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..... 20
YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$24 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 70 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column.....120 00
G. R. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Graham's Row, Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. 7pd

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,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 7jy

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

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je11'73 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.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding.)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

A. A. GRAHAM,
ATTORNEY-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. H. 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. jan1:'76

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'78.

J. P. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office opposite Court House, in Masonic Building, 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. aug16'76

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.
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. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Articles in Human Hair.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '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. 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,
9:1873 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 19-'75.

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

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:23:71

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. my25:1ypd

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [*jy18'72

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.

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:'72: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. TRAUGH, 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,
sep20-75-y Curwensville, Pa.

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.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 53—WHOLE NO. 2,625. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1879. NEW SERIES—VOL. 20, NO. 23.

THE BROOKLET'S SONG.

[*A la Tennyson.*]

I glide along
Through mossy glens,
Through meadows green and fallow,
Through sunny nooks,
In sudden crooks,
In hollows deep and shallow.

I laugh and sing,
A living thing,
In many a riotous eddy;
I glide low-keyed
Through whispering reeds,
Through channels brown and sedgy.

In and out
And roundabout,
I wind my way forever;
With tinkling sound
I run my round
O'er wild and browsy heather.

O'er ridges tall
I fume and fall;
Through fen and braky hollow
I trickling sing,
A gleeful thing,
Though few my way may follow.

I fly and slide,
In wanton glee,
With many a freak and frolic—
With leaves and blossoms
On the breast,
That sun and moonbeam speckle.

I glide along
Through calm and storm,
With many quirks and quavers;
Nor care a aught
For ruin wrought
By my capricious capers.

Abby L. Marshall Spalding.

STATE CRIMINALS.

THE BRIBED LEGISLATORS.

A STARTLING REVELATION.

Recent developments fully demonstrates the fact that the present Legislature has been one of the corruptest that has met at Harrisburg for a long time. A Committee was appointed on the part of the House, to investigate the corruptions practiced in attempting to pass the Pittsburg riot act, known as bill No. 103.

Mr. Rhodes the other day rose to a question of privilege and presented to the House the "report of the Riot investigation committee," which is as follows:

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: The undersigned members of your committee appointed under the following resolution passed by the House:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker of the House for the purpose of investigating the charges made by the member from Union and say other improper influences brought to bear upon members in connection with House bill No. 103, and that said committee be and the same is hereby authorized to call for persons and papers, and that the expenses connected with said investigation are hereby authorized by the House of Representatives."

Respectfully report as follows:

The committee selected Samuel B. Collins as stenographer to take the testimony, who together with his assistants, were sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty. The sessions of the committee with one exception were public, and all persons in any way implicated were afforded the fullest opportunity to testify in their own behalf and to bring witnesses in proof of their innocence. The testimony taken, the witnesses by whom given as well as all the other evidence in the case will be found in the appendix to the *Legislative Record*, which has been by order of the House printed for use of the members and placed upon their desks. Before entering upon any analysis of the evidence and stating the conclusions at which we have arrived thereon, we wish to define briefly the rules by which the committee have been governed in conducting the investigation, and the general principles which have guided us in arriving at our conclusions upon the evidence. In reference to the first point we wish to state that while occasionally some irrelevant testimony has crept in such as would not be allowed under strict rules in the conduct of a trial in a court of law, the amount of such evidence is not considerable, but it is of such a character as to do no harm or injustice to any one. The committee have unanimously, persistently and carefully excluded all heresay evidence and have, although it has been the practice of legislative investigating committees generally to take a wider latitude, deemed it best in their inquiries to be controlled in the admission of evidence by the rules governing courts of law. In reference to the second point we wish to say that when there is conflicting testimony, we have in reading a decision been guided chiefly by considerations of interest in the witness to testify truthfully or falsely by the consistency and reasonableness of their testimony. By the number of witnesses on one side and the other and corroborating circumstances, in no case has there been any attempt made to impeach the credulity of any witness, and we have given equal weight to the testimony of every witness, excepting where in our opinion their personal interests afforded a strong motive to testify falsely, or their testimony was inconsistent or unreasonable or the corroborating facts or number of witnesses were against them. We wish to state further that in arriving at our decision upon the evidence we have honestly and earnestly endeavored to rid our minds of all passion and prejudice and to decide each case upon the evidence, judging each by the same rule and making no distinctions between individuals. In all cases of reasonable doubt, without giving any opinion upon conflicting evidence, we give the benefit of the doubt to the person who is unfavorably implicated; but in all cases where there is no reasonable doubt, unpleasant as the duty is, especially in the case of our fellow members, we have not hesitated to do our duty fearlessly and impartially by expressing our opinion of their guilt and the measure thereof, accompanying such opinion in each case with a reference to the evidence on which such opinion is based. While fully decided in the opinion that a great evil should continue to exist forever rather than any innocent man should suffer, we are equally firm in our convictions that no consideration of policy or sympathy or friendship should deter us from finding against those of whose fault there is no reasonable doubt; less than this would not meet the demands of pure legislation, the indication of the high claims of self-government and the honor and fair fame of the legislature and the Commonwealth. In the opinion of the undersigned members of the committee, the evidence before the committee as contained in the appendix above referred to, shows W. F. Rumberger, member of the House from the county of Armstrong, to have been guilty of a violation of sections 29 and 30 of article 3 of the Constitution and also of the first section of the act of Assembly of the 29th April, 1874, defining corrupt solicitations of the members of the General Assembly, etc. The committee base their conclusion in the case of Mr. Rumberger upon the evidence of M. H. Silverthorn, member of the House from the county of Erie; of Wm. H. Kemble, of the city of Philadelphia, and the evidence of Mr. Rumberger himself. They also are of the opinion that Emile J. Petroff, of the Fifth district, of Philadelphia, has been guilty of violation of section 30, article 3, of the Constitution, and also of the 1st section of the act of Assembly of April 29, 1874, aforesaid. And they arrive at this conclusion in his case from the testimony of Harry Watson, member of the House from the county of Mercer, and Joseph H. Maclay, member of the House from the county of Mifflin, and it is also their opinion that George F. Smith, of the 25th district of Philadelphia, has also been guilty of a violation of section 30, article 3, of the Constitution, and also of the first section of the act of Assembly of April 29, 1874, aforesaid. And we arrive at our conclusions in this case upon the testimony of J. B. Knittle, member of the House from the county of Columbia, and George W. Drum, member of the House from the 4th district of Luzerne county.

There is evidence of corrupt solicitation on the part of other members of the House, but the evidence being conflicting and not being sufficient in our judgment beyond any reasonable doubt to show a violation of the Constitution and laws enacted to prevent such corrupt solicitation, we deem it best to refrain from referring to the particular cases or expressing any opinion in reference thereto. The evidence of M. H. Silverthorn, member of the House from the county of Erie; C. N. Foster, member of the House from the county of Lehigh, and Charles Miller, member of the House from the county of Snyder, as well as the testimony of himself and that of John H. Taggart, editor of the *Sunday Times* of the city of Philadelphia, show in the opinion of your committee, that William H. Kemble, of the city of Philadelphia, was guilty of a violation of section 30, article 3 of the Constitution, and also of the first section of the act of Assembly of April 29, 1874, aforesaid, and we so find. The testimony of P. S. Bowman, member of the House from the county of York; J. W. Cargill, member of the House from the county of Lehigh; E. D. Graff, member of the House from the county of Armstrong; Joseph H. Maclay, member of the House from the county of Mifflin; Stephen J. Smith, member of the House from the county of Berks; Henry C. Moore, member of the House from the county of Bucks, and W. V. Worthington, member of the House from the county of Bucks, and other evidences less definite and positive, shows that Chas. B. Salter, an ex-member of the House from the city of Philadelphia, has been guilty of a violation of section 30 article 3 of the Constitution and the first section of the act of Assembly of the 29th of April, 1874, aforesaid, and so we find the testimony of J. W. Cargill, member of the House from the county of Susquehanna, R. R. Foust, member of the House from the county of Huntingdon, and L. D. Woodruff, member of the House from the county of Cambria, shows that Jesse R. Crawford, Assistant Superintendent of public grounds, has been guilty of a violation of section 30 article 3 of the Constitution, and also of section 1 of the act of Assembly of the 29th of April, 1874, aforesaid, and so we find. The testimony of J. G. Zern and Michael Cassiday, members of the House from the county of Carbon, shows Alexander W. Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, in the county of Carbon, has been guilty of a violation of section 30, article 3 of the Constitution and also of the first section of the act of Assembly of the 29th April, 1874, aforesaid, and we so find. The testimony of Benjamin Bordner, member of the House from Dauphin county, shows that Christian Long, of Shippensburg in Cumberland county, has been guilty of a violation of section 30, article 3 of the Constitution, and also of the first section of the act of Assembly of the 29th April, 1874, aforesaid, and we do so find. There is conflicting evidence of corrupt solicitation on the part of E. J. M'Cune of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, and of Dr. D. C. Shoemaker, of Dauphin county, and we prefer to refer the House to the testimony of Robert M'Cachran, jr., member of the House from Cumberland county and J. G. Zern, member from Carbon county, in reference thereto in these two cases respectfully and refrain from expressing any opinion therein.

