THE

"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT

CLEARFIELD, PA.

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Publisher.

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H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
11:1:73 Clearfield, Pa.

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1:18 Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. y:pd

ROLAND D. SWOOPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.
oct. 2, '72-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,
e28 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.
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. jan:1:76

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞ Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'76.

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

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. aug1070

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

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒPATHIC 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.

CLEARFIELD

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Editor & Proprietor.

VOL. 53--WHOLE NO. 2,626. CLEARFIELD,

IN MEMORY OF EDWARD M. AND LAFAYETTE PASSMORE.

BY MRS. M. C. LEE.

I helped to watch them day by day,
And hoped that God would spare
Those children, now so stricken down,
Their parents' love to share.
Yet, while we hoped, life ebbed away--
The hour was near at hand,
When God would come to call his own
Up to that better land.

Just after four, on Friday eve,
The news to me did come
That Lafayette had passed away,
To his eternal home.
We little thought that Edward, too,
Would get his call so soon;
But just before the midnight hour
The call for Edward came.

When morning dawned, there, side by side,
Two loved ones lifeless lay;
And yet, for them, we knew had dawned
One bright eternal day.
It was my duty now to shroud
Them ready for the grave;
How calm and peaceful was each face,
As on them we did gaze!

We had not time to linger long—
Five sick ones yet were left
To claim our care, and try to cheer
That family so bereft.
Their mother lay in the next room--
Her babe but three days old—
And could not see her darling boys,
Till they in death were cold.

How sad the thought! No mother's hand
To smooth the dying bed;
No mother's breast on which to lean
The sick ones' aching head.
Their coffins now were carried in
And placed close by her bed;
A mother's anguish there was seen,
As she bent o'er her dead.

Dead, did I say? They are only gone
To wait your coming there!
Oh, glorious thought! those children now
Are free from pain and care!
They are waiting on the other shore
For loved ones all to come;
Christ gives the invitation too,
And says "there still is room."

Bowen, June 3d, 1879.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Annual Report of M. L. McQuown, Superintendent of Schools of Clearfield county, for the year ending June 1st, 1879.

The interests of a majority of the school children have been carefully guarded during the past year by those having authority over them. The combined efforts of directors, teachers and parents in nearly all the school districts have secured for their schools the fullest measure of success. The regular attendance, laudable ambition and correct deportment of scores of pupils gave to our schools increased dignity and efficiency. In a few districts unwise economy, on the part of directors, defeated our most progressive measures and no striking improvements were manifest. With the lessons of the past year to guide us and the sun-beams of a renewed financial prosperity shining upon us, we have every reason to believe that the work of the present year will be crowned with still more satisfactory results.

HOUSES.

Five new houses were built during the year: Two in Brady, one in Huston, one in Chest, and one in Lawrence. One of those built in Brady township is a fine graded building, containing two rooms and all the improvements of modern architecture. The subjects of ventilation, heating, black board surface, etc., have received due attention. Both rooms are seated with the best patent furniture, making it, in all respects, a "first-class house." The other house is located in the north-eastern part of the township, and was built to accommodate the people of a sparsely settled community. It is pleasantly located, and comfortable, but not costly. The house in Huston township is a model district school house in the fullest sense of the term. It occupies an enviable position on high ground, well supplied with good furniture, apparatus, and suitable out-buildings. It cost fifteen hundred dollars. The one built at Paradise, in Lawrence township, in point of excellence compares favorably with the one just described. Its location, however, is not beyond objection. Standing somewhat secluded, its surroundings are uninviting. Apart from this, however, it is in advance of the average school house, and reflects great credit upon the judgment of the directors. The house in Chest is a comfortable plank house, costing four hundred dollars. When completed it will be comfortable, but lacking in many ways. In nearly all the districts some improvements were made in furniture, houses and grounds. The directors of Burnside borough re-seated their house with patent furniture. The school building at Frenchville, Covington township, was also provided with new patent furniture; and the directors of Goshen township expended about two hundred and fifty dollars for new furniture for their rooms. We are sorry that directors have not given more attention to this important part of their work. The many dilapidated school houses that dot our valleys and hills are not the most brilliant pictures of progress. In the event of better times, however, these obstacles will be gradually removed.

SCHOOL ROOM DECORATION.

It is with pleasure that I refer to the efforts of many of our teachers to make their surroundings attractive. In many instances Nature's contributions were accepted and teachers and pupils united in making beautiful wreaths and entwining them about the room; to these were added mottoes, hanging baskets, and many other articles of ornamentation, thus giving their surroundings an inviting and attractive appearance. Nothing came under my observation during my visits that was more gratifying than this. Some, however, accepted their situation as they found it and did nothing to enhance their surroundings or develop the finer sensibilities of those placed under their care.

APPARATUS.

