THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year..... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square	$8 00	1/4 column	$50 00
2 squares	15 00	1/2 column	70 00
3 squares	20 00	1 column	120 00

G. B. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

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

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa.

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.

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.

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

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

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

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
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.

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.

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

JAMES H. TURNER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Wallaceton, Pa.
He 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.

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 overtwenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction.

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.

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.

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.

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

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the 'Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to.
Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
Curwensville, Pa.

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 us
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. $1,391,89
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan.... 5,000,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn..... 2,834,063
Insurance Co. of North America..... 6,433,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br. 1,152,663
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch.... 879,145
Watertown..... 764,818
Travelers (Life & Accident)..... 4,336,434
Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 1, '79-tf.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

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THE NEW YEAR.

Silent and white,
Thro' the dim night,
Fell the soft snow,
Now fast, now slow,
Making the posts
Like sheeted ghosts;
Robing the woods
In finer goods
Than ever were spun by mortal skill,
And bleached on the sunny side of the hill,
Where fringes are woven by weavers, where
The warp is mist, and the woof is air.
The world is dressed like a bride in white
Although the poor old year died last night.
Drop not a tear
On the cold bier,
Of the brave year,
Whose corpse is here.
His work is done,
And battles won,
And he will be
Named with the free
Through future time,
For deeds sublime.
We welcome here
The new born year.
The snow that falls
From the gray walls
Of the thick clouds,
Is not for shrouds
For the days fled,
Or the days dead.
'Tis the white fleece,
Emblem of peace,
Sent down to cheer
The soft young year.
May not red vein
Make a red stain
On the white robe,
Woven last night.
So, ring the soft,
Sweet bells aloft,
Ring the true chime
Of the good time,
Ring loud and clear
For this New Year.

A MINNESOTA CONTEST.

HOW WM. DREW WASHBURNE ROLLED UP A MAJORITY OF 3,000—BRIBERY, FRAUD AND INTIMIDATION BY THE WHOLESALE—MR. DONNELLY'S STORY.

Our Congressional district is not the only one in which huge frauds were practiced by the Radicals at the election of 1878. The Minnesota case is a sample of our own district alluded to by the interviewer of the Washington *Post*, as follows:

A short, thick-set, pugnacious-looking man is Ignatius Donnelly, whose present mission is the pulverization of the numerous Washburne family. Mr. Donnelly claims to have been elected to Congress last Fall from the Third Minnesota district, and Mr. William Drew Washburne insists that back of his certificate there is the comfortable majority of 3,013. These claims being apparently irreconcilable, a *Post* reporter hunted up Mr. Donnelly and propounded a few leading questions:

"Are you really in earnest," said *The Post*, "in making this contest? Is there not 3,000 majority in favor of Washburne?"

"Nominally Mr. Washburne has 3,013 majority, but that majority is only an apparent one; it was purposely swelled to large proportions to prevent a contest. I received over 500 majority in certain townships which were not returned nor counted for me, through a trick of the Republican Secretary of State, by which the return blanks sent out contained no place for the return of the votes for Congressman, and hence in many Democratic precincts they failed to return my vote. All this is proved, and hence Washburne's ostensible majority should be but 2,500; and 724 of this is made up of false returns, made eight days after the election, in violation of law, for it is well understood that when the election officers of a precinct have, immediately after the election, made their count and return, they have no right, a week after they have dissolved, to meet again and doctor up new returns. So that deducting these votes, Washburne's majority instead of 3,013, is but 1,799; and this is made up by wholesale frauds or intimidations and briberies."

"In addition to these points, what are the other grounds of your contest?"

"I show that the campaign on the part of Mr. Washburne was a mass of corruption; no such case has ever before been presented to Congress; over $50,000 was spent to secure his election. Congress has repeatedly held that one case of bribery will unseat a member without regard to the size of his majority. I show about 243 cases of bribery, some of them committed right in Washburne's office, and the money paid in his presence or the presence of his brother, Cadwalader C. Washburne. All this is proved in the printed testimony."

"But that is your side of the question. What does Washburne say?"

