THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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Local notices, per line..... 20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square.....$5 00 | 1 column.....$50 00
2 squares.....8 00 | 2 column..... 70 00
3 squares.....10 00 | 1 column.....120 00

G. R. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 53--WHOLE NO. 2,622. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1879. NEW SERIES--VOL. 20, NO. 20.

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. my28

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'72

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,
9:10'72 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. apr1,67

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, '75-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. mch19, '76.

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

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, and Horse-Furnishing Goods.
All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. Saddlers' Hardware, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, &c., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash price. [March 19, 1879.

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-772 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. my28:1ypd

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. [My16'72

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing them with 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.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.
THE undersigned, having leased this commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.
GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.
Glen Hope, Pa., March 26, 1879-tf.

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. 28:83: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. 1211, 1213 and 1215 Market Street,
(*Directly opposite Wanamaker's Grand Depot.*)
Philadelphia, Penn's.
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! jy11,'78-1y

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,
Curwensville, Pa.
sep10-'65-y

MEAT MARKET.
F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

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G. R. GOODLANDER, Publisher.

Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office

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

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. y:pd

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. oct3, '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,
(LATE H. G.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y*

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office is 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 29,'77-1y

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

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

WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

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.

FIELDING, BIGLER & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.

MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9.30'74

McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:'74

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.

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. aug10'76

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. July11,'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,'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, '75.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

WHAT AND WHERE IT IS—ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

Although Mason and Dixon's line has been for years past a part of our history, as one may say, there are many persons who have but an indistinct idea of what and where it is. Discussions as to whether our own State lies north or south of this famous line are not uncommon among Delewareans, and though the line itself has lost half its significance because it is no longer a political shibboleth, a history of its origin can scarcely fail to interest the people of this peninsula. Such a history is given in a lecture by John H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, delivered nearly 25 years ago before the Pennsylvania historical society. The lecture was published in pamphlet form, and Mr. Joseph A. Maybin, has a copy in his possession, borrowed with many promises of careful handling from a gentleman in Philadelphia, who greatly prizes it, copies being somewhat rare.

In the early pages of his lecture, Mr. Latrobe says: "There is perhaps no line, real, or imaginary, on the surface of the earth—not even excepting the equator and the equinoctial—the name of which has been oftener in mens' mouths during the last fifty years. In the halls of legislation, in the courts of justice, in the assemblies of the people, it has been as familiar as a household word."

The lecturer then gives a most interesting account of the peninsula's early history and of the quarrels which led to Mason and Dixon's line being laid down as a compromise between conflicting territorial claims. There were many difficulties in settling the boundary between Penn's possessions and those of Lord Baltimore, the proprietary of Maryland; but finally a treaty was arranged on the basis of an agreement made before Penn became a proprietor of lands on this peninsula. By this compromise it was ordered that a line should be drawn across the peninsula due west from Cape Henlopen (not the present cape of that name but a point corresponding with the extreme southeastern corner of Delaware) and that from the middle point of this line another line should be drawn tangent to a circle twelve miles from New Castle. All west of this tangent was to be included in Lord Baltimore's possessions, and that land (as all know) now forms part of the eastern shore of Maryland. The country west of the tangent went to Penn, and, of course, our own State of Delaware.

It was not until 1761, however, that the proprietors set about having their boundaries actually surveyed. In addition to the circle, the east and west line, and the tangent drawn from its centre, it was determined at this time that a meridian should be run from the tangent point north to within 15 miles of the most southern part of Philadelphia, and thence a line should run due west separating Pennsylvania from the lower counties. The work was at first done by surveyors, probably natives of this country, and with instruments which would now be regarded as very inadequate; for they sighted along poles "set up in what they called *vistos* cut by them through the forest." They got on very slowly, however, and in 1763 the Penns and Lord Baltimore, then in London, engaged Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon "two mathematicians or surveyors," to mark, run out, settle, fix, and determine all such parts of the circle, marks, lines and boundaries," as had been agreed upon.

