THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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G. B. GOODLANDER,
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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,
1.14 Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. ypd

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. jn26,'78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

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

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

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

WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS. HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
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. jan1'76.

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. aug16'78

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

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. july21,'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 15, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d 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,'68-tf

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Articles in Human Hair.
Clearfield, Pa. may 15, '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.

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 23jy'73

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9.19'73 Clearfield, Pa.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr14,'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.

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

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

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

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my28:1ypd

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 the 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.

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

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8.772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

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.

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,
sep20-68-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 Insurance Agency.
JAMES KERR. CARROLL S. BIDDLE.
KERR & BIDDLE, Agents,
Represent the following and other first-class Co's:
Companies. Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br. $4,701,897
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan..... 5,800,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn..... 2,824,083
Insurance Co. of North America..... 6,435,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br. 1,782,863
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch..... 672,145
Watertown..... 761,815
Travelers (Life & Accident)..... 4,503,415
Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 4, '79-tf.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 53--WHOLE NO. 2,630. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1879. NEW SERIES--VOL. 20, NO. 28.

HORATIO SEYMOUR SPEAKS.

A NOTABLE ADDRESS TO CONVICTS IN AUBURN STATE PRISON.

HOW THE EVIL THEY HAVE DONE MAY BE CHANGED TO GOOD—ERRORS MAKING FOLKS WISE—THE CONVERSION OF WRONG INTO BLESSINGS.

[Utica Herald, July 5.]

On the invitation of the warden, ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour visited Auburn prison yesterday, and addressed the convicts. He spoke as follows:

"I have declined all invitations this year to make public addresses, but when your warden asked me to speak to you to-day I made up my mind to do so, although at the hazard of my health. My interest in the inmates of this and other prisons grows out of official duties, as I have had to act on many cases of applications for pardons. I have learned from a long experience with men in all conditions of life, *that none are without faults and none without virtues*. I have studied characters with care. I have had to deal with Presidents and with prisoners. I have associated with those held in high honor by the American people. On the other hand, the laws of our State have placed the lives of criminal men in my hands, and it has been my duty to decide if they should *live or die*. The period in which I took the most active part in public affairs was one of great excitement, when passions and prejudices were aroused and, in common with all others engaged in the controversies of the day, I have felt the bitterness of partisan strife. Nevertheless, experience has taught me to think kindly of my fellow-men. The longer I live the better I think of their hearts and the less of their heads. Everywhere, from the President's mansion to the prisoner's cell, I have learned the wisdom of that prayer which begs that we may be delivered from temptation. Another great truth is taught by experience—hope is the great reformer. We must instill this into men's minds if we wish to cultivate their virtues or enable them to overcome their vices. It has been said that despair is the unpardonable sin, for it paralyzes every sentiment that leads to virtue or happiness. For this reason, when a Governor of this State, I did all I could to gain the passage of laws which enable each one of you, by good conduct, to shorten the term of your imprisonment, and if I had my way you would have shared in the profits of your labor. But I stand before you to-day to speak of another ground of hope, of a higher and more lasting character than mere money gain or shortened terms of imprisonment, and what I have to say does not point to you alone, but to men of all conditions. I do not mean to take the place of those who teach you your religious duties. They are far more able to make these clear to your minds; yet it is sometimes the case that we see things in lights in which they are not usually placed before us, and some thoughts which have occurred to me in a review of life may be of interest and value to you. When we grow old we are struck with the fleetness of time; our lives seem to be compressed into one brief period, and we suddenly find that pursuits we have followed are closed, and are confronted with the question, not what we have gained, nor what positions we have held, but what we are in ourselves. We know it is our duty to do what is right, and to avoid doing wrong, and when we look back if we add up all our good deeds on the one hand and our bad acts on the other we find a startling balance against us. When men reach my time of life their minds turn toward the past, and they travel backward the paths they have followed. They see things from the opposite side on which they were viewed from youth onward, and are struck by truths which never break upon their minds until they look back upon them.