"There is but one side to that story. Mr. Washburne offers no testimony to deny, rebut or explain these charges; they stand confessed on the record. His counsel admit the payment of money, but claim that it was for legitimate election expenses."

"How is that?"

"Legitimate election expenses among the Republicans of Minnesota means that it is right to hire Democrats to work for the Republican party at the polls. They claim that if they hire a Democrat to use his influence among his friends that it is not bribery, because nothing is said about his vote. He, of course, votes as he talks, and the thin excuse of paying him for his 'time' is supposed to cover the fraud. If Congress sustains Washburne I expect to see the next Republican candidate for Congress in that district advertising in the papers for 2,000 Democrats to work at the polls at $5 per day. If it is right to do it privately it cannot be wrong to do it publicly."

"But it is claimed by the Republicans that your evidence is all heresay. How is that?"

"Out of 243 cases of bribery the evidence is heresay in only four cases. And as to these I would say that it is a well-settled principle of law that the confessions or admissions of a voter are receivable against himself; he is regarded as a party to the cause; and where a man confesses to a crime like bribery his confessions are not heresay; they are enough to convict him. But it is upon such subterfuge and technicalities that Mr. Washburne depends for holding his seat."

"But are any of these cases of bribery clear and positive?"

"Very clear and positive. Let me give you a sample: A man named Shagren, a delegate to one of the three Conventions that nominated me, got out of work and was poor; he was coaxed into Washburne's office, and there by Washburne's general business manager, who knew he was supporting me, he was offered $30 and his expenses to support and vote for Washburne, and $5 of the money was paid to him. C. C. Washburne was present. In another case a Democratic local politician, who had made up his mind to take no part in the election, was induced by the payment of $50 to support Washburne; $20 of this money was paid in Washburne's office and in his presence. In another case a Swede editor, who had been supporting me right along, was announced to make speech in my favor to his countrymen the night before the election. He got up and made a speech in favor of Washburne, and admitted next day that he had received $150 for doing so. I could fill columns with just such cases. Hundreds upon hundreds of railroad laborers who were not residents of election precincts, but were building railroads, living in box-cars, moving from place to place, voted for Washburne, the polling place being in a box car or a railroad depot building, with cigar boxes or candle boxes for ballot boxes, and every mother's son of the voters paid for his vote. In one case some ninety wood-choppers in an unsettled region voted at a railroad depot, where there was no legal precinct, each man voting for Washburne and receiving $2 for his vote, and the money was repaid the wood contractors, who paid them, by Mr. Washburne's business manager. And so I might go on. The bribery was wholesale.

"What was the motive for such large expenditures?"

"I cannot say. I suppose the whole Washburne family felt that their futures were at stake. Elihu, you know, is the dark horse in the Presidential race. It might hurt his chances to have his brother beaten for Congress. I can conceive of no other reason."

"It is true that the workingmen were bull-dozed into voting for Washburne?"

"Bull-dozed is no name for it. There are 4,000 workingmen in Minneapolis; they had a political Labor Union with 2,200 members; they indorsed my nomination unanimously by resolutions, and were enthusiastic in my support. Their employers went to work on them, frightened them, brought them to the polls in squads with their tickets in their hands, and then, to make sure that they would vote right, they put every man's number as he stood on the poll list on the back of his ballot, so that it might be identified at any time. They had secured the passage of a law the Winter previous that the ballots cast at elections in the towns of St. Paul and Minneapolis should be numbered in this way, so as to control the labor vote, but a case was raised and one of our State courts decided that such a law was unconstitutional and void; yet, in the face of the decision, in seven of the fifteen precincts of Minneapolis, the precincts having the largest labor population, they numbered the ballots. The result was that instead of getting the votes of the 4,000 workmen of that city, or even of the 2,200 that had nominated me, my whole vote in the city was but 1,200; Washburne received 1,700 majority in the wards where the ballots were thus numbered. I claim that all those votes should be thrown out as not a free expression of the popular will."

"Is any of the bribery traced directly to Washburne himself?"