In addition to the evidence of corrupt solicitation to which the committee have already referred, there is a considerable mass of evidence showing attempts at improper combinations upon other legislation pending before the House or to be brought before it, in order to further the passage of House bill, No. 103. While these combinations or attempted combinations may not have been such as would render the parties concerned therein criminally liable, yet they have been of such a character as to be antagonistic to pure and wise legislation to the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution and to the best interests of the Commonwealth. We also deem it our duty to further state that there is clear and positive evidence of an attempt to influence public opinion in favor of the said House bill, No. 103, through the insertion of paid articles in the public press throughout the Commonwealth. We are not prepared to say upon the evidence that any part of the newspaper press of the State has been subsidized to the support of the said bill, but that the influence brought to bear upon popular opinion through the insertion of the articles referred to, was not in our judgment of such character as to create a fair and healthy opinion as to the merits of the said bill; and it is to be deprecated that any such means should have been restored to further the passage of said bill.

All of which is respectfully submitted and request the House to have the same printed for the use of the members.

A. M. RHOADS.
C. V. ELLIOT.
CHARLES S. WOLFE.
M. P. DOYLE.

LET GO THERE.—"Now, then," shouted Captain Mariner, from his elevated position on the bridge of an ocean steamer just about to start, "clear away all, and let go there!" pointing to the head hawsers. Young O'Brien, of Londonderry, a steerage passenger, just in the act of hugging and kissing a female friend farewell, evidently thought the "let go there" intended for him, for he released Miss Muldoon hastily, and darted a revengeful look at the Captain. And he was vindictive throughout the entire voyage, and related upon several occasions to his fellow-steeragers how that "baste of a Captain, d'ye mind, had siparated twoould friends."

"I walked the floor all night with the tooth-ache," said he; to which his unfeeling listener replied, "You didn't expect to walk the ceiling did you?"

A DISQUISITION ON FISH AND FISHERMEN.

MR. EDITOR:—More to gratify several friends with whom I have enjoyed genuine sport "angling in the Susquehanna" than to display any superior knowledge of the art, or to attempt to instruct any but the uninitiated, I write you "what I know about fishing."