"Sitting before my fire on a winter's evening, and musing, as old men are apt to do about their acts, their errors, their successes, or their failures, it occurred to me what I would do if I had the power, and was compelled to wipe out twenty acts of my life. At first it seemed as if this was an easy thing to do. I had done more than twenty wrong things for which I had always felt a regret, and was about to seize my imaginary sponge and rub them out at once, but I thought it best to move with care, to do as I had done to others, lay my character out upon the dissecting table and trace all the influences which had made or marred it. I found, to my surprise, if there were any golden threads running through it, they were wrought out by the regrets felt at the wrong; that these regrets had run through the course of my life, guiding my footsteps through all its intricacies and problems, and if I should obliterate all of these the act to which these golden threads were attached—whose lengthening lines were woven into my very nature—if I should obliterate all of these, I should destroy what little there was of virtue, in my moral make-up. Thus I learned that the wrong act, followed by the just regret and by thoughtful caution to avoid like errors, made me a better man than I should have been if I had never fallen. In this I found hope for myself and hope for others, and I tell you who sit before me, as I say to all in every condition, that if you will you can make yourselves better men than if you had never fallen into errors or crimes. A man's destiny does not turn upon the fact of his doing or not doing wrong, for all men will do it; but of how he bears himself, what he does, and what he thinks, after the wrong act. It was well said by Confucius, the Chinese sage, that a man's character is decided not by the number of times he falls, but by the number of times he lifts himself up. I do not know why evil is permitted in this world, but I do know that each one of us has the magical power to transmute it into good. Every one before me can if he will make his past errors sources of moral elevation. Is this not a grand thought, which should not only give us hope but which should always inspire us with firm purposes to exercise this power which makes us akin to the Almighty? For he has given it to us and has pointed out in His word how we shall use it. There is nothing we do which will not make us better or worse. I do not speak merely of great events, but of the thoughts upon our beds, the toil in the workshop, and the little duties which attend every hour. God in his goodness does not judge us so much by what we do; but when we have done things right or wrong, our destiny mainly turns upon what we think and do after their occurrence. It is then we decide if they shall lift us up to a higher level, or bear us down to a lower grade of morals. Our acts mainly spring from impulses or accidents—the sudden temptation, imperfect knowledge, or erring judgment. It is the afterthought that gives them their hue. The world may not see this; it may frown upon the deed and upon the man, who nevertheless by his regrets makes it one which shall minister to purity and virtue in all his after life. You who sit before me in some ways have advantage over other men whose minds are agitated by the hopes and fears of active pursuits, who find no time by their thoughts to make them tend to virtue and happiness. With each of you in a little time the great question will be not if you are to be set free, not what the world thinks of you, not what you have, but what you are, for death often knocks at the door of your cells, and some of your number are carried from their narrow walls to the more narrow walls of the grave. Let it not be thought that I prove wrong may be done so that good may follow. With St. Paul I protest against such inference from the truth that men are saved by repentance of their sins.