Mason and Dixon reached this country in November, 1763, and soon after engaged upon their work. They adopted the peninsula east and west line, the radius, and the tangent point already determined by the American surveyors, it thus falling upon them to run the tangent from the middle point of the east and west line to the tangent point; to run the meridian thence to a point 15 miles south of Philadelphia, and lastly to run a line due west, forming the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. When they came to run their tangent they found that their line did not strike an inch off the post set up by the American surveyors to mark the tangent point, a decided vindicator of Buckskin engineering.

Having determined the point 15 miles from Philadelphia, they turned and started upon their long western journey. The middle of June 1865 found them at the Susquehanna, and then they received orders to extend the line "as far as the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania are settled and inhabited." In continuing the work they found it necessary to make a treaty with the Six Nations, a delicate task, which was finally accomplished. They then received an escort of 14 Indian guides and an interpreter. The savages, it is said, seemed to suspect something uncanny in the many observations of the heavens and the innumerable measurements on the earth taken by their white companions; but continued faithful for a time. Finally, however, at a point 244 miles west of the Deleware river, the surveyors struck an Indian war path, and then their guides coolly told them that it was the will of the Six Nations that the survey should at that point cease. There was no disputing this veto, and though only 36 miles from their journey's end, Mason and Dixon had literally to pull up the stakes and go home.

Later the line was finished by other engineers and to use Mr. Latrobe's words "a cairn of stones some five feet high in the dense forest, now marks the termination of Mason and Dixon's line, calling by that name the southern boundary of Pennsylvania." The line for much of its course has a large stone at every fifth mile bearing the arms of the Penns on one side and of Lord Baltimore on the other, while each mile between is marked by a stone bearing the letters P and M on opposite sides.

An interesting chapter in the history of this line grew out of the fact that the stone marking the northeastern boundary of Maryland was undermined by a brook and falling out of its place was actually built into the chimney of a neighboring farm house. By co-operation of the three States interested, a new survey of part of the line was made and the stone re-set. It was at this survey that an error in the original work was discovered, by the correction of which, the area of Maryland was reduced by about two acres.

Toward the close of his lecture Mr. Latrobe says: "And now Mason and Dixon's line, of common parlance, begins at a triangular prismatic post of granite," with the letters M. D., and P. on the sides, respectively facing the States to which these letters refer, with the names of the late commissioners, Key, Eyre and Riddle, and the date, 1847, cut deep on the north side under the letter P." This stone is situated on the Morrison property about two miles southwest of Newark. Those who are in doubt as to Dealwares relation to Mason and Dixons line will see from this that while Mr. Latrobe refers to the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania as constituting the line in question, these two surveyors also ran the tangent which forms our western boundary. Anyone who will take the trouble to examine a map of the peninsula can have all the lines without the least difficulty. He will find the east and west line extending from the Atlantic ocean just half the distance across to the Chesapeake bay, and forming the southern boundary of Delaware. This line Mason and Dixon did not run, but accepted the old survey as true. They did, however, run the line forming Delaware's western boundary, but Mr. Latrobe evidently does not regard it as strictly a part of Mason and Dixon's line, and Chambers' encyclopedia speaks of Mason and Dixon's line as the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. From this it is plain that Delaware can not be said to lie either north or south of this line unless we suppose it produced little Delaware river.—*Willmington, (Del.) Every evening.*

THE ABUSE OF OPIUM.

The use of opium in the United States has become much more prevalent than ever before. The sales of the drug in its various forms have increased enormously, and unless something is done to check the disgusting and debasing practice, fears are entertained that it will become much more general. Close inquiry into the subject has revealed the fact that women are more addicted to the use of opium than men, and that in consequence of the cost, its votaries are mainly among what are known as the better classes of society.