The schools of Clearfield and Curwensville boroughs and Huston township are pretty well provided with apparatus. In a number of other districts a few meagre articles are found, while the remaining ones are alarmingly deficient. Directors have remarked to me that their teachers seemed ignorant of the use of apparatus, which was not very encouraging to them, and was the principal cause of their indifference in this direction. This statement, in many instances, is too true. The directors of Morris, Girard, Decatur, Woodward, and of a few other districts, purchased for each of their schools the New School Map of Pennsylvania. The same sum could not have been expended to a better advantage.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Our graded schools were never in a more prosperous condition. In the principal towns the directors have been especially fortunate in securing teachers of tact, talent and experience. In the High Schools of Clearfield, Curwensville, Penfield, and Lumber City, higher education is duly provided for. The course of study embodies equally as much as is offered by our Academies and some of our boasted Seminaries. The Leonard Graded School of Clearfield has established a graduating course, and grants diplomas. At the close of the present year it graduated twelve young ladies and gentlemen.

The schools of Luthersburg, Sterling and Houtzville were graded during the year. Graded schools are needed at Glen Hope, Burnside and New Washington, and in several of the mining districts.

SCHOOLS AMONG THE MINES.

The teachers placed in charge of the schools in the mining districts were with few exceptions devoted and faithful, yet the obstacles, characteristic of these regions, were more than they could successfully overcome, and a number of the schools were partial failures. The directors were likewise earnest in the discharge of their duties and established schools sufficient to accommodate all the children in the districts. It is discouraging to take a survey of the mining districts and see the countless numbers growing up in ignorance and vice. It is to be regretted that times are not more favorable to the laborers of these sections. In many instances poverty seems to have so scourged the inhabitants that the education of their children is of little moment, compared with the struggle for bread.

Our schools are *free*, yet it is not within the power of directors to furnish food and raiment to the poor children out of the current funds of the district, the want of which deprives them of the benefits of our Common Schools and thus bequeaths to the State in coming time scores of illiterate men and women. This is a subject that should engross the minds of our legislators and enlist the consideration of every citizen. The continuous development of the mineral resources of this State insures to us an increased foreign population. The perpetuity of this great State depends, in a measure, upon the true education of the sons and daughters of this element. If it be neglected, we can rest assured that an indelible stain will be stamped upon the future glory of this Commonwealth.

SCHOOLS IN THE LUMBER AND AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS.

The schools in these districts were in the main successful. The sixty teachers employed in the county who never taught, were found in rural district schools. Some of these being endowed with teaching power and striving for promotion, success and reputation, proved worthy of their hire, and, in a number of instances, took the laurels from their more experienced rivals. Others were negligent and careless, cared nothing for success, placed no premium upon public opinion, and did nothing, except betray the confidence of the people. In comparing the work of our prosperous country schools with that of our village, and many of our borough schools, I am forced to believe that the enterprising district school (though sometimes kept in a house reproachful to our high civilization) accords more clearly with the original design of the founders of our system. Thorough instruction in the common branches is more generally given and the schools affectionately cherished by those who maintain them.

In many districts educational meetings were held, and literary societies organized, in which the young and the old alike took an active part.

INSTITUTES.

The County Institute convened in Pie's Opera House on Monday, December 28th, 1878, and continued until noon the Friday following. One hundred and seventy-nine teachers were present—90 per cent. of all engaged in the county. The work of the week was most salutary in its effect, and seemed to quicken the educational pulse throughout the entire county. Prof. A. N. Raub, of the Lock Haven State Normal School; Prof. E. H. Barlow, of Lafayette College, and Hon. Henry Houck, of the Department of Public Instruction, were the principal instructors. Many of our own teachers came to the Institute with well-prepared charts, papers, and discussions, and thereby rendered efficient aid in the proceedings. The lecturers were chosen from among the best talent of the country and in every instance lectured to large and appreciative audiences. The people of the county, especially those of Clearfield, Curwensville, and other towns along the railroad, deserve my thanks for the interest manifested and the liberal patronage bestowed. An exposition, consisting of a display of teachers' and scholars' work, was a profitable and pleasing feature of the Institute. At the opening of the schools in the fall, I divided the county into sections, preparatory to the organization of District Institutes. The teachers of a number of districts cheerfully responded and kept up good Institutes during the term. Others, more dilatory than their fellows, shrunk from duty and allowed their Institutes to diminish in interest and finally expire. Local Institutes were held at New Washington and Penfield with good success. At these meetings evening lectures were delivered by eminent gentlemen of our own county. At the close of the schools of Brady township (nineteen in number) the teachers, directors, and friends of education, held a re-union at Luthersburg. It was a pleasant and profitable meeting.

DIRECTORS' CONVENTION.

Forty directors, representing nearly every district in the county, met in Convention in the Court House, in Clearfield, on Thursday, January 2d, during the session of the County Institute. Hon. Henry Houck, Deputy State Superintendent, delivered an able address, and explained sections of the School Law. Free discussions took place among the directors, all of which were bearing directly upon their work —the discussion upon the prices and quality of text-books being the leading one. A resolution was finally passed, asking the County Superintendent to appoint a committee of seven teachers and five directors, whose duty it should be to examine prices and use all honorable means to secure a reduction in the prices of books in use in the schools of the county. The Committee organized and held two subsequent meetings at the county seat, carrying out the legitimate purposes of its appointment.

COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution which has, for the past twelve years, been kept open during the summer months by the County Superintendent has been suspended. A somewhat new departure has been commenced, and, though not a lucrative one to the Superintendent, and as yet in its infancy, we believe it embodies all the merits of a Central Normal School. We desire briefly to notice why, in our opinion, such a change should be inaugurated. Twelve years ago the County Normal School under the County Superintendent was a necessity, he being the only one matured in experience and capable of instructing teachers. Our teachers at that time were of a material susceptible of improvement and professional training. During the intervening period graded schools demanding teachers of a high order of learning have sprung up. The teachers in charge of these schools are well disciplined, and competent to conduct training schools. Whether the County Superintendent, under these circumstances, and sustaining the relation he does to the teachers of the county, should ignore the ability of our *best teachers* by monopolizing the patronage of our summer schools, has always been to me a question of the gravest doubt, and one that has called forth the open disapproval of the State Superintendent. In inaugurating this change my object is to establish training schools each year where it seems most advisable, under teachers of skill and experience, reserving the right to direct the course of study for the Normal departments, make suggestions and instruct in theory and practice of teaching, without sharing in the proceeds of any school thus organized. By vigilance in this direction, I believe our summer schools can be made agencies of power, transmitting life and vitality to our public schools and moulding a healthy public sentiment in every section of the county.

OFFICIAL WORK DONE.

During the year I held thirty public and three special examinations, at which I issued two hundred and sixty-five provisional and three professional certificates. Twenty-four applicants were rejected and two certificates annulled. One hundred and ten directors were present at these examinations. I made in all two hundred and forty-two visits to schools, visiting all but seven once, twenty-six the second, and six the third time. Ninety directors accompanied me during my visits. The schools not visited were temporarily closed when I was in their district. In addition to this I prepared a circular of instructions and a blank upon which I received and filed a report of each school, copied and forwarded the annual district reports; prepared and distributed over two hundred dollars worth of documents among teachers and directors; prepared eighty columns of educational matter for publication in the county papers; held the annual County Institute; attended the Teachers Institute at Huntingdon, and four meetings of our Local and District Institutes; I wrote four hundred and forty-seven official letters; traveled two thousand miles, and spent two hundred and sixty days in official duties.

EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.

The most potent educational agency in this county is the public press. Our county papers have been most valuable in the cause of education, never once refusing to publish articles intended to advance the interests of our schools. The editors of the Clearfield REPUBLICAN and *Raftsman's Journal* give us the use of a column for educational literature. This space has been utilized to the best advantage possible and has resulted in much good. We hope it may have a tendency to infuse in our teachers a desire for reading more of the educational literature of the day. As a class our teachers are sadly deficient in general information. They fail to inform themselves upon those topics which contribute so much to a cultured and finished education. The instruction in our schools would be much more popular and effective were our teachers to enrich their minds with those little gems of thought which are the progenitors of the loftiest intelligence. In many districts well conducted literary societies have proven to be valuable auxiliaries to our school work. Ministers of the gospel, have, in nearly all instances, proven themselves zealous friends of Common Schools, and as such have rendered efficient aid.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. It has become too common in many parts of the county for teachers placed in charge of schools to leave their schools for a day, or a week sometimes, in charge of a scholar or some one wholly unqualified for such position. This practice is as pernicious in its influence as it is unlawful, and deserves the severest censure. I would suggest to boards of directors to look carefully after this misdemeanor and by force of authority protect our schools from this uncalled for imposition.

2. The common branches are peremptorily required to be taught in every district. Directors are the proper persons, duly empowered to enforce this, and it is their imperative duty to see that all the branches required by law are taught in every school.

3. It has become customary for directors to give the school houses of their districts to incompetent young girls, in which to conduct Summer schools. The result of this is that children suffer more injury from defective teaching than the qualified teacher employed for the Winter can remove during the entire term. This evil can be removed by directors allowing no one the use of a school house who has not a certificate from the County Superintendent issued at the regular public examinations.

5. Irregularities often occur between teachers and directors regarding the subject of holidays, because the conditions of the article of agreement are not definitely specified. To avoid this, directors should record in the body of the article the *exact* number of days the school is to be open *each month of the term.*

IN MEMORIAM.

It is with feelings of the deepest sadness that we are compelled, at the close of this year, to chronicle the death of two of our most estimable young teachers. Early in the Spring of 1878, Miss Marcie Irvin, who was a member of the County Institute, and who taught one term of school, died at her home in Goshen township, at the age of twenty-three years. Time with its effacing fingers can never remove the memories that cluster around the golden deeds of her Christian life. She was an exemplary teacher, always winning the confidence and esteem of those who were to profit by her instruction and example.

Scarce had Nature vied in the splendor of the Spring of 1879, when death again invaded our ranks. I refer to the death of Miss Maggie McGee, which occurred at her home in Bell township, April 28th. She taught one term and was well-known to many of our teachers, having attended the County Normal School two terms, and having been a member of the County Institute. She will live long in the memory of those who enjoyed the purity and richness of her society. Generous and amiable in all her ways, and

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

PA., WEDNESDAY, JU

zealous in the Christian faith, her end was peace.