"But let us look further into this subject for it deeply concerns us. Though we are unable to recall the terrors of the past we may so deal with them that they may promote our virtue, our wisdom and our happiness. Upon this point I am not theorizing. Whoever thinks will learn that human experience proves this. Let us take the case of our errors. We could find if we could rub them all out that we should destroy the wisdom they have given us, if we have taken care to make our errors to teach us wisdom. Who could spare their sorrows? How much that is kind and sympathetic in our natures which lead us to minister to the wants of others, and thus to make our own give us consolation and sympathies, grow out of what are felt as keen calamities when they befall us? Follow out the line of my thought when I assumed that I had the power, and was compelled to drown in Lethean waters certain acts, I found I could not spare errors which called forth regrets, mistakes which teach us wisdom, or the sorrows which soften characters, and make us sensible of the sympathies which give beauty to the intercourse of life. As I had to obliterate twenty events, I found I could best spare the successes or triumphs which had only served to impart courage in the battle of life, and had but little influence in forming character. It is true, that wherever and whatever we are, we can so deal with the past that we can make it give up to us virtue and wisdom; we can, by our regrets, do more than the alchemist aims at when he seeks to transmute base metal into gold; for we can make wrong the seed of right and righteousness; we can transmute error into wisdom; we can make sorrows bloom into a thousand forms like fragrant flowers. These great truths should not only give us contentment with our positions, but hope for the future. The great question what we are presses itself upon us as we grow old or flashes upon us when our lives are cut short by accident or disease. Within these walls but few days pass without that question is being forced upon the minds of some who have reached the end of life's journey. Surely, it should give hope and consolation to all to feel that they can, in the solitude of the cell or in the gloom of the prison, by thought, by self-examination, make out of the past with its crimes, its errors, and its sorrows, the very means by which they can lift themselves into higher and happier conditions. This work of transmuting evil into good is a duty to be done by all conditions of men, and it can be wrought out as well in the prisoner's cell as in the highest and most honorable positions. All human religion holds out hope to men who feel regret for every evil act. I wish to call your minds to that amazing truth that there is a Being who rules the world with such benevolence that He enables weak and erring mortals, if they will, to turn their very sorrows and errors into sources of happiness. We have many theories in these days, in which men try to tell us how the world, acting upon certain fixed laws, has evolved itself; that it goes on by a progress that retards nothing but certain rules of advancement, regardless of all other considerations, save their own irresistible, self-compelling principles. But here we have a truth, not only given as in holy writ, but proved by our own experience, that mental regret will convert a material wrong into a blessing, or, if the offender wills, it will make the same a hundred fold more hurtful if he rejoices in his wrong-doing or hardens his heart against regret. Materialism, evolution, pantheism, or any of the theories which deny the government of an intelligent God, are confuted by this truth, that we can, by conforming to His laws, which demand repentance, convert evil into good, or by violating them, make evil ten-fold more deadly and destructive. We can by our minds and sentiments change the influence of material events, and vary the action of laws which govern the world. If man, with all his weakness, can do this, it can only be by the aid of a higher power which shapes, directs and regulates.

"I know that what I have said is but an imperfect statement of the great truths, compared with the teachings of the pulpit, which you hear each Sunday. As my purpose is merely to speak to you what I have learned in the walks of life, I could give you from this narrow field but partial views of great truths. They may be of no value to you, yet I trust you will accept them at least as proof of my sympathies with your condition and sorrows; for if any ambition lingers in the breast of him who speaks to you now, it is that he may be the friend and adviser of the erring and wrong-doer. He has been taught by self-examination and the study of others that we all belong to that class, and that we owe to one another any aid we can give to our fellows when they fall by the wayside."

SPARROWS KILLS A CANARY.—A Miss Brannon, of Hollidaysburg, placed a cage in which was a valuable canary, on a nail in front of her house, one day recently. Shortly afterwards a lot of English sparrows congregated on the cage and killed the little songster by plucking the greater part of its feathers out and destroying both its eyes.

"Father," said a cobbler's lad, as he was pegging away at an old shoe, "they say that trout bite good now." "Well, well," replied the old gentleman, "you stick to your work and they won't bite you."

"Well, you'll own she has got a pretty foot, won't you?" "Yes I'll grant you that, but then it never made half as much of an impression on me as the old man's!"

THE CURRENT ISSUE.

A LETTER FROM JOHN HOWARD, JR.

