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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JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 1st door west of Mansion House, Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in 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,
(OVERSEER P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y*

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. je26,'78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 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,
je11'73 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,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.

FIELDING, BIGLER & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House. [mch5-78.
Frank Fielding.. W. D. Bigler.... S. V. Wilson.

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also dealer in
Best Brands of Tobacco and Cigars.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

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

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
JOSEPH E. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.

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

J. 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,
DUBOIS CITY, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug1'70

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

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

A. M. HILLS,
OPERATIVE DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Office in residence, opposite Shaw House.
jy9,1879-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 134 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

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. may29

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. feb27'71tf

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

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,'67

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 10, '75.

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

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '78.

JAMES H. TURNER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Wallaceton, Pa.
Pro-se has prepared himself with all the necessary blank forms under the Pension and Bounty laws, as well as blank Deeds, etc. All legal matters entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. May 7th, 1879-tf.

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

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

G. H. HALL,
RACTICAL 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,dyp

Livery Stable.

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

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

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

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
9-772 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,
sep26 65-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. CAROLL S. BIDDLE.
KERR & BIDDLE, Agents,
Represent the following and other first-class Co's

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,881,459
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plans	5,000,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn.	2,874,983
Insurance Co. of North America	6,433,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	3,782,683
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	679,145
Watertown	761,818
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,595,434

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. 2,644. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1879. NEW SERIES—VOL. 20, NO. 42.

NOTES UPON THE OFFICE OF ENUMERATOR UNDER THE CENSUS LAW.

The prescribed duties of an enumerator at the Tenth Census, under the Act of March 3, 1879, will, in the main, be identical with those of assistant marshals at the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Censuses, under the Act of May 23, 1850; but the provisions of the law regarding the time for which the enumeration shall continue and the size of enumeration districts are such as to make the office of enumerator differ very widely from that of assistant marshal under the law recently repealed.

By the Act of 1850 (Revised Statutes, 1878, § 2178) the subdivisions for census purposes were not permitted to exceed 20,000 inhabitants, unless that limitation should cause inconvenience, in which case the subdivisions might be larger. By the Act of 1879 (Section 11) enumeration districts are not permitted to exceed 4,000 inhabitants according to the census of 1870. It is the view of the Department that the number of inhabitants in numeration districts should ordinarily, except in cities and large towns, fall considerably below this limit. Only for the strongest reasons should more than one town or township, in States where the civil-township system exists, be comprised in any enumeration district.

By the Act of 1850 assistant marshals were allowed from June 1, to November 1, to complete their canvass and make their returns (Revised Statutes, 1878, § 2149). By the Act of 1879 (Section 19) the month of June only is allowed for the enumeration of districts, while in cities having over 10,000 inhabitants according to the census of 1870, the enumeration is required to be taken within two weeks from the first Monday of June.

Section 10 of the Act of 1879 contains provisions relating to the compensation of enumerators. The Superintendent of Census is authorized to allow, in such subdivisions as he may select, a certain sum, as a maximum, for each living inhabitant enumerated, each death reported, each farm, shop, etc., returned, and in such subdivisions no account of the number of days of field-work need be kept.

In all other districts, it higher rates of compensation are fixed, the amount paid must not exceed $4 per day of ten hours actual field work east of the 100th meridian, and $6 per equivalent day west of that meridian.

It follows from the provisions recited that, instead of a service protracted through three, four, or five months, as in 1850-70, the canvass is to last but four weeks, as a maximum, in the country, and but two weeks in large cities; and that the aggregate amount of compensation received by any enumerator east of the 100th meridian cannot much exceed $100.

It follows also that enumerators will work where they personally know, and are known by, practically all the persons they are called to enumerate.

Enumerators under the Act of 1879, therefore, entering upon service for so short a time, and working at short range, through a district extending in no direction far from their places of residence, will not be obliged, as was generally the case under the Act of 1850, to fit themselves out expensively for traveling, to close up their business or make arrangements for its being carried on by others in their absence, or to remain away much of the time, both day and night, from their homes.