In the ordeal of care and affliction how sustaining the thought that we are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; and how consoling the assurance that these, our co-workers, have gone "to worship HIM who dwelleth beyond the stars and whose glory is above the brightness of the sun."

CONCLUSION.

In closing this, my first annual report, I deem it eminently fitting to tender my acknowledgements to the many teachers, whose co-operation I have received; to the directors, who have so kindly received and honored my suggestions; to the children, whose animated prattles and genial smiles have strengthened my efforts; to the many generous people, whose hospitality I have enjoyed; to the county papers, for their benevolence and indulgence; and to the Department of Public Instruction, for many kindnesses and courtesies.

"PEACE AND REST."

WHAT THE PEOPLE ASK FOR AND RADICALISM REFUSES.

SENATOR ZEB VANCE'S GREAT SPEECH ON THE FORCE LAWS—HOW THE SOUTH WAS MADE SOLID, AND WHY SHE IS KEPT SO—SOME RADICAL

TRATED.

The following are the most interesting portions of Gov. Zeb Vance's great speech, as published in Thursday's *Congressional Record*:

It seems to be the peculiar misfortune of the section from which I come and I believe it to be also the misfortune of the whole country, that no question in any way pertaining to the South or originating with any representative from the South has been able to obtain a fair hearing in these halls upon the merits. Indeed, it would seem as if the day for that kind of discussion had passed away forever. I had been taught to believe that the object of discussion was to elicit truth; and not only was it useless, but such discussion was mischievous, if that was not the object to be obtained. If this indeed be so, I might appeal with confidence to every fair-minded man in the United States who hears or reads our debates here and ask if the discussion of the questions now before the Senate has been fairly or logically handled with the view to ascertain the truth. It is proposed:

First—By the Legislation which is now in part before us and which has been, to repeal the laws under which authority is assumed to interfere with the elections of the country by the use of the military.

Second—To repeal the laws by which the United States marshals and supervisors were authorized to control the elections of the country.

Third—To repeal the law requiring jurors in the Federal courts to take the test oath.

Now, these are the questions, plain and simple, which have engaged the attention of the American Congress and the people for the last three months. Common sence and a decent regard for the public interest require that they should receive at our hands the calmest and most dispassionate consideration which it is in our power to bestow upon them. The staple of the arguments in opposition has been as wide of this object as it is possible for human imagination to conceive. One Senator, as his argument, cries out rebellion; another cries out secession; another exclaims, with alarm, that rebel soldiers are here in these halls; another claimes that the North pays the larger part of the direct taxes, and nearly all the taxes collected on imports; another sees a goblin in the shape of a Democratic caucus; another holds up his hands in holy horror in contemplating the fact that there is absolutely a Democratic majority in both branches of Congress; and yet another sees ruin in a solid South; and last, but not least, one Senator exclaims in the famine of argument, "Jefferson Davis;" and that is the contribution that he furnishes to the literature of the country.

These various and legal appeals have not even the merit that the old negro groom attributed to John Minor Bott's race-horses; for when taunted with the fact that his horses could not beat anything, he congratulated himself that at all events they could beat each other! These apologies for arguments cannot even beat each other in absurdity. An honest judge will be compelled to decide that the race is a drawn one and all the bets are off.

If our procedings, Mr. President, were in the nature of a complaint and answer, there is not a court in the land but would be compelled to order that the answers put in here by the Republican defendants to these bills be stricken out as frivolous, and that a judgment be rendered in favor of the plaintiffs. I will not recapitulate the arguments in favor of these bills. They are before the country, and will be properly judged of in due season. I desire only to make a few observations in reply to these sectional appeals.

Who made the South solid? The answer is as plain and unmistakable as it is possible to make anything to the human intellect; the Republican party is responsible for this thing. At the beginning of the late war almost the entire Whig party of the South, with a large and influential portion of the Democratic, were in favor of the Union and deprecated, with their whole souls, the attempt at its destruction, but through love of their native States and sympathy with their kindred and neighbors, they were drawn into the support of the war. What became of them after the war? Their wisdom in opposing it was justified by the ruinous results; their patriotism and courage were highly appreciated, and when peace came this class were in high favor at the South, while the secessionists, as the original advocates of a disastrous policy, were down in public estimation.

If you gentlemen of the North had then come forward with liberal terms and taken these men by the hand, you would have established a party in the South that would have perpetuated your power in this Government for a generation, provided you had listened to the views of those men and respected their policy on questions touching their section. But you pursued the very opposite course; a course which compelled almost every decent, intelligent man of Anglo-Saxon prejudices and traditions to take a firm and determined stand against you; a course which consolidated all shades of political opinion into one resolute mass to defend what they conceived to be their ancient forms of government, laws, liberties, and civilization itself. By confiscation and the destruction of war, you had stripped us of property to the

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NE 18, 1879. NEW SERIES--VOL. 20, NO. 24.

extent of at least $3,000,000, and let our land desolate, rent, and torn, our homes consumed with fire and our pleasant places a wasted wilderness.