MR. EDITOR:—Senator Wallace deserves the thanks of the American people for his admirable and able speech in the Senate of the United States on Thursday, May 29th, 1879. It has the clear ring of the better days of the Republic in it, when the representatives of the people of the States exercised a proper care and decent regard for their constituencies. It is an able, earnest, and I think, unanswerable defense of States rights, and the doctrines embodied in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and would utterly confound the advocates of military interference at elections, if it were possible to beat either shame, common sense, statesmanship, or common decency into Hayes and his crew of buccaneers in Congress. If you, Mr. Editor, would publish the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions at this time, it would be good reading for many who had forgotten some of the prominent features in the old John Adams administration, and give an opportunity of comparing those times with the present attitude of the advocates of centralized power and military election. The history of these resolutions is simple. They were a protest against the usurpation and despotism of a Federal administration. They were passed as measures of resistance to an attempt to revolutionize the government of these States. No party had dared, from 1798 to 1861, to go into a popular canvass against the principles of these resolutions. The infamous Alien and Sedition laws of the administration of John Adams and the old Federalist, called them into existence as a remedy. These laws struck down the sovereignty of the States and the liberty of the citizen. The passage of these atrocious laws, with one fell stroke, swept away the State Government, and by an act of usurpation and revolution centralized and consolidated all power in the Federal Government. They gave the President the power to override the Constitution and the laws of the State, in short, to do almost what he pleased in reference to the organic laws of the land. The New England and Middle States were crazed by this revolutionary fanaticism. The people for the moment were mad. They seemed determined to throw away all the liberties they had won in the glorious struggle of the Revolution. Those who had just thrown off the weight of a constitutional monarchy seemed infatuated with a despotism without a binding Constitution and without any law except the unbridled will and caprice of one man. It was one of those hours of unaccountable insanity which sometimes seize a nation and cause it to devour its own laws as the unnatural swine devour their own young. At this critical juncture the Legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky came forward with a bold and emphatic renouncement of the sovereignty of the States, the grand principle on which the Federal Government was built, and from which it derived all the powers it possessed. The Federal Government, they contended possessed no original power. All its powers are "derived," "delegated," "granted" powers. That the powers of the Federal Government are not and cannot be sovereign, because they are derived; that they are necessarily limited, because they are delegated; that they are in the nature of a grant, as declared in article first, section first, of the Constitution. That the States, therefore, alone are the fountains of sovereignty. They are the original masters that *delegate* and *grant* to the dependent Federal Government certain of their powers according to their own sovereign will. This is the spirit of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions,—(and it is the basis of our Senator's great speech.) Logically, they are unanswerable.

One of the grandest features in Mr. Wallace's speech is the multitude of proofs that there is no such body politic known to this country as a "National Government." It is a "Federal Government," a Government of the United States. When a resolution was before the Convention that a National Government be formed, it was promptly met by an amendment to strike out National and insert Federal, and thus amended it passed unanimously without debate.

Mr. Charles Pinckney, of South Carolina, moved in the Federal Convention to add to the powers of Congress these words: "To negative all laws passed by the several States interfering in the opinion of the Legislature with the general interest and harmony of the Union."

Mr. Rutledge replied: "If nothing else, this alone would damn—and ought to damn—the Constitution. Will any State ever agree to be bound hand and foot in this manner." The resolution was withdrawn; it could not have obtained the vote of a single State in the Convention, for the reason that it was not the intention of the States to part with any fraction of their sovereignty in forming a Federal Government. This explains the strong language of Mr. Madison in the following words: "Any Government for the United States formed on the supposed practicability of using (military) force against even the unconstitutional proceedings of the States, would be visionary and fallacious." This reasoning on the part of the father of the Constitution is correct, because the States being sovereign bodies, no coercion can be applied to them in any manner to interfere with laws and regulations of a State. It is the quality of sovereignty that it has no master. The Federal Government is their servant and not their master. The proposition was twice introduced in the Constitutional Convention to clothe the Federal Government with power to use the Army and Navy of the United States against a non-complying State, and in neither instance did the proposition receive a vote of a single State, and no delegation would have dared to return to its State after having voted for such a resolution. Of course such States would never clothe the Federal Government, which they were voluntarily creating, with the right to wage war upon them from any consideration whatever. They never did impart to the Federal Government such a right until the passage of the infamous Supervisor and Marshal bill of 1870-71.

The Constitution itself is an eternal witness that no such power was ever intended to be given. Even Mr. Lincoln, when he commenced the late war, had not the hardihood to pretend that he had a shadow of a warrant for his action in the Constitution. He raised his first call for troops upon an old defunct law of Congress—dead from its own limitation—passed to aid the State of Pennsylvania in putting down a whisky rebellion in 1795.