Various speculations are indulged in regard to the causes which have led to the alarming growth of this dangerous habit. By some it is attributed to the great influx of Chinese. By others it is laid at the door of physicians, who lay the foundation for it when they administer opiates for the purpose of soothing pain. It is said that cases in which opium-eating has become a fixed habit can be almost infallibly traced to the door of the doctor, who prescribes it in cases of nervousness, and in such attractive forms with such soothing effects and so perseveringly that before the patient is aware of the danger the desire grows into a longing which becomes next to insatiable.

In view of the fact that the use of this useful as will as pernicious drug for the gratification of a morbid appetite for stimulants is a costly luxury, and that, consequently, the habit of opium-eating is almost necessarily confined to the intelligent and the refined, the question of enacting such laws as will prevent its abuse is being seriously agitated, but up to this time nothing has been done in the subject. Once acquired, the habit is incurable. For the drunkard there is hope, but for the confirmed opium eater none. Having acquired a fondness for the besotting drug, the victim must eat or die, and hence the necessity for such restrictions in its sale as will prevent persons from procuring a sufficient quantity to create that appetite. But just where to begin is the question, for the opium eater soon learns to know that there are a variety of forms in which it can be used to produce the same result. It may be taken in its pure state, or in the form of Munn's elixir, or as laudanum or morphine, and the hyperdermic injection is also used. Under these circumstances all attempts to control it by law must prove as abortive as those made to reform men by legislation. An able writer on the subject says:

"If philanthropy and law have failed to abolish alcoholic drunkedness, law will assuredly fail to abolish opium-eating, for law is a gauze barrier against the attack of money, and the druggist who will not sell the most profitable article in his stock because a legislature forbids, is a man above the average of tradespeople. If such a law were passed, a special policeman would have to be placed in every drug store to watch the druggists, and a detective to watch the policeman—but who should watch the detective? Even detectives will take money, drink whisky and eat opium.

"The spread of the habit is especially to be deplored because its victims are, as a rule, persons whose intellect, means and position, if controlled by principles of reason and usages of sound morals, would be of benefit to society. Only the medical profession can check the evil by compelling druggists, under pain of exposure and the withdrawal of patronage, to cease selling it; and by exercising in their practice a caution which is alarmingly absent now—which, while employing opium when absolutely necessary and omitting it whenever possible, will gradually curtail the vice."

PETTED AND THEN ENSLAVED.—"Handsome as a Caucasian girl" is the highest tribute which a Turk can pay to female loveliness. Beautiful features, lovely eyes, and a matchless complexion are the inheritance of a race with which the principal nations now inhabiting Europe are supposed to have a common origin. In every Caucasian home, whether rich or poor, the daughters are the real mistresses of the house, idolized by their parents, and kept from every toil which might impair their personal charms. They live a happy life under the maternal roof; but all this indulgence ceases as soon as they marry. Hard work in the field and household drudgery is the lot of the Caucasian matron, and soon takes away the bloom of her youth; so much that generally after one year of married life she appears the mere wreck of her former self. The wife of the Caucasian mountaineer has everything to do—till the soil, carry water and fuel, tend the horses and cattle, grind the corn and prepare the food, besides having to weave cloth and the linen necessary for the members of her family, and make their garments and shoes.

It is better not to ask too many questions about the future. A curious husband who too curious—asked his wife, "My dear, what kind of stone do you think taey will give me when I am gone?" She answered coolly, "Brimstone, John."

True friendship is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand many shocks of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation.

Whoso will feel the tenderest participation in joy, let him not look at happy children, but at the parents who rejoice to see them happy.

A FIENDISH FANATIC.

HE OFFERS UP HIS LITTLE DAUGHTER AS A SACRIFICE TO THE LORD.

BOSTON, May 2, 1879.—Charles F. Freeman, of Pocasset, Mass., yesterday killed his five-year-old daughter. The man is a Second Adventist, and has been attending revival meetings. About a week ago he claimed to have received a wonderful revelation, and has not eaten or slept since. He says the Lord directed him to sacrifice his little daughter, and declares she will rise again in three days. Yesterday morning he sent word to the neighbors he would make the revelations after an orthodox sacrifice.