Peace then came—no, not peace, but the end of a war came—no, not the end of a war, but the end of a legitimate, civilized war; and for three years you dallied with us. One day we were treated as though we were in the Union and as though we had legitimate State governments in operation; another day we were treated as though we were out of the Union and our State governments were rebellious usurpations. It was the regular game of "Now you see it, and now you don't." We are in the Union for all purposes of opposition, we were out of it for all purposes of protection. Finally, seeing that we still remained Democratic, the Union was dissolved by act of Congress and we were formally legislated outside in order that you might bring us into the Union again in such a way as to guarantee us a Republican form of government; that is, that we should vote the Republican ticket; and you cited article 4, section 4, of the Constitution as your authority to do this. You desposed our State governments and ejected from office every official from Governor to township constable, and remitted us to a state of chaos in which the only light of human authority for the regulation of human affairs and the control of human passions was that which gleamed from the polished point of the soldier's bayonet. Under this simple and easily comprehended system of jurisdiction of the great Declaration, "that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," you began and completed the task of guaranteeing to us a "Republican" form of government. You disfranchised at least ten per cent. of our citizens, embracing the wisest, best and most experienced. You enfranchised our slaves, the lowest and most ignorant; and you placed over them as leaders a class of men who have attained to the highest positions of infamy known to modern ages.

In order to preserve the semblance of consent, convictions were called to form new constitutions, the delegates to which were chosen by this new and unheard of constituency. The military counted the votes, often at the headquarters in distant States, the General in command determining the election and qualifications of the delegates. Many of these delegates were negroes, on whom the right to vote and hold office had not yet been bestowed. They framed constitutions, in which they gave themselves this right, and it was submitted for ratification to the same constituency who chose the delegates, and none other—that is to say, they propounded the question whether they should vote and hold office to themselves, and decided this question by their own votes, while white men were not permitted to vote. Perhaps the annals of the race from which we spring, with all its various branches spread throughout the world, cannot furnish such a parody upon the principles of free government based upon the consent of the governed.

These constitutions were declared adopted by the General in command: perhaps they were adopted. And at the same election, so called, were also chosen State officers for a long term of years, and chosen by the same constituency. The new governments went to work, and in the short space of four years they plundered those eleven Southern States to the extent of $162,000,000; that is to say, they took all that we had that was amenable to larceny, and they would have taken more doubtless, but for the same reason that the weather could not get any colder in Minnesota, as described by a returned emigrant from that State, "because the thermometer was too short." [Laughter.] And now recalling these facts and a hundred more which I cannot now name, can any candid man wonder that we became solid? Can he wonder that old Whigs and Democrats, Union men and Secessionists, should unite in a desperate effort to throw off the dominion of a party which had inflicted these things upon them? And your military interference, your abuse and your denunciation continue unto this day.

Can you wonder that your following in that country has dwindled into insignificance? The negro alone is your friend there and a very few whites, and his eyes, blinded as they have been, are steadily opening to the great truth which you ought to have taught him that his prosperity and welfare are inseparably connected with that of his white neighbors. One by one the Northern adventurers who led them have packed their carpet-bags and silently stole back to the slums of Northern society whence they originated, and the lonely native Republican makes his solitary lair in some custom-house or postoffice or revenue headquarters. The broad, free, bright world outside of these retreats in all the South is Democratic, thanks to you, the Republican party of the North. There is no impunity for transgression.

You now effect to treat the presence of representative Southern men in these halls as both an intrusion and a calamity, and the tone of your speeches will induce an intelligent stranger sitting in these galleries for the last three months to believe that you were sorry you had spent so much blood and treasure to force the South back into the Union. Is this really true? Do you regret that the proper sentiment of society in the South is represented here? And rather than this should be, would you prefer that the South had staid where she tried to go? I hope not. For the sake of your patriotism I hope not. Had you rather that the Union had been lost than that you should lose power? Was it the Union you fought for or was it political supremacy? Notwithstanding the wild blasts of alarm which you are sounding throughout the length and breadth of this vast country, you well know that the only danger which our presence here indicates is the danger of your being outside from political power. In what way can the Democracy injure this country? What motive have we to injure it? Having surrendered the doctrine of secession and abandoned any intention whatsoever to divide this Union, how could we expect that the Democracy to which we belong could obtain and hold the control of the government except by showing the people by our acts that we are patriotically desirous of promoting its welfare and its glory. But you say you distrust these expressions. My friends, in your hearts you do not. On the contrary, a man who has offered his blood once for his plighted faith you believe when he plights his faith again. There is not a Southern rebel, no matter how bitter and rampant he may have been, that you have not received with arms wide spread, and rewarded with offices of honor and trust, who came to you with craven repentance on his tongue, ready to vote the Republican ticket, and eating dirt with the same gluttonous appetite with which he once ate fire. You profess to believe him, but you despise him in your hearts. You are not alarmed to receive him, and you cast no suspicions upon his professions of sincerity, though, as has more than once happened, he asks you to believe he tells the truth to day because he told a lie yesterday.

Mr. President, it has seemed to me not a little hard and inhospitable that Southern Senators, whose States were forced back into the Union, should be so often twitted with their presence on this floor.