From time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the sports of the rod and line, and the "casting of the net into the sea," have entertained and employed men of all nations, tongues and kindred. Some trace the winding of the "babbling brook," or lay softly at anchor on the silver lake, purely because they have a positive genius that renders it to them the most thrilling and delightful spot on earth. Others, while they are not entirely devoid of a pleasurable sensation, still in the main pursue the "finny tribe" more for dimes than delight; and there are yet more who fish for a living and groan under the hardship and labor thereof. The devotees of this sport are not only entitled to the claim of great antiquity, but also to high respectability, as four of the Apostles at least are known by all readers of the Bible to have been able and successful patrons of the art, and ever since the days of John, Peter, Andrew, and James, the best of men have eagerly sought the pleasing excitement of the "rod and line" as an honorable relaxation from the fatigues of study and perplexities of business, and the toils of state. True there may be found some "Mrs. Fitzfolys" to cry down, and miserable time-servers to sneer at this time-honored sport, but these unphilosophical, discontented spirits never have an inspiration above self-gratification, and would have crucified our Savior had they lived in those days.

The true angler is not satisfied with the mere physical pleasure of "hooking," "playing," and "landing" his victim; he studies their nature and habits, classes their species, and notes their comparative usefulness to man. These, and many other things he does while "waiting for a bite," which he treasures up or imparts to his fellow-sportsman, the uninitiated, and the "rest of mankind." The peaceful joyousness that floats in his untrameled brain produced by the soothing ripple of the waves, or the gentle murmuring of the brook, dispels all vulgar care, and renders him a true specimen of the "noblest work of God," and we are no longer surprised that "such as these were chosen to do the great work of "spreading glad tidings of great joy to all mankind." He would be at peace with all the world. He feels the philanthropist, and all the promptings of his heart are good. Here in our day, we find many of our wisest and best men, of every calling and profession, devoted followers of the immortal Walton.

It is a great mystery to many people how any real pleasure can be found in the solitary and uncertain pursuits of the angler. They cannot see how it is that the true sportsman will with the utmost cheerfulness of countenance, and enthusiasm sparkling in his eye, throw his line "ninety and nine" times to get a "rise" at the hundredth. Well, no one can see how it is, it is something to be felt, and it would be as easy for the meanest man on earth to become a philanthropist as for an unsocial, unfeeling, heartless man to become a disciple of old Izaak.

With us the black bass is the general favorite, in fact the only fish that affords real sport for the angler—its matchless symmetry of form, great muscular strength, and the grace and ease with which he "roams the waters" make him an object of great admiration. They are said to rush up the river in flood time, and when the waters subside, they gather in deep holes, eddies, and foaming falls caused by some obstructing rock or snag, (which are never mistaken or overlooked by the adept) where the cast should be made and repeated with a good deal of patience and perseverence. They are rather a shy, quick-sighted, watchful fish, hence the "holes" where the bait is to be thrown should be cautiously approached. The tackle to be used can be selected to suit the fancy of the angler, the nature of the ground, and the "circumstances of the case" generally; the well-selected reed, or species of bamboo pole; fine, even line of silk, linen, or hair. For a hook, get the largest sized Carlisle or Limerick trout hooks, (or ask at once for a good sized bass hook at any of the stores where tackle is kept for sale) with white wire or triple hair snoods. For bait you may take the angle-worm, grasshoppers, (in season) the white grub, the tail, head, or whole of a small minnow, a piece cut from the caudal fin and the belly of a chub. The Dobson, better known here by the name of heligramite, hojack, or nipper, seems to possess at times peculiar attractions for the bass. If a live minnow is used, he should be hooked in the fleshy part of the back under the dorsal fin toward the tail, bringing the point out forward of the fin, but care should be taken not to kill the minnow nor curl him out of shape, and, if hooked in this way, will live and play for hours.

When the black bass is fairly hooked, great care, judgment, and skill are requisite with the use of rod and line to play him safely to shore. The moment he darts away with the hook and finds himself captured, he makes a mighty splash, and with a half summerset, digs down with the bait. The thrill of excitement is peculiar and indescribable. The feeling of mingled pleasure and triumph, when after a vigorous "play" he is securely "laid to the land," can only be known to the sportsman who has done it, or to the General who has won a battle.