In the afternoon a number of Second Adventists assembled at his house, but the child had then been killed. The little one was transfixed with a knife, and her blood poured out upon the table improvised as an altar. Freeman has driven every one from the house, and locked and barred the doors and windows, and having firearms, threatens death to any one who interferes. Alone with the dead child he goes through horrible incantations, in which he says, three days will result in the resurrection of my beloved child.

Further particulars of the tragedy state that Freeman is the mail-carrier at Pocasset, between the railroad station and postoffice. He woke his wife at half past three Thursday morning and told her he must make a sacrifice to the Lord of his youngest daughter. He got up and took the child from her bed and stabbed her in the side with a butcher knife. His wife said it was right, and that Abraham would raise her next Sunday. Freeman says the child gave one scream and died in a minute. It is stated the Second Adventists held a meeting at his house the same afternoon, and appeared to wish the affair kept quiet. Freeman carried the mail as usual, and showed no signs of insanity. The cause appears to be religious excitement alone. He is now at his residence in charge of officer Redding and Dr. Wood, of Pocasset. Freeman informed the reporter to-day that he was told by God of offer Edith, his young and beautiful daughter, as a sacrifice to God, and he did so, as God would not stay his hand, he had to do his command. He said God would justify him in the act.

POCASSET, Mass., May 3.—Freeman who made a sacrifice of his child in obedience to a "revelation," has been arrested with his wife. On their way to prison, both loudly proclaimed that the death of the child was in obedience to a devine mandate. Both insist God will fully justify their action and relieve them from all human penalties. Some of those present at the meeting at Freeman's house on the day of the murder will be arrested on a charge of being accessory to the deed.

THE MURDERER'S NARRATIVE OF "THE SACRIFICE."

On his way to jail he told the story of the tragedy with a calmness and trust in his final justification that simkhow, [illegible] tion about a week ago in which the Lord appeared to me and told me to kill one of my family and offer it as a sacrifice. Well, He did not say what one, but on Thurday morning, on awaking from a sound sleep, some time about 2 o'clock, the Lord appeared to me and informed me that the victim of the sacrifice was my pet, my idol, my baby Edith. I awoke my wife and we talked the matter over and prayed to the Lord for guidance and direction, that if it was God's will that the cup might pass from me, and ended by saying, God's will be done.

The Lord said that it was necessary, and so I arose, went out of doors to my shop and got a sheath knife. I then came in, and placing the lamp on a chair near the bed, I drew back the clothes, raised my hand to strike the fatal blow, fully convinced that the Lord would stay my hand as He did with Abraham, when about to offer up his son Isaac; but He did not and the knife descended. My darling turned as the knife struck her, and, lifting her hands and opening her eyes, said, "Oh, papa!" My oldest child awoke just as her little sister was about to be slain, and I sent her to her mother's room. I struck the deadly blow as tenderly as I could, and the little one died with the light of heavon on her face. I then took the bleeding child in my arms and wept bitterly. I lay down with it in bed. It seemed as if God had forsaken me, as He did Jesus on the cross. I prayed and wept bitterly, and in the morning felt gloriously. God rewarded my soul with light, and I went to the depot at peace with God and all the world. I notified the selectmen and constables to be present at the meeting in the afternoon but none came."

"Do you expect to hang for it?" asked the correspondent.

"No," answered Freeman, "God has commanded me to thus rudely awaken the world from its present condition, and God will justify his servant. If it had been my wife or the other child I should have done the same. I begged God to take my life; but that was not to be. I loved the child better than myself."

He said further that he was a second Abraham, and the feeling gave him great delight. He related the circumstance of the horrible deed, substantially stated above, and Mrs. Freeman gazed rapturously on her husband as he recited the terrible tale and corroborated his statement regarding her belief in his gospel. He said in the course of his remarks, "Either the child will be raised from the dead in three days or she will be translated bodily to heaven."