"In one case we proved that a Democratic village postmaster wrote to Washburne that he would support him for $50. Washburne turned the letter over to the Republican postmaster of Minneapolis, who answered it, and thanked the writer and told him that he would give the letter to one of the Republican land officers at St. Cloud. This land officer called soon after and told the party that if he worked for Washburne 'he would see him all right.' This testimony is from the party who asked for the $50."

"Do you expect to succeed in your contest?"

"I don't know about that. The clerk of the Republican district committee of Minneapolis, who handled the most of the corruption fund, has taken a house here in Washington for the session under the thin disguise of a newspaper correspondent. It is, to say the least, a singular coincidence that he should crop up here just at this time and should camp here for the season. But I am determined to fight it out, win or lose. I feel that if this kind of iniquity is exposed and stopped there may be some hope of redeeming Minnesota from Republican rule."

"What sort of people have you got out there to stand that kind of thing?"

"The bulk of our population is as intelligent and honorable as any in the United States, but there are lots of Republicans who sincerely believe that if the Republican party goes out of power the negroes will be re-enslaved, the Confederate war debt assumed as part of the National debt, and Jeff Davis made President."

ANSWERED.

A CORRESPONDENT SEEKS INFORMATION, AND GETS IT.

[From the Denver Tribune, Nov. 30.]

The following *bona fide* letter, which is *verbatim et literatim*, was handed to the *Tribune* yesterday, with the request that it be answered:

MOUNT JOY, Nov. 18, 1879.
Lancaster Co., Pa.

Harry C——,
Denver, Colo.,
Dear Sir:

Knowing that you are owner of large herds of cattle, I take this opportunity to ask you a few questions. Before I will say my intention it is to get at herding by spring if I can get a chance. My age is 19. If I come next Spring I will bring a first-class recommendation signed by at least 20 prominent and respectable citizens of my vicinity. I mean exactly what I say. The questions are these: Would you need my services next Spring? What will you pay per month? Will you say monthly or not? For how many months will you hire, etc.? How about boarding and lodging? Do you furnish pony? Do you furnish weapons for defence. What do you furnish, etc.? Are the Indians numerous, and are they friendly or not? Mention a few of the most dangerous wild beasts. How far from Denver are your herds?

Excuse my many questions.
Please answer them fully.
Hoping to hear from you soon I am
Respectfully Yours,
A. G. C. M——r,
Mount Joy P. O.,
Lancaster Co., Pa.

P. S.—I give you the privilege to ask me any questions you deem proper.

Or in regard to recommendation you can write and send it to me for signers.

The *Tribune* lacks space to really answer this interesting letter as it should be, but venture on the following brief and categorical replies. It rejoices that Augustus (it is not known positively that the A stands for Augustus) intends "to get to herding." Augustus' presence will give tone and weight to the cow-boy aristocracy of this section of the country, and Augustus is assured that he is at liberty to ask as many questions as he pleases. The citizens are here, and the newspapers are established for the express purpose of answering all inquiries of no matter what nature—it is their business and they dare not shirk it. You are of the right age, too, Augustus—not too old to be tough or too young to be flabby, and on these points Denverites are very particular. That is one thing peculiarly noticeable in this country, the people are very fastidious as to what they eat, and always select subjects for their meals [illegible] between the ages of [illegible] that are [illegible] eighteen and twenty-five. A thirty-year-old cheap man might do for a [illegible] but lunch, or a fifteen-year-old kid for a [illegible] sort, but on a pic-nic or something of [illegible] for a square up and down dinner they insist upon the best. As to recommendations, Augustus, a cattle-man always insists upon twenty *one* signers, and these must give the date of their births, their pedigrees, their favorite profane expressions, and a Sunday School certificate giving the number of men they have killed. (Chinamen and Indians don't count).

In relation to your questions, Augustus, the cattle-men of this country will vie with each other to obtain your services, so have no fear on that score. As to salary, cow-boys, or "herders," as you call them, are paid a thousand dollars a month, and furnished with two servants and a carriage and four. Payments are generally made hourly, but if you particularly desire them to be made monthly, there will be no difficulty about arranging it. Should your employer "kick" at all, you can easily shoot him.