For little or none of the time, will the enumerator have hotel expenses to meet, and for much of the time no charges for horse hire and feed. There is nothing in the requirements of the service inconsistent with the enumerator giving a portion of every day to his ordinary business.

The compensation received for the service under the Act of 1879 will, therefore, be subject to but slight deductions for traveling expenses, or for "consequential damages" on account of neglect or even abandonment of business. To a great degree it will be net; a clear addition to the usual profits of business or income from profession.

The advantage to the Government of such close limitation of districts will be found in the high degree of local knowledge secured. The numerator knowing, as will presumably be the case, every house and every family of the town of which he is a resident, will be placed almost beyond the danger of omissions, which are liable to occur in the canvass of larger districts, and will also be above being imposed upon by false statements which to a stranger might appear plausible enough.

A remark as to the qualifications of an enumerator. It would not merely be a wrong to the Government, but it would be a positive cruelty to the appointee himself, for a supervisor to confer a commission as enumerator upon any person not of decided clerical aptitude and active habits, writing freely, and "good at figures." An enumerator without these qualifications would perform his work unsatisfactorily, not to the Government only, but to himself. He would earn $2 a day with difficulty while another was easily earning $4, and the result of the more rapid worker would, according to the experience of the Census Office, be less likely to contain errors.

A previous experience of official duty will be found of great service to the enumerator. Township assessor and other local officers will often be found to be the best enumerators. They are thoroughly acquainted with the names, residences, occupations, personal characteristics, and to a degree the history of the inhabitants of their respective townships, and would be almost beyond the reach of error. Postmasters at small offices, the appointees of the Postoffice Department, whose time is only partially occupied by their duties, might also properly have a certain preference for appointment as enumerators, the consent of the Postmaster General thereto being given. The replies of this class of officers to circulars of inquiry from the Census Office show a high degree of precision on the part of postmasters, even at the smallest offices, in filling out forms, the result, doubtless, of systematic periodical correspondence with the Department at Washington.

Country physicians, within the circuit of their usual practice, would often be found excellent enumerators. Their knowledge of vital conditions, their appreciation of the importance of trustworthy statistics, together with their knowedge of the history of families, would combine to make returns alike of deaths and of the living population from officers of this class especially valuable. There would also be the practical consideration that men of this profession are, as a rule, already "mentioned," and their service in the capacity of enumerators would involve no expense whatever for outfit.

Schoolmasters have largely been found in England among the best qualified enumerators. Accustomed to keep lists and make reports, almost uniformly accurate in accounts, trained in punctuality and precision and accustomed to enforce them upon others, the teacher, within his school district, would generally do his work rapidly, neatly, and accurately.

The following are the main provisions of the Act of March 3, 1879, which relate to the formation of enumeration districts, the appointment of enumerators, their duties, compensation, &c.

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Superintendent of Census.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879, WHICH RELATE TO THE FORMATION OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS, ETC.

SEC. 7. No enumerator shall be deemed qualified to enter upon his duties until he has received from the Supervisor of census of the district to which he belongs a commission, under his hand, authorizing him to perform the duties of an enumerator, and setting forth the boundaries of the subdivision within which such duties are to be performed by him. He shall, moreover, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, ——, an enumerator for taking the —— census of the United States, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will make true and exact enumeration of all the inhabitants within the subdivision assigned to me, and will also faithfully collect all other statistics therein, as provided for in the act for taking the census, and in conformity with all lawful instructions which I may receive, and will make due and correct returns thereof as required by said act, and will not disclose any information contained in the schedules, lists, or statements obtained by me to any person or persons, except to my superior officers.

(Signed) ——."