One of the strangest features of the terrible tragedy is the fact that the members of the sect to which Freeman belongs, the Second Adventists, who were present at the house by his invitation, approve his act, regarding it as the result of a direct revelation.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH ALASKA?

Probably we have never made any purchase in which we have taken so little subsequent interest as in Alaska. Twelve years have elapsed since we bought seven million dollars' worth of cold weather and fur and fish, and we have paid so little attention to it that any description of the country to-day comes under the head of news. Every once in a while somebody has said something about the fisheries and the magnificent mineral resources of the country, and now and then people have gone out from the States—or have talked of going—to establish canneries for fish. But not many people have gone, and Alaska's future has apparently been waiting on the slow processes of the geologic ages to render it inhabitable.

Sitka is the head and front of the offending. A dilapidated town of some three hundred inhabitants, standing on the coast and looking dejectedly out over the sound. It has a beggarly array of empty houses, with useless doors and broken windows. It is out at the elbows and down at the heels. But it Sitka has no perceptible future, and no present worth speaking of, it has a past. When, in 1799, the Great Russian-American Fur Company was organized, and endowed with such powers that it grew to be in its way an imperial despotism, Sitka was a busy and prosperous town of more than a thousand inhabitants, and the centre of a lucrative and extensive trade. Russian capitalists found their way there, and the company had in its employ over seven thousand persons. When the company's charter expired, it was not renewed, and then to a great monopoly succeeded a free fight for the fur trade.

When, in 1867, Russia sold out her American possessions to us, "Russian America," to the great annoyance of juveniles in geography, suffered a sea-change into "Alaska," and the capital city abandoned the celestial tendencies of "New Archangel," and stepped out under the American flag as plain, short, sensible "Sitka." Two-thirds of the Russians availed themselves of the offer of their government to take them home. The rest stayed, but those who stayed were not, apparently, capable of individual or independent enterprise; they have done nothing in the way of commerce, and trade has degenerated to paltry traffic with the Indians, who during a few years past, have come up and built their lodges close to the town on the west. The Indian village varies in population from three hundred to two thousand; but whether they are few or many, they are said to be the most worthless types of the tribes, and their close proximity both disagreeable and dangerous. Indeed, it is to them that Sitka is indebted for its present prominence as a matter of public interest. It was for protection against these Indians that Alaska, a few weeks ago, appealed to the government. In the interval that elapsed, before our government ship could reach them, an English gun-ship answered their petition for protection, and hovered watchfully on the horizon while the Indians looked at each other over a low woodden stockade, utterly useless for all purposes of defense.

A meeting of the citizens of Sitka has been held, and a universal expression of opinion elicits the fact that the Russians wish to go back to Russia, and that Russians, Americans, and all the various three hundred inhabitants of Sitka, want protection from the United States Government against the Indians; they want a gunboat to patrol the sound and awe the Indians, and they want a civil government. This is the present situation. It is a matter which deserves the immediate attention of Congress.—*Washington Post.*

GEOGRAPHY AND NEWSPAPERS.

THE NEW YORK [illegible] press on the public the fact that newspapers have become great teachers of geography, and have increased, beyond all the possibilities of the schools, valuable knowledge regarding distant places and foreign people. Each week statements, which relate to the affairs of the most widely separated countries and cities, appear in the newspaper. Obscure rivers become famous in connection with great events occurring on their banks; names of towns are suddenly elevated into importance by being associated with momentous incidents. When wars convulse and devastate, or famine and pestilence scourge other populations and countries, the first inquiry made by the intelligent reader of foreign news is where are these things happening, and reference must be made to a map to ascertain the information which they require. Now, why, suggests the *Herald*, cannot the newspaper be utilized by the teachers of geography in the schools? Instead of taking a class through the dreary list of cities, towns, rivers, capes, islands, &c., until the mind is wearied by the monotony of recitation and memory is jogged more by the sing song association of sounds than the intelligent retention of names and their relation to places and objects the teacher should take the foreign news in a newspaper and read: "The Theiss river is rising and threatening Szegedin," "Where is the Theiss?" "What and where is Szegedin?" Or, "Bulgaria, has chosen a ruler;" "Where is Bulgaria?" Such practical questions at once awaken the interest of the scholar in the subject; he associates current news with interesting and useful information, and thus acquires much more geography by this method than he possibly could obtain in the ordinary way. Indeed, if the newspaper is regarded as it ought to be as an educator, it will fulfill in schools and families many of the useful purposes of text books in art, science, and literature, and especially is there a natural alliance between geography and newspapers. Hence how incomplete and how inadequate is the reading matter of a family without the addition of a good newspaper.