Mr. President, would there be any real danger to the best interests of this country if it were again under the complete control of the Democratic party? Surely not. It is history that this country owes its chief glory and development in the past to that grand historic party. But for its sagacity and patriotism it is safe to say that we would still be a feeble and inconsiderable people. The Democratic party have extended the boundaries of the Republic from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. Its policy acquired the territory of Louisiana, which extended from the Gulf of Mexico up the Father of Waters to the British Dominion, embracing Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Kansas and all that vast region west to the Rocky Mountains. It acquired Florida, Texas, New Mexico, California, including their grand extent of country, plains, rivers and mountains, with all their wealth of gold and silver and precious metals, embracing more than a million of square miles. As I now remember, not a single foot of land has been added to the empire by the Republican party except that broad stretch of icy waste, a land where frozen earth contends with frozen water, inhabited by seals and savages, in a climate which I have heard described as nine months winter and three months of damnation cold weather. [Laughter.]

Under Democratic rule there has been in this country no Credit Mobilier, there has been no Black Friday, no Sanborn contracts, no robbery of freedmen's savings banks, no Belknap, no returning boards and no electoral commissions; no military interference at the polls, no test oath for jurors in the United States Courts, no Federal spies and overseers when the people were choosing their rulers. And now that we are seeking to restore this state of things and to bring back the government to the paths in which our fathers trod the attempt is denounced as revolutionary and the trumpet is blown to warn the country that the end of all things is about to come, when, as we trust, nothing is about to come to an end except the domination of the Republican party.

Coming briefly to the real questions, I ask why should the law authorizing the military to be used at the polls be not repealed, and why should the law authorizing Federal supervision also be not repealed? I take it to be indisputably established, without further argument, that the whole subject relating to the elective franchise is placed by the Constitution under the control of the States, and all that the Federal Government can do is to see that the States, as such, do not discriminate against any on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This is the whole duty and power of Congress as declared by the Supreme court. When any Republican Senator has ventured for one moment to abandon the line of inflammatory appeal to the sectional feeling of the country, the excuses given for the retention of this law upon the statute book are illogical almost to puerility.

One Senator gravely urges that it should not be repealed because the great bulk of the army is in the distant West, only some few hundreds being east of the Rocky Mountains. He tells us in the course of his enumeration that there are only about thirty in the State of North Carolina, and asks the Senator from that State if they are afraid of that number of soldiers. Passing over the obvious fact that within thirty days ten thousand could be sent there if desired, I answer that we *do* fear them, because they represent the power of the United States Government and enmity of the Republican party which wields that power; we fear them as the Hollander fears the first small leak in the dikes which bear back the waves of the ocean from deluding the meadows of his homestead; we fear them as the physician fears the first speck of gangrene in the system of his patient; we fear them as the sailor fears the piling up of the storm clouds upon the horizon, knowing that their deceptive beauty covers the fierce desolation of the tempest; we fear them as the shepherd of the mountain fears for his lambs at even the flitting of a shadow athwart his path, for he knows it to be the shadow of the eagle, the remorseless tyrant of the air; we fear them as Charlemagne feared the rude wooden ships of the Norse Vikings on their first appearance in the seas of his empire; we fear them as all patriotic Romans feared the crossing of the Rubicon by Cæsar, the passage of which with arms in his hands marked him as the enemy of Roman liberty.

Even so we fear and believe that when an American Executive crosses the Rubicon of his Constitutional powers and appears at the place of choosing our rulers, armed either with the sword or with illegal powers of arrest, he thereby proclaims himself the enemy of the liberties of our people.

Now, Mr. President, why should not the peace at the polls and the purity of elections be intrusted to authority, the virtue, and the patriotism of the States, where alone our fathers placed it? It is because the States are unable, with their civil machinery, to preserve the peace? They have invariably proven able in the past, except in cases of such unusual violence as is contemplated in the Constitution, article 4, section 4. Are they unwilling? Surely they are willing to preserve their autonomy and perpetuate their own existence. Are they corrupt? Surely if their inhabitants, as citizens of the States, are too corrupt for self-government, it is not possible that their corruptions cease the moment they are invested with authority by the United States. On the contrary, there is always found less of responsibility and more of corruption in aggregated than in separate communities. How can a corrupt State officer become an incorruptible Federal officer?

Mr. President, it seems to me that the position of the Republican party in reference to the use of soldiers and supervisors at the polls, on the pretense of preserving the peace and securing free elections, is the most remarkable one that reasonable men ever assumed. It may be formulated thus: The elections shall be free if we have to surround the polls with bayonets; the elections shall be according to the laws of the States if we have to overawe the civil magistrates and State officials by an exhibition of power; the elections shall be pure if it takes Davenport and all the convicted criminals and occupants of all the dens of infamy in our great cities to manage them; the election laws shall be enforced and without the appearance of violence if a battery of artillery has to be trained on every ballot-box in the lands; and lastly, the elections shall be fair if we have to arrest without warrant and imprison without bail, until the elections are over, every man who offers to vote the Democratic ticket.

