, that the best ground for a crop of wheat is the clover sod, well plowed—not cut and covered, as is often done to try to see how much they can plow in a day—and then don't keep out of clover any longer than you can help. All the better if you put in clover the next Spring.

A GRANGER.

A LOAN ART CATALOGUE.

Most of our readers are aware that some of the denizens of Williamsport have always been great on *loans*. Recently they held a "Loan Art Exhibition" in that city, which would have been a credit to any city of three times the population, and proved a decidedly successful affair. The exhibition proper numbered over six hundred articles, arranged in the most attractive manner possible. The amusing features were contained in an "Annex," which was under the charge of D. P. Hobart, Esq., and was the source of a great deal of merriment. We append the catalogue of the "Annex" and the key thereto, for which we are indebted to a friend, who insists that this part of the "loan art" must be seen to be enjoyed. Imagine the following different articles entely arranged for the benefit of spectators:

Mementoes of the Great—Coal.
Interesting Letters—I. O. U.
Things that end in Smoke—Segars.
Flower of the Family—Flour.
Seaside Reminiscences—Oyster Shells.
Wayworn Travelers—Old Shoes.
A Modern Belle—Call Bell.
Family Jars—Fruit Jars.
The last Hop of the Season—Green Hop.
The Sower of Tares—Needle and Thread.
Fireside Scenes—Poker, Tongs and Shovel.
The Rose of Castile—Castile Soap.
But of a well-known Commentator—Potato broken.
Pacific Rocks—Baby and Cradle.
Shades of Evening—Lamp shades.
The Dutch Roll—Rye bread.
One of the Bourbons—Whisky bottle.
Youthful Impressions—Whips.
The Lay of the Last Minstrel—Egg.
A Brace of Woodcocks—Two Wood Spiggots.
A Complete Bore—Auger.
Study of Fish in Oil—Sardine.
Red Sea and Plain Beyond—Red C and plane.
The Greatest Bet ever Made—Alphabet.
Drive through the Wood—Nail through block.
Tales of the Sea—Codfish tails.
Three Fellows that ought to be Licked—Three P. O. Stamps.
View of Havana—Segars.
We Part to Meet Again—Scissors.
Sweet Sixteen—Sixteen Lumps of Sugar.
A Great Drawback—Porous Plaster.
My Native Land—Earth.
Common Sense—Copper cents.
The Young Ladies' Delight—Hand glass.
Winter View of Long Branch—Long leafless branch.
Good Quarters—Twenty-five cent pieces.
Fork over the Cash—Fork over money.
Ruins in Turkey—Turkey bones.
Fancy Ball—Ball of different colors.
Abomination of Modern Society—Fine cut.
Eve's Temptation—Apple.
The Crisis—Baby girl.
The Modern Trapper—Fine comb.
Just out of Cork—Cork screw.
Scene near Brussels—Picture and piece Brussels carpet.
Monuments of Greece—Tallow candles.
Distant View of Cologne—Empty Cologne bottle.
The Red Sea Divided—Red C cut in two.
View of the Flats—Flat Irons.
Our Country's Flag—Piece of flag stone.
Mustered In. } Companion pieces.
Mustered Out. }
—Mustard in a dish and some outside.
Attack on the Picket—A tack on a picket.
A Broken Heart (affecting)—Sugar heart broken.
A Good Match—One Match.
Coming Through the Rye—Toy mouse wading through a plate of rye.
The Unopened Letter—O.
One of the great Composers—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
My Bark is on the Sea—Piece of bark on a C.
The Candidates—Dates.
A Loafer Bred—A loaf of bread.
A badspell of Weather—Wheather.
The Grub that makes the Butterfly—Pancakes.
Old Times—Newspaper.
Indian on the Scent—Cent—Indian head on it.
Colors Warranted not to Run—American Flag.
Horse Fair—Corn and oats.
Ruins of a Great Fire—Ashes.
Things to Adore—Hinges.
The Old Snuff-takers—Snuffers.
Young Man's Horror—Mitten.
A Knotty Subject—Knotty piece of wood.
In the Centre of Light—G.
The Champion Jumper—Ball-frog.
Cain and Able—Cane and a bell.
Marble Group—Marbles.
Tax on Tea—Carpet tacks on tea.
Bridal Scene—Horse bridle.
Woman's Rights—Right hand gloves.
The lasses of the South—Molasses.
Military Ball—Bullet.
Afloat—Cork on water.
One of Noah's Sons—Piece of Ham.
Little Wood-chopper—Hatchet.
Statue of Penn—Pen and holder.
Old Smokers—Pipes.
View of the Sun—Newspaper.
One of the Constellations—Big Tin Dipper.
View of the Little Rock—Stone.
Chest Protector—Lock.
Switch Tenders—Hair Pins.
The Gaiters Motto—Gamit.
Charge of the Light Brigade—Gas Bill.
The Absorbing Subject—Sponge.
The Seasons—Salt, &c.
German Diet—Pretzel.
The Milk Maid—Chalk and Water.
Beaux and Belles of Williamsport—Bells and Bows.
The Lamp-lighter—a wood cut—Splint of Wood.
Evangeline—in oil—Photo. of Evangeline in Saucer of Oil.