It was ridiculous enough to see seventy-five thousand men called to arms under this defunct anti-Whisky-Rebellion act, but it was a thousand times less offensive and less culpable than to have pretended that the Constitution gave a warrant for such proceeding. This much I take pleasure in passing to the credit of Abraham Lincoln, and on this point he was certainly a better lawyer than the average Republican Congressman, who appear to be laboring under the delusion that the Constitution gives Congress the right to do just what they please with the States, if thereby they can control and direct the elections and perpetuate a power which they have so grossly and outrageously abused.

But I started out to call attention to the great speech of one Senator in Congress, and to congratulate the people that once more the lesson of liberty is laid before us, and find myself running into a discussion of the subject which, in my opinion, Mr. Wallace has exhausted. I hope you will be able to print the speech—not as campaign literature, but as a desertation on government that all mankind should understand.

Truly yours,
JOHN HOWARD, JR.

VETO OF THE LABOR BILL.

The veto of the bill passed during the late session of our State Legislature to secure to operatives and laborers in mines and manufactories of iron and steel the payment of their wages in lawful money of the United States has already been announced, and has provoked considerable discussion by those interested on both sides of the question. It is not our purpose at this time to take part in any discussion either to defend or doubt the correctness of the reasons given by the Governor of the State for disapproving the bill and preventing it by the use of the veto power from becoming a law; but we simply desire to show that the strongest objections urged by the Governor might have been obviated if those who set themselves up as the especial champions of the rights of labor had been sufficiently wise to accept the reasonable amendments proposed by Senator C. T. Alexander when the bill was under consideration in the Senate. Governor Hoyt, in the veto message, states his principal object as follows:

"The act is special and within constitutional prohibition. Even if general it would be open to valid objection as being contrary to the genius of free government and as based upon a theory subversive of the true principles of our constitution in that it denies the laborer the right to sell his labor to whom he pleases and for such prices and on such terms as seem good to him without molestation, hindrance or restriction."

In his able argument on the merits of the bill, Senator Alexander referred to its "special" character in that it only applied to labor employed "in mines and manufactories of iron and steel," and showed conclusively that unless made "general" by amendment, so as to apply alike to all branches of industry, it came within the constitutional prohibition and could not become a valid law. Upon the question of the policy of the law as proposed by its friends he was equally conclusive, as an extract from his speech, that covers both of the objections advanced by the Governor, will show. He said:

"Section seven, article three, of the Constitution, provides that the General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law * * * * changing the rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding, or inquiry before court, Alderman, Justices of the Peace, * * or regulating labor, trade, mining or manufacturing." This proposed law may not be local in its character as it applies to three branches of industry in all of the counties of the State, in which they are conducted, and is therefore general as to the business to which it refers, but is it not special as it applies to three particular branches of industry? What did the framers of the Constitution mean by the use of the words local or special in the connection in which they are here used? We must gather their meaning by the same rules we would apply in the interpretation of a statute.

"But whether it be unconstitutional or not, is not the policy of such a law bad? All men are equal before the law, and each man should be left free to make his own contracts in his own way, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others. All laws in restraint of legitimate trade are obnoxious; all laws that seek to interpose a barrier to the making of legitimate contracts are in restraint of trade, and an unwarranted interference with the rights of citizenship."

This seems wise, reasonable and statesmanlike. Now for the remedy urged by Mr. Alexander. His amendment reads as follows:

"That every corporation, co-partnership, firm or individual doing any business within this Commonwealth in which laborers are employed shall pay their laborers or employes at stated periods in money or merchandise or other commodity, as may be agreed upon between the parties at the time of the contract of hiring and in accordance with the terms thereof, and it shall be unlawful for any corporation, co-partnership, firm or individual, doing business as aforesaid, to knowingly and wilfully charge their employes more or a greater price for any article of merchandise furnished than that at which the same article and quality of merchandise is sold at for cash in the same town or neighborhood by other merchants or others trading in such articles. That it shall be unlawful for any retail merchant doing business in this Commonwealth to receive any order that may be drawn upon him for the payment of labor at less than its face value, or to discount the same, or to furnish store goods or merchandise therefor, charging a greater or higher price for the same than he would sell the same quality of goods at for cash, or than the same quality of goods or merchandise can be purchased at for cash in the same town or neighborhood. That any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than ten dollars or more than fifty dollars for each offense, and shall refund to the party to whom such goods or merchandise shall have been sold the difference between the price charged and the cash price thereof."