The best time for fishing for bass is on a cloudy day, but if it be clear, they will generally bite well from daylight to 10 o'clock A. M., and from 3 o'clock P. M. till dark. The bait, even in clear water, should be kept nearly constantly in motion, and when taken by the bass, a slack line should be given him for a moment only, and then hooked with a quick but limited jerk. If he is a half of a pound or less, bring him gently to you by raising your rod perpendicular over your right shoulder, and grasp him firmly below the gills with your left hand, but if he exceed a half of a pound, keep a "taut line" on him by gradually turning the but end of your rod towards him, so that the springing of the rod will always prevent what is called a "dead set"—that is, his running out so as to bring him in a straight line with the end of the rod the full length of the line. When there is neither spring or give, let him play until he becomes so exhausted by the constant checking of the line as to show his sides, or until you can safely bring him within reach of a convenient and safe landing place. A beginner is very apt to become nervous and animated when a smart bass suddenly takes his hook, and almost unconsciously gives him such a "mighty switch" as to either carry away some of the tackle, tear away the mouth of the fish, or if he miss him entirely, he will, perhaps, tangle his line hopelessly and provokingly around the branches of some overhanging tree. Be sure to let him have the bait a moment before you pull, and in the meantime become a little cool. Even an old fisherman may sometimes be found out of his equilibrium when his hand has been a little out.

Although this splendid fish exhibits a good deal of apparent greediness when a tempting lure is thrown in his was, still he is not what may be called a voracious fish, and by closely observing their character it will be discovered that what might easily be mistaken for voracity is nothing more than their nature, energy and sprightliness. I have seen large-sized bass lay in apparent sulkiness for hours in some shady "hole" of a bright clear stream in the middle of the day, perfectly heedless of any bait that might be ever so skillfully skimmed over him, or temptingly dangled at his nose; but finally, when the "spirit moves" him, he rushes at his fancied prey like a panther springing upon the mountain deer.

Now, Mr. Editor, hoping that what is here written may be of some use to those who do not know how to fish, and will be charitably read by those who do better than

Your obedient servant,
June 6th, 1879. T. J. B.

A LAWYER BULL-DOZED.

A lawyer had a case on his docket, in which, among other things, he wished to prove that his client had no money, and to that end he cross-questioned one of the opponent's witnesses as follows:

"You asked my client for money did you not?"

"Well—yes, sir."

"Answer promptly, sir. Let us have no hesitation. You asked his for money—now what was his answer?"

"I don't know as I can tell."

"But surely you remember."

"Yes, sir."

"Then out with it. What was his answer?"

"I'd rather not tell."

"Ho! ho! You are on that track are you? You won't tell?"

"I should rather not, sir."

"But I should rather you would! So, sir, if you do not answer my questions promptly and truthfully, I'll call upon the court to commit you for contempt."

"Well, if I must tell tales out of school here you have it. I asked him yesterday if he couldn't lend me half a dollar, and he told me he could not."

"And you believed him, did you not?"

"Yes, sir; for he said you had robbed him of every cent of his ready money, and if he didn't get out of your hands pretty soon, his wife and little ones would come to"—

"That will do sir. You can step down off the stand."

BOSTON PORK AND BEANS.

[From the Atlantic for May.]

It is known to most of the inhabitants of the Ball that makes its diurnal revolutions around the Hub that we who enjoy the felicity of dwelling in the center of all things celebrate the rise of the Sunday sun by a repast of pulse and brawn, sometimes spoken of as "pork and beans," or "bacon and beans." "You ask," says Ovid, "why fat bacon is tasted on these calends and beans are mixed with the boleld spelt. She is a goddess of ancient days, and she still diets on the food that in olden time she used, and she does not, in a spirit of luxury, ask for the dainties of foreign lands. In that day the fishes swam uncaught by a people ignorant of the virtues of the succulent cod and of the luxury of fish-balls; and the oyster were still sate in their shells, no man having yet been found with sufficient courage to swallow even one of them. Latium had not become acquainted with the woodcock which rich Ionia supplies, not with the crane that delight in the blood of the Pygmies. The toothsome peacock pleased by its expanded tail, nor had foreign lands been drawn upon for their beast of the chase. But swine were valuable, and by killing a sow the fathers honored their festivals. The rock-bound land produced only beans and the hard-grained spilt, and whoever eats these two mingled, they say that his stomach can receive no harm.