LAWS OF HEALTH.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Record* dilates upon this subject in this way:

"Health as an element of business prosperity is of more importance than is generally supposed. This is evident when an epidemic invades a great city or a populous district; but the ordinary "ills which flesh is heir to" usually are not considered among the causes of "hard times." A careful examination of the statistics of mortality, however, will show that many lives are shortened, and consequently productive power diminished, by diseases which proper sanitary precaution might prevent. Many of the dwellings in which the people reside are very deficient in arrangements for a supply of fresh air, for the light of the sun, water, drainage, cooking apparatus and facilities for washing and bathing. Some localities are unhealthy in consequence of exhalations of noxious gases from the ground and of dampness. Sickness involves loss of time and increased expenses, in addition to the loss incurred by the premature ending of lives. The vast amount of money invested in life insurance does but show a result of the fear of the loss to be encountered by families in consequence of sudden death. How far medical science has mitigated the effects of disease is not certain; but, with regard to some maladies, the opinion is confidently expressed that hygienic measures may prevent them. How much decay of health is caused by reckless disregard of nature's laws, and how far medical skill prevents the effect of disease, we cannot easily determine, but it is certain that, even among the most intelligent, much doubt exists. A remarkable letter has been written by a physician in this country to Prince Bismarck; who some time since appointed a committee for examining medical candidates in the German Empire; and it appears that the arguments presented in this letter have attracted much attention. The prominent recommendation is that of making physicians government officers, paying them salaries, and making them independent of the patronage of their patients. There will then be no inducement to doctors to deceive those treated by them; but the practicability of inducing such officials to give the careful attention to sick persons which they sometimes need may be greatly doubted.

Our city is situated in a climate between the disagreeable extremes of heat and cold; it is far enough inland to be protected from the fierce storms of the ocean; it is surrounded by fertile lands, producing the most wholesome and agreeable articles of food; there are no local diseases prevalent, and from an early period in our country's history it has been the chief seat of medical education. There is no reason why Philadelphia should not be the healthiest, as it is the most pleasant, place of residence in the world. There are, however, some forms of disease which baffle our physicians, particularly those which affect the throat and lungs. That in many cases they are hereditary is beyond question; but there is the greater reason why their causes and origin should be well ascertained, and the habits, food, occupations and manner of spending leisure time should enter into the instruction of the people in all conditions of society. In this city, as well as in all others, an injudicious and extravagant use of stimulants, sedatives and narcotics undoubtedly tends to reduce intellectual and physical force, and consequently to diminish productive power. Under favorable circumstances the use of such things may be, to a considerable extent, prevented; and it should be kept in mind that habits of industry, diligence in business, an earnest ambition to improve and a fondness for refining recreations which will occupy leisure time are the reliable safeguards against the temptations by which we are constantly beset. It is not merely as a producer of the good things of life that health is to be valued, for upon it depends a very large part of all the gratifications we enjoy.

WONDERFUL MIRAGES IN ARIZONA.