The reader will not fail to observe that while making the measure general in its effect upon all kinds of labor, and thus obviating the fatal constitutional objection, this proposition was also comprehensive enough to meet the objection of public policy, so forcibly presented in the veto message. Under its provisions there could be no interference with the rights of contract. Upon this point Mr. Alexander said: "The amendment I have proposed does not interfere with the right of capital and labor to contract with each other, and it makes the order that may be issued in payment of labor, buy as much as would that much money." And again: "It recognizes the principle that underlies our institutions, to wit: the freedom of all our people to make such contracts as they please, so long as they do not interfere with any positive law or the rights of others. But no law should be passed, unless based upon the soundest policy, restricting their right to so contract."

It will thus be seen that a fair and reasonable law for the protection of labor might now be upon the statute books, had the pretended friends of the measure before the Legislature last Winter been "wise in their day," and accepted such modifications of their bill as would have brought it within the bounds of the fundamental law of the Commonwealth and of a sound public policy. With the safety-guard of the Alexander amendment the act would not have fallen under a veto.—*Centre Reporter.*

TOO MUCH PISTOL.

Independence Day has brought again the regulation list of casualties, but the record is longer and more serious than usual. The theory that this is partly due to people having more money to spend on firecrackers and such things yesterday than on Fourths of July before for some years is plausible enough, but there is another case which is patent to every observer. This is the extraordinary and alarming increase in the use of pistols and revolvers by youngsters. One could hardly walk half a dozen squares yesterday without encountering boys, many of them little fellows, who were armed with deadly weapons and firing them off whenever they felt like it. Grown-up people are so much accustomed to the toy pistol in which the small boy used to fire off his crackers in celebration of American Independence, that one was at first inclined to suppose that the weapon he found a youngster playing with must be some variation of this familiar weapon, but closer examination would likely show that it was a genuine revolver and that the amateur marksman was firing away at something with ball cartridges, often with a lot of still smaller youngsters dangerously near. The hospital reports bristle with the names of boys, ten, eleven, twelve years old, "shot in the left hand," the wounds in most cases having been inflicted by the victims themselves, while holding their unaccustomed weapons in their hands before cocking and discharging them. But this was not the worst. The cases are not few where other boys were the victims, and in one instance an old resident was shot in the right arm by a small boy and received a wound which may necessitate amputation.

It is not difficult to understand the prevalence of this practice of pistol-carrying by Young America when one learns that seven-shooters, which yesterday's experience has shown are capable of inflicting very serious wounds, are sold for a dollar and a quarter apiece. Nor does it seem so extraordinary that people should allow their children to play with such dangerous weapons when one remembers that religious newspapers have so far forgotten the old traditions that they are offering revolvers as premiums. But it is certainly high time to call a halt when the matter has gone so far that the infant hardly abandons his rattle before he begins experimenting on venerable passers-by with his pistol. The fact is this latest development is only an illustration of a mania for carrying deadly weapons which has already assumed alarming proportions. Every newspaper reader has observed the growing frequency of shootings by boys and young men, sometimes by accident, but too often in avenging some fancied wrong.

The subject should not be allowed to drop out of the public attention along with the celebration of the holiday that has forced its consideration. For one thing, it ought to be made a crime to sell such weapons to youngsters, then the offender should be punished to the full extent of the law. But the great reform needed is a condemnation by public opinion of the whole system of carrying deadly weapons. It has been the fashionable thing for Northern newspapers to lecture the South on its offenses in this direction; the time has now come when preaching is needed at home.—*Philadelphia Times, July 5th.*

A HIGH PRICE FOR LIQUORS.