THE CONTRAST IN HOUSEKEEPING.—The housekeeper who has no business habits makes but a poor appearance beside the one who has them. The latter has a fixed hour and day for every domestic duty; the former has things done when she thinks of it. The one replenishes before an article is exhausted; the other runs around and borrows. The one knows just how long an article ought to last; the other is robbed before her face and eyes. The one makes her "rags" pay for her "tins," her grease pay for her soap; the other has to give ready money for both commodities. The one has her house cleaning done in May; with the other it dangles into July. The one can see a visitor at almost any hour of the day; the other has to hurry and skurry to make herself presentable. The one has always something toothsome in reserve it an unexpected guest must be asked to tea; the other has but an apology. With the one all goes smoothly, noiselessly, pleasantly and she has a smiling face; with the other the jar is always evident, the house, its mistress and its servants are always in a snarl. The one has business habits; the other no habits at all.

THEY DON'T ROAST THEM NOW.—The South Sea Island cannibals do not roast missionaries any more. They poison them. Six teachers recently landed in a remote part of New Guinea by the mission steamer, John Williams, and were treacherously disposed of in this way, the natives placing upas wood in their drinking water. Of twenty men landed in this way only five now remain, the rest having died of poison and fever. These men were converted Polynesian teachers. A little unpleasantness has occurred in the Friendly Islands. "Some influential persons there," says the *Independent*, "show a disposition to return to heathenish practices, and a loss of 500 members is reported. The outlook is better in Fiji, where in one circuit 23,000 out of 25,000 population attend church; but an attempt has been made to revive the heathen games here, and the new marriage and divorce laws have caused some mischief."

The youth who leaves off his overcoat to enjoy a balmy Spring, is helping pay off the mortgage on his doctor's house.

FANATICS OR FOOLS

THE MOTHER OF THE SLAIN CHILD WRITES A LETTER ABOUT IT.

The following letter, which we clip from the *Boston Herald*, was received recently from Mrs. Charles P. Freeman by her sisters-in-law in Natick, where Freeman formerly lived:

BARNSTABLE, MASS., May 10, 1879.

"DEAR SISTER: We have received your letters. I had looked for one for a long time. I never thought it would find us here. Am glad to know you are well. We are in need of nothing, but we thank you for your kind thoughts for our comfort. I have no doubt you suffer for us. I cannot tell you how dearly we both loved our little one. We have tried for more than a year to live entirely devoted to God, and to the good of others. We had given up dress, the desire for money, and everything that was not pure in purpose. You would hardly have believed it was Charlie. He never was profane, had not drank since I knew him, and was one of the best of husbands and fathers; but now he commenced a life of prayer and faith in God, and I with him. He read his Bible every spare moment, and his whole life was spent in Christian, earnest work for good; and his whole aim (not neglecting other duties) was to win souls to Christ, and seek himself eternal life. One trial to our faith came after another, and God blessed us very much the more we trusted him. By and by there came a week and more of great and new trials. Charlie did not sleep nor eat, scarcely, for two weeks. During this time of painful trial he felt that God required him to have the faith of Abraham. You know what that was in regard to Isaac? He could not get away from it; the more he tried the more it came home to him. At last he said to the Lord he would be willing to bear the test; he thought that would be all that God would ask. That seemed to end it for the day. That night it came to him more powerfully; he could not help it. Oh! God alone knows how I suffered! But having such great faith in God to believe He would stop him just as He did Abraham—that it was only a trial of faith—knowing, as I did, Charlie's life and love, his fear to disobey God, and that he had Abraham's faith, I could not hinder him. But neither of us thought God would suffer her to be touched, any more than that the day would fail to come. We thought God would see our faith and give us some token of acceptance. We believe God would thunder from Sinai before any harm should come to our darling; but when I found my precious Edie gone, Oh, Father, how I felt? But comfort seemed to come again. Abraham believed God would raise Isaac, and so we felt that it was God's plan to take her, so as to raise her from the dead, and thus show His mighty power and love. We did believe He would do this, in order to show the world that the God of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob still lives; and so wake up the frozen Church of God to its duties—the Church so married to the world that there is scarcely any difference between the two. We believed this was to be, and that Edie would yet go with Charlie to preach the gospel of the kingdom. What a power she would be! What glory to his cause! Elijah, Elisha, Christ and the apostles raised the dead, and why should not God do it now as then? We believe he would, but time has so far passed, and we are here. God knows we are innocent of any crime. Charlie still thinks God is going to manifest his power and glory, and himself be justified in the eyes of the world. God grant it may be so.