The speeches of the Republican Senators mean this, the vetoes of the President mean this, and they mean more than this, Mr. President—in effect they say that unless we can use the army at the polls we will let that army dissolve, we will leave our forts and arsenals ungarrisoned, we will strip the frontiers of all protection and let the men, women and children of that border country be slaughtered and scalped and the unchecked savage extend his barbarous sway over all that land of promise, once more remitted to its ancient wildness. We will not only do this, but we will denounce the Democratic members of Congress who offered us the money to support this army as the authors of this disaster. All these things we will do rather than lose our chances to count in the next President, and we will cover the facts and obscure the logic of the case by re-inflaming the bitter prejudices of the war in the hearts of our Constituents! Can it be possible to do this? Is there to be no end to passion, no restoration of reason? We shall see.

If the breath was about to leave my body and I was permitted to say but one word as to what my country most needed, that word should be, "Rest!" Rest from strife, rest from sectional conflict, rest from sectional bitterness, rest from inflammatory appeals, rest from this constant, most unwise, and unprofitable agitation. Rest in all lands and in all literature is used as the symbol of the most perfect state of felicity which mankind can attain in this world and the next. "And the land had rest," said the old Hebrew chronicles in describing the reign of their good kings. Heaven itself is described as rest—a place "where the weary are at rest." "There remaineth, therefore, a rest for the people of God," saith the apostle. Can we not give this rest to our people? I know, Mr. President, that those from whom I come desire it above their chief joy. The excitement through which they have passed for the last twenty years, the suffering and the sorrow, the calamity, public and private, which they have undergone, have filled their hearts with indescribable yearnings for national peace, for a complete moral as well as physical restoration of the Union. There is one policy, and but one, to effect this object, and that is the policy, of conciliation, of restoration, so steadily pursued by the Democratic statesmen and people of the North. It is the only true statesmanship for our condition, the only genuine remedy for the hard times with which we are afflicted. Nature everywhere teaches it, and her thousand agencies, silent and mysterious, constantly inculcate it, even as day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge. Cross this noble river which flows by our capital, and search for the battle-fields of blood-watered Virginia. You scarce can find them. Dense forests of young saplings cover all the hills and plains that were so lately swept bare by marching and encamping armies. "For there is hope of a tree if it be cut down that it will sprout again, and the tender branch thereof will not cease." Waving seas of wheat cover the open fields so lately plowed by the bursting shells while charging battalions met in deadly shock; and green grass has so covered the lines of intrenchment as to give them all the seeming of the cunning farmers' ditches. Restoration is Nature's law. Let us imitate her. God of all mercy and grace, may not these gaping wounds of civil war be permitted to heal, if they will?

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DEATH OF NATHAN DE ROTHSCHILD.

A telegram from London announces the death of Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild at the age of 71 years. The history of the Rothschild family is well known and has often been repeated. When General Custine, at the head of a French Republican army, took Frankfort, the Senate, in order to save the town from pillage, agreed to pay a heavy ransom within a very limited period. But the money could not be raised, the capitalists of Frankfort not being willing to assist the Senate. Meyer A. de Rothschild, however, offered to obtain a loan from the Landgrave of Hesse Castle, afterward known as the Elector William I. The offer was accepted and the loan was obtained. The house of Rothschild thus established a position which was steadily improved in after years. In 1806 when Napoleon decreed the forfeiture of Brunswick and Hesse-Castle, William prepared for flight. He deposited with Meyer A. de Rothschild $5,000,000 for safe keeping. For 8 years Meyer held this sum without interest; subsequently he paid 2 per cent. to the heirs of the Elector, and in 1823 the whole sum. The judicious use of this capital was the foundation of all the wealth of the Rothschilds. The five sons of Meyer were Anselm, Solomon, Nathan, Charles and James, who became respectively heads of the houses at Frankfort, Vienna, London, Naples and Paris. They were all made barons by the Emperor Francis of Austria. They became controllers of the finances of Europe, and, to a certain extent, the arbiters of peace and war. Houses are still maintained at Franfort. Vienna, London and Paris, the two last named being the most important. Special agents of the firm are established in various parts of the world.

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An inevitable wag, seeing a heavy door nearly off its hinges, in which condition of neglect it had been for some time, observed that when it had fallen and killed some one, it would be hung.

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A young lady, when solicited for a kiss by an inebriate suitor refused, but couldn't prevent him from pressing her hand. She says she escaped by a "tight" squeeze.

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"Marriage," says a cynic, "is like putting your hand into a bag containing ninety-nine snakes and one eel. You may get the eel, but the chances are against you."

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Why is a good husband like dough? Doughn't you know? Why, it's because a woman needs him.

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Why is a cow like a tramp? because she has to pick her living.