From the Baltimore *Sun*, we take the following:

The catalogue sale of whiskies, brandies and wines of the late Otho W. Eichelberger was concluded recently at the New Assembly Rooms, by F. W. Bennett & Co., auctioneers. The attendance was large, including public and private buyers. Some of the old brandy and wine brought the very highest prices. Four demijohns of 1811 Hennessey Cognac brandy, sixteen gallons in the lot, brought $780. Three of the demijohns brought $50 a gallon, and the other $45. Three demijohns Hennessey of 1830 brought $25 a gallon, three demijohns of 1845, $28, and three demijohns of 1840, $22 a gallon. Three demijohns of Jamaica rum, of 1845, brought $16 a gallon. Maderia wines sold from $4 to $28 a gallon. A lot of fifty demijohns, four gallons each, Murdoch Maderia, of 1818, sold at $20 a gallon, or $2,000 for 200 gallons; six demijohns, 1845, brought $28 a gallon; 21 demijohns, 1830, $12; 26 demijohns, 1817, $19 gallons, the latter taken by Mr. S. Ward, of New York, who bought largely at the sale through a Baltimore dealer. Four demijohns of Lisbon wine, 1815, sold at $16 a gallon, and the same figures were paid for six gallons sherry, 1800. Bottled wines, very old, sold for $3.25 and $4 a bottle. Sherries, 1862 to 1873, brought $2.50 to $4 a gallon. Old Bourbon whisky, bottled, 1864 and 1866, sold at $3 to $3.50 by the gallon. Some bottled old rye whisky sold at about $1 a bottle, but these were not in good shape, the corks having softened to a pith from age. Lots of old wines in bottles were in the same state, and were withheld for recorking. With these and a few other exceptions everything was sold, and private buyers were such ready bidders that the trade was nearly always ruled out. The sales for the two days aggregated about $150,000, and realized the full value put upon the stock by the administrators. It was one of the largest offerings of the kind ever made in this country, and the best selection of wines and liquors, quantities considered, to be found in the United States. Demijohns were charged at seventy-five cents each, and these alone realized about $5,000.

EDUCATIONAL.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN BRADY TOWNSHIP.

BY W. S. LUTHER.

The educational history of Brady township is properly divided into four periods, viz: The early settlements, or period of no schools; second, the period of "Pay schools;" third, the period of "Free schools," before the County Superintendency; fourth, the period of the Superintendency.

FIRST PERIOD.

The first white settler of Brady township, or the county, of whom we have any record, was James Woodside, of Chester county, Pa. He made the first settlement on warrant No. 570 on Stump creek in the year 1785. The farm is known as the "Woodside Place," and is owned by Capt. L. B. Carlile, an ex-teacher of the township. Mr. Woodside died in 1835, and his remains lie in an unmarked grave in the Luthersburg Cemetery. Twenty-two years after this settlement (1807) Joab Ogden located a farm and settled about a mile farther down the creek. Shortly after this, George, Michael and Fred. Shaffer settled in the northern part of the twp. George settled on the farm where DuBois now stands. The other two brothers located their farms farther up the creek of Sandy Lick. In 1814 three brothers, James, Benjamin and Thomas Carson made settlements, and in 1820 Lebbeus Luther, of Massachusetts, bought and settled a tract of land where Luthersburg now stands. Benjamin Bonsall was the next settler and afterwards a teacher of the township. The southern part of the township was settled by Germans, who are strong supporters of popular education and have done much in the educational work of the township. All the early settlers remained citizens of the township until their death except Mr. Luther, who moved to Ridgway in 1845.

SECOND PERIOD.

As a large proportion of the early settlers were men without families, there was no necessity for schools until 1824, when the first school in the township was taught in the Union Church at Luthersburg, a log building erected for school and church purposes. The first house built exclusively for school purpose, was located at the Union graveyard, about a mile east of Troutville. The teachers of this period asserted their qualifications to teach in an agreement, which was signed by himself and the patrons. That is, he would agree to teach certain branches as far as certain rules. For instance, in arithmet