Cow-boys are never hired by the month—their position is for life. As to boarding, Augustus, large hotels, fitted up with elevators and all modern improvements, are erected at convenient distances on the plains for the entertainment and convenience of the "herders," and plenty of ponies await a "herder's" order, though etiquette and custom call for the use of camels and giraffes as saddle animals. In the way of weapons, four gatling guns, eleven howitzers and a car load of torpedoes are invariably furnished, but if you particularly desire it, additional arms will be gladly obtained for your use.

The Indians *are* numerous, Augustus—very numerous, but the cattle manage to hook enough of them and pile them to one side, so as to get at the grass. So many Indians have a bad effect on raising crops, as sprouting grain can rarely find a crevice through which to shoot towards the sun. The better way is to plant your seed between the outspread toes of the red skins or to take an axe and clear away the thousands or more that may encumber an acre. These are not friendly—these Indians—and somehow they seem to have a strange hankering after good little boys, and fresh little chaps from Lancaster county. You may be able to break them of this liking, however.

As to wild beasts, Augustus, the country is full of them. Probably the most dangerous are elephants, whales, sea serpents and burros, but the "grey-backs" are a wild and fierce species that may well make a man's heart tremble and palpitate. The herds are not far from Denver, in fact the most of the cattle, Indians, and wild beasts are pastured on Larimer and Lawrence streets.

Touching the recommendation, Augustus, that you desire written out, and to which you contract to get signatures, what has been said before will readily suggest to you what is wanted. Cow-boys are very select and to become one you must have the best of references. They are a religious set, and you must practice somewhat at leading a prayer meeting and the yanking of a convert up to the anxious bench. They are men of great general knowledge also, and so you had better prime yourself on the intricacies of freeze out, poker and other games, and be perfectly conversant with Hebrew, Chinese and Sanscrit. Cow-boys always swear in dead languages.

Having qualified yourself in all the foregoing will indicate, you may safely venture out here, first insuring your young life for its full value, shaving the hair off your head, and providing yourself with several pounds of vermillion to be used for war paint when you become a wolf and reach your day for howling. Ta, ta, Augustus, ta, ta.

THE CZAR AND NIHILISTS.

The fresh attempt at regicide in Russia shows how fiercely the spirit of revolt still rages beneath the thin crust of social order imposed by the stern government of the Czar. When Solovieff was hanged, followed by the banishment of his alleged accomplice, Dr. Weimar, to Siberia, the belief was expressed officially, and officially promulgated from the Bureau of the Third Division, that the crime of these wretched men was not the result of a wide-spread conspiracy. The theory of the secret police was that Nihilist teachings were at the root of the attempt upon the Sovereign's life, but that Nihilists as a body had nothing whatever to do with it—that it was only an evidence of the eccentricity of individual members of that dangerous body and that these being effectually disposed of, the life of the Czar no longer was exposed to danger. And now, by way of comment upon this recently enunciated text, comes the story of a fresh attempt to kill the Czar by means of blowing up a railway train. The nature of this atrocious crime is such as to bar the possibility of its being the work of a single man. Many men must have been engaged in it; hence its development opens again the whole question of Nihilist conspiracy; upsets all the theories that the Third Division has so industriously laid before the world. But even if the investigations of the police prove that the men engaged in the work represented themselves, as so many individual Nihilists, the situation is not such as to afford much solid satisfaction to the limited class in Russia the interests of which are bound up in the maintenance of the Imperial rule. It is a matter of no importance, so far as results are concerned, whether the Nihilists seek to kill the Czar as individuals or as a body; and the certain knowledge that in one capacity or the other they are determined to compass his destruction is now sufficiently evident. In point of fact, the Czar is under sentence of death, and the odds are in favor of the sentence being executed. This is not a pleasant position for the single remaining great autocrat of the world to occupy, but it does not require much acumen to perceive that it is the direct outcome of his autocracy. All that is needed to reduce to order the at present existing chaotic condition of things social and political in Russia is the gradual institution of a liberal, progressive, representative government; and this is the one thing above all others that the Russians are the least peacefully to secure. Not being able to obtain legitimately what they want, they are striving to obtain it illegitimately. That is the whole Russian situation in a nutshell.—*Ex.*

"What on earth have you brought all those things home for?" contemptuously asked a woman of her husband, as he spread a lot of pictures on the table, "You have often twitted me," he answered, "of never having views on any subject, and so I've got a lot of 'views' here on all sorts of subjects, and they are my views. I paid for 'em."