Which said oath or affirmation may be administered by any judge of a Court of record, or any Justice of the Peace empowered to administer oaths; and a copy thereof, duly athenticated, shall be forwarded to the Supervisor of census before the date fixed herein for the commencement of the enumeration.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of each enumerator, after being qualified in the manner aforesaid, to visit personally each dwelling-house in his subdivision, and each family therein and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of such family, or of the member thereof deemed most credible and worthy of trust, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all the particulars required by this act, as date of June first, eighteen hundred and eighty. And in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family or individual living out of a family competent to answer the inquiries made in compliance with the requirements of this act, then it shall be lawful for the enumerator to obtain the required information, as nearly as may be practicable, from the family or families or person or persons living nearest to such place of abode.

SEC. 9. And it shall be further the duty of each enumerator to forward the original schedules, duly certified, to the Supervisor of Census of his district, as his returns under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. The compensation of enumerators shall be ascertained and affixed as follows: In subdivisions where the Superintendent of Census shall deem such an allowance sufficient, an allowance not exceeding two cents for each living inhabitant, two cents for each death reported, ten cents for each farm, and fifteen cents for each establishment of productive industry enumerated and returned, may be given in full compensation for all services; and no claim for mileage of traveling expenses shall be allowed in such subdivisions: *Provided*, That the subdivisions to which the above rate of compensation shall apply must be designated by the Superintendent of Census at least one month in advance of the enumeration; and no account of the time occupied in enumeration shall be required for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the compensation of enumerators in such subdivisions. For all other subdivisions, rates of compensation shall be fixed in advance of the enumeration by the Superintendent of Census, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, according to the difficulty of enumeration, having reference to the nature of the region to be canvassed and the density or sparseness of settlement, or other considerations pertinent thereto; but the compensation allowed to any enumerator in any district east of the one hundreth meridian shall not exceed an average of four dollars per day of ten hours actual field-work each; and the compensation allowed to an enumerator in any district west of the one hundreth meridian shall not exceed six dollars per working day of equal length. And the Superintendent of Census may prescribe a uniform method and suitable forms for keeping account of the time occupied in field-work, for the purpose of ascertaining the amounts due to enumerators, severally, under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. The subdivision assigned to any enumerator shall not exceed four thousand inhabitants, according to the census of eighteen hundred and seventy. * * * The boundaries of all subdivisions shall be clearly described by civil divisions, rivers, roads, public surveys, or other easily distinguished lines.

SEC. 12. That any supervisor or enumerator, who having taken and subscribed the oath required by this, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this act, or shall, without the authority of the Superintendent, communicate to any person not authorized to receive the same, any statistics of property or business included in his return, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; or, if he shall wilfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years or by fine not exceeding eight hundred dollars; or, if he shall willfully and knowingly make false certificates or fictitious returns, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction of either of the last-named offences, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 13. That if any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensations as a consideration for the employment of any person as enumerator or clerk, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation provided in this act for the services of any enumerator or clerk, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than three thousand dollars, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 16. That the Superintendent, his chief clerk, supervisors, and enumerators are hereby authorized to trasmit through the postoffice any paper or document relating to the census, by writing thereon "Official business—Census," and subscribing the same, with the addition to his name of his official title. But this privilege shall extend to nothing but documents and papers relating to the census, which shall pass free. And any Superintendent, supervisor, enumerator, or clerk who shall use or exercise this privilege for any purpose other than the legitimate discharge of the duties of his office shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall forfeit for each offense a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 18. Each enumerator in his subdivision shall be charged with the collection of the facts and statistics required by each and all the several schedules, with the following exceptions, to wit: In cities where an official registration of deaths is maintained, the Superintendent of Census may, in his discretion, withdraw the mortality schedule from the several enumerators within such cities, and may obtain the statistics required by this act through official records, paying therefore such sum as may be found necessary, not exceeding the amount which is by this act authorized to be paid to enumerators for a similar service, namely, two cents for each death thus returned. Whenever he shall deem it expedient, the Superintendent of Census may withdraw the schedules for manufacturing and social statistics from the enumerators of the several subdivisions, and may charge the collection of these statistics upon experts and special agents, to be employed without respect to locality.