"Oh, you cannot know my sorrow! It almost breaks my heart! My dear, dear Edie! Charlie is innocent, oh! he is, of any crime; but I am afraid it was a mistaken faith in God. Dear Lord, help us in our need."

HATTIE.

EARLY RISING.—An early hour to rise and an early breakfast to sit down to are unquestionably good things. It is said to be an indication of firm health when one can enjoy his breakfast, and he certainly best enjoys it who neither has to wait for it or make it wait for him till the freshness is off and the meal is uninviting. Our housekeeping readers who would have their families astir betimes, must awaken them with the aroma of the steaming coffee or breakfast tea, which is better than any breakfast bell. And if people would really enjoy the early morning meal, they must not destroy the desire for it by late feeding or over feeding the night before. To rise from bed at an hour which enables you to take hold of the day leisurely and do yourself justice in the matter of breakfast, is to have a good start for the whole hours of daylight. Every day is a race, and those win who take the first part of it gently. As for such persons as are required, by their occupation, to turn night into day, they accommodate themselves to their circumstances, and count the early hour and the late from Lamb's standpoint. A certain proportion of time must be given to sleep, and no rule for retiring or rising will hold which does not recognize this natural fact. All things consulted, early hours are certainly best and most healthful—not absurdly strict, but kept with reasonable uniformity.

USEFUL HINTS.—In the Spring, clothes can be bleached by putting six cents' worth of oxalic acid into a gallon of boiling water and pouring over them. Stir them up and let them remain in it until the water is cold, and then lay out to bleach. They will soon be white as snow. Never carpet the kitchen floor; it catches all the dirt, grease and odors of cooking. Stain or paint the floor, then spread down pieces of carpet in front of the lounge, table and wherever necessary. These should be bound like a rug. They can be easily taken up, shaken and aired. Always water plants with a sponge. Get the large, coarse kind and you will save yourself much annoyance and spattered walls. To remove mildew from light kid gloves without injuring them, first dry the gloves thoroughly; stretch; rub the spots well with a moderately stiff brush, then with a small quantity of egg albumen or flour paste. A simple way to remove iron rust from any white cotton or linen fabric is to soak it for several days in sour milk. This rarely fails, but if it should, phosphoric acid (liquid) may be applied successfully and without injury. No process is required but to touch the spots with the acid and let it dry.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

"INSURANCE.—The Dutch word for insurance company is Levensverzekeringmaatschappy. There are many people who would call the insurance companies by worse names than this if they could only invent them.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

Candor is the brightest gem of criticism.

Directors, have you organized your new Board?

The County Superintendent's annual report will appear soon.

Almost all of us are generous to a fault if it happens to be our own.

Miss Sarah Brooks has been elected County Superintendent of Lackawanna county.

The education of poor children is the Plymouth Rock of American liberty. *Joseph Cook.*

A history of the schools of Brady township, prepared by W. S. Luther, will appear in due time.

It is the cultivation of the intellect to the neglect of the moral powers that has brought education into disrepute.

A single conversation across the table with a wise man is better than two years' mere study of books.—*Chinese proverb.*

The normal classes are all doing good work, meeting with success, and in all cases carrying out their legitimate purposes.

The people want men who carry their brains in their heads, and not in their pockets—or text books.—*Chicago Practical Teacher.*

We sleep, but the loom of life never stops; and the pattern which was