FENCING AND FENCES.

This important subject comes home to every owner of a farm or of a village lot that requires enclosure. At a meeting of New Haven farmers, several gentlemen publicly offered to sell their farms for less than what the existing fencing on them had cost. In a recent address at an Agricultural Convention, Mr. A. W. Cheever, editor *N. E. Farmer*, said he had carefully gone over the statistics of farms, animals, crops, and cost of fences, and found that: "It takes, on the average for the whole country, $1.74 worth of fences to keep $1.65 worth of crops."

Nine years ago the statistics gathered at Washington showed that the fences then in existence, had cost $1,747,549,931. The additions since have raised the cost of the present fencing of the country to fully $2,000,000,000. A million dollars is a pretty large sum to count, or even to conceive of, (we can count one million in the working days of a month, counting one a second and ten hours a day), but here are two thousand such millions. The interest and repairs amount to over $200,000,000 a year, and the rebuilding of decaying fences nearly as much more, making an annual fence tax far more than the entire cost of the Army, Navy, the general Government expenses and pensions, together with the interest on the public debt.

In New York State, for example, there are some 75,000 miles of roads requiring 150,000 miles of fencing, costing over $40,000,000, and the total fencing in this single State has cost not less than $230,000,000.

During thirty-eight years past the *American Agriculturist* has had not a little to say as to the uselessness of a good deal of the fencing. But much will be needed wherever live animals are kept, and we propose now to direct some effort to reducing the cost of fencing generally. If this one item in the United States can be reduced only one-fourth, the saving will amount to $500,000,000. In the older States, there are an average of about two miles of fencing for each hundred-acre farm, costing about $1 a rod, or $640. If, in building new fences and replacing old ones, we can erect them at ½ to ¼ the cost of the present fences, and have those that will last two, three, four or more times as long, and require but small annual repairs, the average value of farms will be enhanced some hundreds of dollars at least. If a narrow effective fence can take the place of the ordinary "worm fence," there will be a great decrease in the production of weeds and foul plants. Two miles of such fence on a farm, occupying a strip 8½ feet wide with its projecting corners, wastes two full acres of ground, worth $150, or more. The cost of iron, and recently of steel, are greatly reduced, and they have come into very largely increased use in shipbuilding, house-building, etc. Why should they not take the place of wood in all varieties of fencing, both for posts and rails? Such a change is already rapidly taking place.

More than 100,000 *miles* of *Barbed* Wire Fence have been recently erected. Whether this style of fencing is best, or desirable; whether it is too *barbarous* or not, for general adoption over our vast, timberless prairies at the West, and what forms can be adopted in our more thickly settled regions, for highway fences, for village lot enclosures, etc., will be examined and discussed in future papers.—*American Agriculturist, Jan. 1.*

"SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES."

Even the school children in Philadelphia were converted, temporarily, into a political convention to aid in the partisan triumph of Grant and to sing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."

We say partisant triumph, for before his reception by these children he had already been publicly placed, by the city, in nomination for President, and, by his silent acquiescence in the proceeding, had accepted that nomination, proclaimed before his face.

It was the children from the public schools who were marshalled in a great hall to sing and hurrah for this man who is setting the first example of trampling in the dust a sacred tradition of our Government founded by the Father of our Country.

What business had the officers of the School Department in Philadelphia to have the pupils of the public schools turn out to do honor to General Grant any more than to do honor to Gen. Hancock or Gen. Palmer?

But then all old customs must be overturned, all proprieties disregarded, all principles violated, even in the initiatory steps of creating an Empire and an Emperor.