"SOMEBODY LOVES ME."

A STORY WITH A GOOD MORAL CONNECTED WITH IT.

Two or three years ago the Superintendent of the Little Wanderer's Home, in R——, received one morning a request from the Judge that he would come to the Court House. He complied directly, and found there a group of seven little girls, ragged, dirty and forlorn, beyond what even he was accustomed to see. The Judge, pointing to them (utterly homeless and friendless), said:—

"Mr. T——, can you take any of these?"

"Certainly, I can take them all," was the prompt reply.

"All! What in the world can you do with them?"

"I'll make women of them!"

The Judge singled out one, even worse in appearance than the rest, and asked again:—

"What will you do with that one?"

"I'll make a woman of her," Mr. T—— repeated, firmly and hopefully.

They were washed and dressed and provided with a supper and beds. The next morning they went into the school-room with the children. Mary was the name of the little girl whose chance for better things the Judge thought small. During the forenoon the teacher said to Mr. T—— in reference to her:—

"I never saw a child like that. I have tried for an hour to get a smile and have failed."

Mr. T—— said afterward, himself, that her face was the saddest he had ever seen—sorrowful beyond expression; yet she was a very little girl, only five or six years old.

After school he called her into his office and said, pleasantly:—

"Mary, I have lost my little pet. I used to have a little girl here that would wait on me, and sit on my knee, and I loved her very much. A kind lady and gentleman have adopted her, and I should like for you to take her place, and be my pet now. Will you?"

A gleam of light flitted over the poor child's face, and she began to understand him. He gave her ten cents and told her she might go to the store near by and get some candy. While she was out he took two or three newspapers, tore them in pieces, and scattered them about the room. When she returned he said:—

"Mary, will you clear up my office a little for me, and pick up the paper, and see how nice you can make it look?"

She went to work with a will. A little more of this kind of management—in fact, treating her as a kind father would—wrought the desired result. She went into the school-room after dinner with so changed a look and bearing that the teacher was astonished. The child's face was absolutely radiant. She went to her and said:—

"Mary, what is it? What makes you look so happy?"

"Oh, I've got some one to love me!" the child answered earnestly, as if it were heaven come down to earth.

That was all the secret. For want of love that little one's life had been so cold and desolate that she had lost childhood's beautiful faith and hope. She could not at first believe in the reality of kindness or joy for her. It was the certainty that some one had loved her and desired affection that lighted the child's soul and glorified her face.

Mary has since been adopted by wealthy people and lives in a beautiful house; but more that all its beauty and comfort, running like a golden thread through it all, she still finds the love of her adopted father and mother.—*Philadelphia Price List.*

ORGAN-GRINDERS.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT A PECULIAR CLASS OF PEOPLE.

There are from one hundred and fifty to two hundred organ-grinders in the city of New York, all of whom, with probably half a dozen exceptions, are Italians. They form a peculiar and distinct class among the thousands who earn their living in the streets of the great metropolis, and the story of their lives and work has a special interest. About seven-tenths of them live in Mott, Baxter and Mulberry streets, while the greater portion of the remainder are to be found in the Eighth Ward, especially on Thompson and Mercer streets. Among themselves they are divided into two classes, those that came (or rather, that were sent) from Naples, and those that have lived at Genoa, Roam, Milan and other parts of Italy. The former are the lowest order of Italians, most of them having formerly been brigands and ex-convicts in their native land, from whence they were driven some years ago by the order of Victor Emanuel. The Neapolitans live on the block in Mulberry street, near the Park, in medium-sized, old-fashioned tenement houses, in a state of wretchedness almost impossible to describe.

Between five and six o'clock on Summer and six and seven on Winter mornings, the organ-grinders start forth on their musical mission. They go in all directions—some traveling as far as Harlem bridge, others going beyond Prospect Park, in Brooklyn.