An imaginative correspondent, writing from Arizona, says: "It was only a few weeks ago, between Gila Bend and Maricopa, that I witnessed a most marvelous and exquisite series of transformations reflected by the phenomenon of mirage. The Sierra de las Estrella mountain had entirely disappeared, and in its place was a walled city upon the margin of a beautiful lake. All at once the city disappeared; a breeze [illegible] air, toppled over and sank into the bosom of the tranquil waters. Then arose a multiplicity of grotesque elevations, which rapidly assumed the character of fairy islets, with lakelets within themselves; then, owing to the unequal densities and refracting powers of the adjacent strata of air, the islets became transformed into castles, cathedrals, buttresses, cubes, fortifications and other rock systems of architecture, which only survived, however, to vanish on perfect completion. Again arose an object which resembled a magnificent opera house or cathedral, with requisite discription of gothic windows and domes, balustrades, imposing arches and doorways and many colored lamps. This last picture gave way to an immense tube, which seemed to be suspended in the air, until shivered into almost infinitesimal fragments, each of which assumed a variety of shapes, with sorrated borders, and soon vanished or became truncated below the horizon. Then arose an immense island, in shape not unlike Alcatras; again, it closely resembled Gibraltar, lifted in the air, all the while presenting an aspect as threatening as either of the strongholds above named. Then came the pyramids, and anone, the Cass Grande, precisely as it exists fifty miles away. Presently a broad white scarf seemed to have been thrown over the last named elevation, yet permitting a formation like the picture of the "Rock of Ages."

THE TRAMP LAW.

THE STRINGENT PROVISIONS OF THE BILL BEFORE THE GOVERNOR—TRAMPS ARE SUBJECT TO ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT FOR THREE YEARS.

The following act has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and will take effect on the 15th of August next:

AN ACT TO DEFINE AND PUNISH TRAMPS.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That any person going about from place to place begging, asking or subsisting upon charity and for the purpose of acquiring money or a living, and who shall have no fixed place of residence or lawful occupation in the country or city in which he shall be arrested shall be taken and deemed to be a tramp and guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate and solitary confinement, at labor, in the county jail or workhouse, for not more than twelve months, in the discretion of the Court. Provided, That if any person arrested can prove by satisfactory evidence that he does not make a practice of going about begging or subsisting upon alms for the purpose aforesaid in the manner above set forth, he shall not be deemed guilty of the offense herein before described; and upon such proof shall be discharged from arrest, either by the magistrate before whom he is committed or by the Court upon hearing of the case upon writ of *habeas corpus.*

SEC. 2. Any tramp who shall enter any dwelling house against the will or without the permission of the owner or occupant thereof, or shall kindle any fire in the highway or on the land of, another without the owners' consent or shall be found carrying any fire-arms or other dangerous weapon with intent unlawfully to do injury to or intimidate any other person, which intent may be inferred by the case, from the facts that the defendent is a tramp and so armed, or shall do or threaten to do any injury not amounting to a felony to any person, or to the real or personal estate of another shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment by separate of solitary confinement at labor for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 3. Any act of beggary or vagrancy by any person described by the first section of this act, shall be *prima facie* evidence that the person committing the same is a tramp within the meaning of this act, subject to the proviso contained in section one of this act.

SEC. 4. Any person upon view of any offense described in this act, may apprehend the offender and take him before a justice of the peace or alderman, whose duty it shall be, after hearing the evidence, to discharge or to commit the prisoner for trial, as in the case of other misdemeanors.

SEC. 5. This act shall not apply to any female, or minor under age of sixteen years, nor to any blind, deaf or dumb person, nor shall it be applicable to any maimed or crippled person who is unable to perform manual labor.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on and after August 15th, 1879, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

DISCONTENTED LABOR.

The complaint of the colored men, in convention at Nashville, that their toil is not inadequately remunerated, and that they are thereby kept in poverty and ignorance, is just such a statement as could honestly be made by the poor whites of any State or section. For the past six years there has been a vast surplus of labor. The consequence has been idleness and its inevitable results—poverty, want, crime and the long catalogue of events, of which these negroes complain in their sad manifesto.

The fact that the white labor of the North is more intelligent, and that it has a greater variety of occupations than the colored labor of the South, is in its favor. But all this has