THE STATE COLLEGE.

As this Literary Institution is being debated before the Legislature, and is likely to be interviewed by a Committee of that body, it is well enough to post our readers as far as possible on the matter. The last official report relating to the Institution that has been brought to our notice, is that of the Patrons of Husbandry, at their meeting last Fall. J. U. Gillespie, Chairman of the Committee that visited the State College in September last, made the following report, which was adopted and ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

To the Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry:

BROTHERS AND SISTERS:—The Committee, appointed at your last annual session, to visit the Pennsylvania State College, met on the 19th of September, A. D. 1878, and after completing our labors as far as possible, in the short time spent on the College grounds, most respectfully submit the following report as the result of our observations:

The College is situated in Centre county, twelve miles southwest of Bellefonte, in one of the richest agricultural valleys in the State. It is a large and commodious five-story building, constructed of limestone, and beautifully located and surrounded by extensive grounds, fine outbuildings, and grand, picturesque valley and mountain scenery.

The College has been in successful operation for a number of years, having been organized under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, and incorporated by act of the Legislature in 1854. It was then styled "The Farmer's High School." In 1862, its name was changed to the "Agricultural College of Pennsylvania." Subsequently, in 1874, its name was again changed to the Pennsylvania State College, having to a great extent passed under National control by an act of Congress enlarging and extending its educational scope, and granting it an amount of land-scrip, from the investment of which the institution realizes thirty thousand dollars annually; a sum sufficient to pay Professors' salaries, and contingent expenses; consequently, there are no charges made for instructions.

The farm consists of four hundred acres of land, one hundred of which is devoted to experimental farming, and the remaining to ordinary agricultural purposes; all of which is in a high state of cultivation; evidencing the superior ability of the distinguished Professor under whose supervision it has been placed.

The College proper is prepared, and has all the facilities for imparting instruction in all the higher branches of learning; but is more especially adapted for teaching agriculture both as an art and science. The institution is under the charge of twelve Professors, with the Rev. James Calder, D. D., as Principal. Though our stay at the school was short, yet we were satisfied that the Professors were all men of high literary and scientific acquirements, of pure and unblemished moral character, gentlemanly in their deportment, courteous and obliging to strangers, and in every way eminently qualified to fill the respective positions assigned them, and efficiently to discharge the onerous duties incumbent upon them.

This, though excelled by no institution of learning, in its method of imparting instructions in the classical and scientific branches of education, is yet more especially the Farmer's school. His hard earned substance has contributed largely to make it what it is, and it is now his privilege to enjoy its inestimable benefits. Here the sons and daughters of the tillers of the soil can be educated at a cost little above home expenses; and when they have passed successfully the several degrees, and graduated, they have then not only acquired a thorough and complete knowledge of practical and scientific agriculture, but are eminently fitted by their superior education to fill any of the various stations of life.

This institution being located in a rural district, its students are comparatively free from the contaminating influences