Some go to New Jersey, as far as towns in Morris county, and even beyond, returning the same day, late in the evening. Others go off during the Summer on a tour through the country, not returning till the Winter season. Those of this class are occasionally found in Pennsylvania or Massachusetts, and mention is made of one who made a Summer trip to England. They earn from sixty cents to $1.50 a day, never more than that these times, though in former days $3.00 was the highest figure. They are very envious of each other's success. If one more prudent than the rest becomes rich and opens a store, they one and all shun him. "They try to break him," said a young Italian to me, "and if they find they can't break him, why, then they usually come around and patronize him."

Sunday afternoon is the only time you can see the organ-grinders at the Five Points, unless you care to go there at six o'clock in the morning, or run the risk of being robbed by lingering for their return late in the evening. On Sunday, if the day is fine, you will find them standing in groups upon the street, sharing the experiences of the week—exchanging falsehoods would express it better, for they never give truthful accounts to each other. In the morning a few of them go to some Catholic church in the lower part of the city, though, as the sexton of one of these houses of worship remarked, they were of no account to get money from. How it was as to religion he did not know. Later in the afternoon and evening they may go out visiting, those residing in the lower part of the city visiting their friends in the Eighth ward, and *vice versa*. They drink stale beer—the drainings of beer kegs gathered up by another class of Italians early in the morning—at one cent a glass, and play cards "for the drinks" in the bar-rooms near their homes on Sunday afternoons. Their children, if boys, work mostly at blacking boots. One man spoke with pride at having a son employed on a steamboat, and another boasted of his boy being engaged at the Hoboken ferry.

Hand-organs are generally made to order, and cost, when new, from $85 to $200; the average price is $100. They play either eight or ten tunes. Second-hand organs can be had at from $30 to $70. The tunes are arranged by means of pins on a cylinder, on the same principle as that of the music-box. New tunes can be put in at any time by pulling out the pins representing an old tune and placing in new ones. A tune generally lasts one year before the public tires of it. On the other hand, it has to be pretty well known before it can be made popular on the organ. "The Sweet By-and By" is the most popular tune at present in all parts of the country, while in the West many organs have been set to Moody and Sankey airs.—*Christian Union.*

CLEARFIELD AND ITS VICINITY.

FISHING ON THE SUSQUEHANNA—ELEGANT SCENERY, CLEAR WATER, BRACING AIR—NATURE IN HER LOVELIEST FORM.

If there is one place on earth worthier the muse of the poet, the pencil of the painter, or the eye and heart of the lover of Nature in her loveliest phase, it is the "Through the Mountains" portion of the Susquehanna river, from Clearfield to Karthaus. Scoff not, ye Summer visitors to Newport, Long Branch, Cape May, Atlantic City, or Saratoga. Sincerely do I pity you who have probably never in your lives breathed the pure, free, mountain air, or communed spiritously with the glorious old trees on the mountain tops, never trudged lightly and joyously along the mountain side, inspired by the thought which such a tramp must inevitably excite, and above all, by the combined effects of rich scenery, bracing air, and a thorough absence of all the petty cares and trifling sorrows incident to and springing from a city, or pseudo country life. You may drink your sickening Saratoga water, while I quaff mine fresh, sweet and sparkling from the gushing brook; you may take your morning and evening drives, but give me a day-long tramp. But defile not with your presence the region made for men, brush not with your scented 'kerchief, or kidded fingers, a single mountain shrub, nor view with complacency your carefully arranged hair and triangularly shaped collar in the polished mirror of this beautiful mountain stream, and most of all, recline not your pomatumed locks, and elaborately attired carcasses on the fresh, springing mountain sod; for it would be desecration. Nature loves you not! Rather seek the dimly-lighted parlor, through whose half-closed blinds the sun is vainly struggling to effect an entrance, or resplendent in all the glory of a carefully tied white choker and pinching patent leathers, press lightly the velvety wilton or axminster. But, I beg pardon, I started at the beautiful and picturesque Susquehanna and now, strangely enough, find myself advising the unfortunates who never "go fishing." But I fear my ability to advise is greater than any attempt I can make to describe the surpassing grandeur of this region, with its swelling summits, its lofty crags, and bold bare peaks. No! I will not weary you with any profane attempt at description. No artist, whether in colors or words, however well he might picture the clear skies and gorgeous sunsets and transparent waters, and wooded hills reflected in silver lakes, and dark mountains stretching away hill beyond hill till their soft outline is lost in the blue haze of the horizon, could awaken by such imperfect media, that peculiar, that religious sentiment which, in view of the reality, amid the silence and solitude of the forest groves, those temples not made with hands, is spontaneously and constantly excited, a moral effect of beauty, which may explain the hitherto untold secret of its power. Such scene-painting, however artistic, were impotent, because lacking the power to present, or even suggest what all persons who frequent the woods have experienced, namely: that oppressive sense of the mystery of life seen in the voiceless form of Nature, and the feeling (in which it results) of the infinite presence which consciously surrounds us when we