The day will come and is not far distant when we shall all feel that we have had too much of Grant.—*New York Sun.*

EDUCATION.—Every boy should have his head, his heart and his hand educated. Let this truth never be forgotten. By the proper education of the head, he will be taught what is good and what is evil, what is wise and what is foolish, what is right and what is wrong. By the proper education of the heart, he will be taught to love what is good, wise and right, and to hate what is evil, foolish and wrong. And by proper education of the hand, he will be enabled to supply his wants, to add to his comforts, and assist those around him. The highest objects of a good education are, to reverence and obey God, and to love and serve mankind. Everything that helps us in attaining these objects is of great value, and everything that hinders us is comparatively worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head, and love in the heart, the man is ever ready to do good; order and peace reign around, and sin and sorrow are almost unknown.

TRAVELING STONES.—The Virginia City *Enterprise* publishes the following: Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the famous traveling stones of Australia. Similar curiosities have recently been found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an iron nature. When distributed about upon the table, or other level surface, they immediately begin traveling toward a common centre, and there lie huddled up in a bunch like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone removed to a distance of three and one-half feet, upon being released, at once started off, with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity, to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet it remained motionless. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be loadstone or magnetic iron ore.

GEN. GRANT'S TRAMP.

The following chronological statement marks the leading incidents of General Grant's round-the-world tour:

May, 1877.
Departure from Philadelphia..... 17
Arrival at Queenstown..... 22
Arrival at Liverpool..... 23
Arrival at Manchester..... 30
June.
Arrival at London..... 1
Banqueted by Duke of Wellington at Apsley House..... 2
Reception at Minister Pierrepont's..... 5
Presented with the freedom of the city of London..... 13
Dinner with the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise..... 16
Breakfast with London liberati..... 18
Dined with the Reform Club..... 18
Dinner with the Prince of Wales..... 19
Banqueted by the Trinity House, the Prince of Wales presiding..... 24
Visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle..26-27
Banqueted by the Liverpool citizens..... 28
Dinner with London journalists..... 30
July.
Address by deputation of British workingmen..... 3
Banqueted by the United Service Club, Duke of Cambridge presiding..... 3
Reception at the American Legation..... 4
Departure for the Continent..... 5
Arrival at Brussels..... 6
Dinner with the King of Belgium..... 8
Banqueted at Frankfort..... 12
Laid corner stone of new American Protestant church at Geneva..... 27
Aug.
Visit to Lake Maggiore..... 5
Visit to Copenhagen..... 18
Return to England..... 25
Presented with the freedom of Edinburgh and banqueted..... 31
Sept.
Presented with the freedom of Glasgow and banqueted..... 13
Monster labor demonstration in the General's honor at Newcastle-on-the-Tyne..... 22
Visit to Sheffield..... 26
Visited Shakespeare's tomb..... 29
Oct.
Visit to Sartoris family at Southampton.....2-10
Banqueted at Birmingham..... 16
Departure for Paris..... 24
Arrival in Paris..... 25
Call upon President MacMahon..... 26
Visited by the Count de Paris and the Duchess of Magenta..... 27
Grand banquet at Minister Noyes'..... 29
Nov.
Dined by President MacMahon..... 1
Banqueted by American residents in Paris..... 6
Feted by Mrs. "Bonanza" Mackay..... 21
Dec.
Visit to Lyons, France..... 2
Visit to Marseilles..... 5
Visit to Genoa..... 15
Visit to Naples..... 17
Meeting with Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, at Malta..... 28
Jan., 1878.
Arrival at Alexandria, Egypt..... 5
Arrival at Cairo..... 7
Visited by the Khedive of Egypt..... 8
Departure for trip up the Nile..... 16
Feb.
The Holy Land reached at Jaffa..... 10
Reception at Jerusalem..... 13
March.
Arrival at Constantinople..... 3
Banqueted by the British Minister to Turkey..... 4
Banqueted by the King of Greece..... 17
April.
State dinner by King Humbert, of Italy, at Rome..... 15
Florence visited..... 20
Venice reached..... 23
May.
Arrival at Turin..... 5
Visited Paris Exposition..... 10
Visited by President MacMahon and the Duchess of Magenta, Prince Hassan of Egypt, Prince Albert and Prince Frederick of Austria, Prince and Princess of Denmark..... 14
June.
Dined by Prince Orloff, Russian Minister to Paris..... 3
Dejeuner at the Hague with H. R. H. Prince Frederick, uncle of King of Holland..... 6
Dined by the Burgomasters of Rotterdam..... 8
Grand banquet of Amsterdam..... 12
Arrival at Berlin..... 26
Interview with Prince Bismarck..... 27
Special audience with the Crown Prince of Germany..... 27
July.
Reception by King Oscar of Norway and Sweden at Christiania..... 13
Banqueted at Stockholm..... 21
Arrival at St. Petersburg..... 31
Visited by Prince Gortschakoff..... 11
Aug.
Audience with the Czar..... 1
Formal interview with the Czar..... 4
Dinner with Prince Dagaroff at Moscow..... 10
Audience with the Emperor of Austria..... 19
Dinner with the Austrian Imperial family..... 21
Dined by the citizens of Zurich, Switzerland 23
Oct.
Dined by Minister Noyes at Paris..... 5
Interview with Ex-President Castelar, of Spain, at San Sebastian..... 9
Interview with King Alfonso..... 13
Arrival at Madrid..... 16
Nov.
Dinner with King Louis of Portugal..... 1
Breakfast with the Duc de Montpensier at Madrid..... 9
Dinner with Lord Napier, of Magdala, at Gibraltar..... 15
Jan., 1879.
Arrival at Dublin, Ireland, and presented with freedom of the city..... 5
Feted at Londonderry..... 6
Reception at Belfast..... 9
State dinner and reception by President MacMahon at Paris..... 14
Arrived at Marseilles..... 21
Sailed for India..... 22
Feb.
Arrival at Bombay..... 15
State dinner and reception by the Acting Governor of Bombay..... 17
Visit to the Maharajah of Jeypore..... 20
Visit to the Maharajah of Burtpour..... 24
Visit to Delhi..... 26
Arrival at Calcutta and banquet by Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India..... 28
March.
Visit to British Burmah..... 23
April.
Visit to Singapore..... 1
Entertained by the King of Siam..... 14
Arrival at Saigon, Cochin China..... 25
Arrival at Hong Kong..... 30
May.
State dinner at the Government House..... 3
Arrival at Hong Kong and entertained by the Viceroy..... 6
Reception on a deputation of Chinese..... 7
Arrival at Shanghai..... 19
Interview with the Viceroy, Li-Hung Chang, at Tientsin..... 24
June.
Arrival at Pekin..... 3
Interview with Prince Kung, Regent of China..... 5
Arrival at Nagasaki, Japan..... 21
State dinner by Governor of the Province... 23
Banqueted by Nagasaki citizens..... 24
July.
Tokio visited..... 2
Grand reception by the Emperor of Japan..... 4
Banquet by the Emperor of Japan..... 7
Visit to Yokohama..... 17
Visit to Shrine of Iyeyasu..... 17
August.
Private conversation with the Emperor of Japan..... 19
Sept.
Departure from Yokohama..... 8
Arrival at San Francisco..... 29
Nov.
Arrival at Galena..... 5
Arrival at Chicago..... 12
Dec.
Arrival at Indianapolis..... 9
Arrival at Louisville..... 10
Arrival at Cincinnati..... 11
Arrival at Columbus..... 12
Arrival at Pittsburgh..... 13
Arrival at Harrisburg..... 15
Arrival at Philadelphia..... 16

MANHOOD AND YOUTH.—Old age likes to dwell in the recollections of the past, and mistaking the speedy march of years, often is inclined to take the prudence of the Winter time for a fit wisdom of mid-summer days. Manhood is bent to the passing cares of the passing moment, and holds so closely to his eyes the sheet of "to-day," that it screens the "to-morrow" from his sight. But the impulse of the young heart makes him take a higher stand, whence he looks boldly upon the fair sight, and does not shrink before the giant shapes of approaching events, as the eagle, your country's symbol, shrinks not from the dazzling rays of the sun. The past belongs to the old—the present to manhood—the future to the youth; and the past to this future must be planned, because swift is the pace of never-resting time; in the