INGERSOLL'S ADDRESS AT HIS BROTHER'S GRAVE.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll is chiefly known for his robust disbelief in the Christian's God and the doctrine of an immortal life. With all the eloquence of his strong nature he has upheld that cold negation against the public sentiment of the religious world; nor have the advocates of the Christian doctrine found in him an easy or a desirable opponent to be overthrown in controversial encounters. When, therefore, a sharp personal bereavement overtakes such a man—an inevitable experience, sooner or later, for all of us—the public naturally takes an interest in his behavior under affliction; it desires to know what, if anything, he has to say concerning this unescapable fate which is still, to the greater part of the world, Christian or infidel, a profound mystery. Most of us believe, or profess to believe, the sublime realities taught by Christ, and emphasized, years after his departure, by Paul; but not all, in or out of the churches, seem to comprehend the eternal laws and principles of the sublime doctrine on which the Christian church was founded, or to realize that these laws are as much in force to-day as they ever were. Col. Ingersoll, who rejects alike the modern and ancient evidences, and believes in this brief and troubled life alone, finds himself disturbed and shaken at the first radical trial.

His dearly loved brother is dead, and Colonel Ingersoll addressed his friends at the funeral. It is as beautiful an utterance as was ever made at a funeral; but it is dark and gloomy in spirit. It lacks, as might have been expected, the sustaining faith, which is given to some, of an assured individual life beyond the present. It is a terrible thought, conveyed, and but partly concealed, in a chariot of roses. It reveals, however—and this is the notable thing—that beneath the hardy exterior of the "superstition" repudiating Colonel Ingersoll with whom the public is familiar, there is another far more tender and believing individual. His mind is in a state of conflict. What he said, is a new and finer revelation than he had before made, of an ocean depth of tenderness and love that heaves all unseen beneath the rugged promontory of the atheistic front which [illegible] ly beautiful address, so full of love for his departed brother, reveals a stormy conflict in the depths of that inner sea. It is an evident conflict between two opposite forces; the resolute spirit, on the one hand, to stand, like a man, by the proclaimed doctrine of his life—the belief that has scorned the assumed weakness of leaning on any faith in a future life, and swept all such tendencies into the domain of "superstition;" and the still, small voice, on the other hand, which no life-training and no philosophy can silence, arising in the shadow of a great affliction, speaking calm and clear in the inner soul the proclamation of the reality of a higher and grander life, as the destiny of all. For "there is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body." "We are troubled on every side; we are perplexed, yet not in despair."

Paul possessed the clear vision which showed him not only spiritual realities, but their laws and principles. Hence, after his eyes were once opened, he might be perplexed and troubled, but he was never in despair. He saw a life beyond this. But Col. Ingersoll is not only troubled, but unable to see any evidence of a future life; all this splendid individual consciousness, this knowledge of the beautiful world around us, this enjoyment of the spirit of immeasurable love, this perception of the infinite universe of other worlds to which we may aspire—all, as he thinks, is to be extinguished with the mere insect flash of *this* life. His gloomy doctrine, and also the irrepressible spirit of a spiritual consciousness of something more and better than this, are both shown in this striking passage from his address:

"Life is the narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word, but in the night of death hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing. He who sleeps here, when dying, mistaking the approach of death for the return of health, whispered with his latest breath, "I am better now." Let us believe, in spite of doubts and dogmas and tears and fears, that these dear words are true of all the countless dead."

This is but the vaguest, most unsubstantial kind of a hope, that *will* rise against despair. How insufficient it is to sustain those who are in affliction was painfully shown at this funeral, where one lady of the family fainted at the grave, and another had to be torn away from the grave after it was covered. What a painful proof of the inability to discover the spiritual realities all around us! And of such painful but too common scenes, as true an utterance has been made by the New York preacher, Talmage, as was ever spoken:

"The way out of this world is so blocked up with coffin and hearse, and undertaker's spade and screw driver, that it is almost impossible for the Christian to think as he ought of the happiest passage in all his history. We put black instead of white on the place where the good man gains his last victory. We stand weeping over the heap of chains which the freed spirit has cast off, crying, 'Poor man! What a pity he has come to this!' Come to what? Why, by the time the people have assembled at the obsequies that man has been three days amid such joy as make all the hilarities of earth contemptible. The Israelites, if they had wanted to come back to Egypt and had come and gone to weeping over the brick kilns because they had to leave, would not have been so silly as the Christian who should want to come from heaven to this world and mourn because he had to leave it. The whole subject of the Christian's death is made morbid and sickly. We look upon it as the hole into which the good man stumbles and falls when his breath gives out."—*Hartford Times.*

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In Oil City, at the Oil Exchange, Saturday, June 7th, 368,000 barrels of oil changed hands at an average price of about seventy-five cents per barrel, making $276,000.

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He said he was a linguist, but upon interrogating him in regard to the language he spoke, he said they were Turkey, Coachenchina and Gum Arabic.

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What is the difference between a tenant and the son of a widow? The tenant has to pay rents, the son of a widow has not two pa-rents.

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What is the difference between a tramp and a grocer who weighs his vegetables? One beats his way and the other weighs his beets.

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Why are balloons in the air like vagabonds? Because they have no visible means of support.

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Why is a wheelbarrow like a man with one leg? Because it makes but one track in the sand.

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Why is Siberia called "the roof of Europe?" It is because the Scamp-catkin reside there.

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Why is the sun like a good loaf? Because it's light when it rises.

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When is a small baby like a big banker?—When he is a wroth-child.