"Sit on rocks and muse o'er flood and fell,
Or slowly trace the forest's shaded scene,
Where things that own not man's dominion dwell,
And mortal foot has ne'er or rarely been."

An influence, by the way, which is rarely known to visit those very sensible people who stay at home and profess to doubt "the benefits of all sports." Had I ever entertained such a crotchet, it must have been dispelled then and made utterly incredible long before I had got through with my first fishing trip in the Susquehanna.

Mr. Editor, and you, dear reader, if you wish to enjoy the beauties of Nature, go to the mouth of Clearfield creek, "Maxwell's Rocks," "The Salmon Hole," "Fulton's Dead Water," "The Grass Plat," Lick Run, or to the "Side Pocket," or to any of the score or more of well-known points along this beautiful mountain stream. Go early in the morning, when a dense fog rests upon the water, as is usual after a cold night, and wait for the coming of the sun, which is always on time, and will soon loom above the hills, and the fog, now a floating glacier of white clouds, lit up eastward into sparkling brilliancy, begins to sway and heave, rising as though reluctantly from its beautiful bed until breaking into misty masses, it files in columns through the gorges of the hills like the stately march of an army "with banners." Beauty must have been born not of the foam of the sea, but of the fog of the river; for, as the veil of cloud is lifted the beautiful Susquehanna shines forth in all its glory—so lustrous, so unruffled, so perfect in its reflections that, as when standing on one's head, water seems atmosphere, surface vacuity, and the blue dome of heaven an airy void beneath us, wherein are mirrored floating islands of fog, gliding along the shore, or resting against some hoary hemlock loaded with long tassels of silvery grey moss. And there too are reflected the amphitheatre of hills fresh in autumnal colors, with their forest of various tinted evergreens, and maple and birch woods frosted with scarlet and yellow. Beautiful scenery! If you love the beautiful in of Nature, go and enjoy one of these morning panoramas; if not, stay away, for the very mountain air would shun you.

"But let me live on land where rivers flow;
Where shady trees may screen me from the sun;
Where I may feel serene, the fragrant air;
Where whatever toil or wearying pains I bear.
Those eyes which look away all human ill
May shed on me their still, sweet constant light,
And the hearts I love may day and night
Be found beside me, safe and clustering still."

Kind reader, accept the countless blessings of Providence, and seek to enjoy many of them amid the ever changing and beautiful scenery on the banks of the Susquehanna between Clearfield and Karthaus.

Faithfully thine,

* * *

CLEARFIELD, October, 1879.

SUPERSTITIONS AMONG GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Dr. Russ tells a story of a Hungarian officer who was severely, though by no means fatally, wounded in the field of Sadowa. He was fast bleeding to death, however, when the Surgeon came to him, and might have been saved had he not obstinately refused all aid. The Surgeon noticed that he held something very tightly in his hand, which he pressed convulsively to his breast. Presently he began to tremble violently, and crying out, "It has done me no good!" threw away a piece of paper, and the next morning expired. The paper was found to be a talisman, bearing some written characters which were quite unintelligible. The poor fellow trusted in its supernatural power until aid by natural means was out of the question, and then cast it away with a pang of despair. Many a similar agonizing discovery was made during the war of 1870-71, too late for the learner to profit by the experience. After the battle of Worth, in particular, a great number of talismans, charms and the like were picked up close to the corpses of those who had clung to them until, in their last agony, they had lost faith in their healing virtue and had flung them away. It must not be supposed, however, that the German soldiers as a class are given to this kind of superstition. It was found, on investigation, that there was a close relation between education and the existence of such beliefs. The provinces which were in the lowest state as regards education gave the largest contingent of those who were thus credulous. Talismans, charms, letters of exemptions, etc., were found in largest proportion among recruits from the Polish provinces when education is at the lowest point. Thus, taking the quotas of the army from the various parts of the empire, the percentage of those who could neither read nor write was as follows: Hesse-Darmstadt, 0.5; Hesse-Cassel, 0.9; Wurtemburg, 0.12; Frankfort and Schleswig Holstein, 0.15; Saxony, 0.42; Rhenish Provinces, 0.77; Lauenburg, 0.93; Brandenburg, 0.80; Pomerania, 1.18; Westphalia, 1.88; Silesia, 3.4; Polish Provinces, 12.58; Posen, 14.73. In those parts of Prussia which were formerly part of Poland several circumstances have contributed to keep alive some of the rudest forms of superstition. The change of language has had something to do in the matter; the low state of religion and the little contact people have had with the world at large have also contributed. Nowhere does the bear-leader drive so profitable a trade, by way of expelling the devil from cattle stalls and protecting geese and swine from his influence, as there; and in few parts do witches need closer looking after or more careful circumventing. No wonder, therefore, that recruits from those provinces put faith in amulets and charms, and carried with them "letters" to protect them from hostile swords and bullets. The commonest form of Freidbrief is a simple slip of paper bearing a prayer in Latin, or a petition for the protecting grace of "Mary, the mother of God," or of some local Saint. Some, however, are of a much ruder form. One such talismanic piece of paper found on the person of a dead Posener contained in German, though written in Latin characters, the scarcely cabilistic words: "Nur immer zu, du ochsel" —Go it, thou ox! This charm had probably been bought of a wandering peddler, of whom there are so many who drive a good trade in this kind of thing with the poor peasantry. Genuine Friedbrief are rarely made public, their owners preserving them with the greatest secrecy for fear of ridicule, and those who make money out of them for another but equally personal reason.—*All the Year Round.*

A wicked exhange says that the difference between a woman and an umbrella is that the umbrella can be shut up.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

The list of premiums for our Institute Fair will appear next week.

West Goshen school had ninety-eight per cent. of attendance the first month

Two good teachers are wanted—one for Wallaceton borough, the other for Fairview school, in Graham township. Apply to the County Superintendent.

Will the teachers please keep their report books at the school-room until after our visit. We desire very much to examine them, and are so often disappointed because of the absence of the book from the room.

During the week ending October 24, we traveled, in visiting schools, one hundred miles, visiting ten schools, averaging two and a half hours at each, and was accompanied by three Directors and two citizens.

There are in round numbers, 40 millions of people in the United States; there are 300,000 teachers, or one to every 130 inhabitants, and as there are 10 millions of children, there is one teacher to every 33 children. It must be apparent that the profession is overcrowded. The supply is greater than the demand. There is little encouragement to one who proposes to teach. The effect is two-fold. 1. It reduces wages by the operation of a natural law. 2. It forces out of