THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year..... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20
YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$50 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 70 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column.....120 00
G. B. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

Lawyers' Cards.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n11-1'73 Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1-18 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

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,
c26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 7jy

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

WILLIAM A. HAGERTY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A
Will attend to all legal business with promptness and fidelity. (feb11,'80-tf.

WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.
June 26, 7-tf.

S. L. McGEE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DuBois, Clearfield County, Penn'a.
Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care. [jan21, '80.

Frank Fielding.. W. D. Bigler.... S. V. Wilson.

FIELDING, BIGLER & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House. [mch5-79.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.

MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 930'74

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. P. McKENRICK,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office in the Court House.
aug14,1878-1y.

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. 28-83tf.

Phisicians' Cards.

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. aug1078

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,'73-tf.

DR. H. R. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN RESIDENCE, CORNER OF FIRST AND PINE STREETS.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 15, 1872.

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

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 54--WHOLE NO. 2,661. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1880. NEW SERIES--VOL. 21, NO. 9.

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. my29

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. 24jy'72

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb27'71tf

HENRY BRETH,
(OTTO'S P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
PIKE MILL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y*

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je11'73 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, '76.

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.

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. May 7th, 1879-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. my29-1ypd

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 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. [my18'72

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-1'72 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 KEBS. CARROLL E. BIDDLE.
KERR & BIDDLE, Agents.
Represent the following and other first-class Co's
Companies. Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.$4,321,89
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan..... 5,806,806
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn..... 2,824,082
Insurance Co. of North America..... 6,438,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.. 1,792,863
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch.... 670,145
Watertown..... 764,813
Travelers (Life & Accident)..... 4,595,454
Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 1, 79-tf.

THE SIFTING OF PETER.

In St. Luke's Gospel we are told
How Peter in the days of old
Was sifted;
And now, though ages intervene,
Sin is the same, while time and scene
Are shifted.

Satan desires us, great and small,
As wheat, to sift us, and we all
Are tempted;
Not one, however rich or great,
Is by his station or estate
Exempted.

No house so safely guarded is
But he, by some device of his,
Can enter;
No heart hath armor so complete
But he can pierce with arrows fleet
Its centre.

For all at last the cock will crow
Who hear the warning voice, but go
Unheeding,
Till thrice and more they have denied
The Man of Sorrows, crucified
And bleeding.

One look at that pale suffering face
Will make us feel the deep disgrace
Of weakness;
We shall be sifted till the strength
Of self-conceit be changed at length
To meekness.

Wounds of the soul, though healed, will ache;
The reddening scars remain, and make
Confession;
Lost innocence returns no more;
We are not what we were before
Transgression;

But noble souls, through dust and heat,
Rise from disaster and defeat
The stronger,
And consecrate still of the divine
Within them, lie on earth supine
No longer.

—*Henry W. Longfellow in Harper's Magazine.*

JUDGE BLACK ON THE THIRD TERM.

THE ARGUMENT OF A STATESMAN AND A PATRIOT.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States, in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term, has become by universal consent, a part of our republican system of Government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic and fraught with peril to our free institutions."

This is a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 15th day of December, 1875. It was offered by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, after consultation with leading friends of the principle, and was carried immediately and almost unanimously, being opposed by the votes of only eighteen members out of two hundred and fifty-one. It received the support and approbation of all parties. Men who quarreled bitterly upon all other political subjects were of one heart and one mind when it came to be a question whether the custom established by Washinton and other Presidents, of retiring after their second term, ought to be respected or could be safely departed from.

And now here, to wit, in the pages of this *Review*, comes Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, and the part of Gen. Grant, for whom he appears, denounces the resolution aforesaid, impugns the doctrine embodied in it, and assails the integrity of its supporters in the most violent manner. I am asked, "Under which king, Bezonian?" Do I give in my concurrence? If not, what grounds of opposition can I presume to stand on? Believing in the resolution of the Representatives, and dissenting from Mr. Howe's article, the readers of the *Review* shall have the why and wherefore; not because my individual opinions are worth a rush, but because, on a subject so important, truth is entitled to every man's defence; because this faith is shared, in our time, by the most respectable citizens of all classes, and because it is delivered to us from a past generation strongly stamped with the approbation of the best men that have lived in all the ages.

A President of the United States may legally be elected and re-elected for an indefinite number of terms; there is nothing in the Constitution to forbid it; but the two-term precedent set by Washington, followed by his successors, consecrated by time, and approved by all the public men of the country, ripened into a rule as efficient in its operation as if it had been a part of the organic law. A distinguished and very able Senator of the Grant party, who had carefully inquired into the state of popular feeling told me in 1875 that the sentiment which opposed a third term was stronger than a constitutional interdict; the people would more readily assent to a breach of positive law textually inserted into the Constitution than to any disturbance of an unwritten rule which they regarded as so sacred.

Certainly it was adhered to by all parties, with a fidelity which some of them did not show to the Constitution itself, down to 1875, when the first attempt was made to contravene it by putting up Gen. Grant for a third election. This was everywhere received by the rank and file with mutterings of mutiny, and the most devoted partisans responded with curses which if not loud were deep. The movement, as Mr. Howe tells us, was met by solemn warnings from the newspaper press, by strong protests from political conventions, and finally by the resolution quoted at the head of this article, which was a rebuke so overwhelming that the supporters of the third term candidate fled from him in fear, deserted him utterly, and left him without a single vote in the nominating convention of his own party.

Mr. Howe has no doubt that this resolution was the sole cause of Grant's defeat in 1876. He is equally certain that it was all wrong.

However that may be, the present intent of Mr. Howe is to rally the routed third termers, and restore the courage of the recreants by the assurance that the jobs and offices are safe, after all.

Popular veneration for the men who built up our institutions is the strongest support for the institutions themselves. It is not only a great good intrinsically, but also the motive principle to other virtues which are indispensable in a Government like ours. Anything, therefore, which unjustly detracts from their reputations is a grevious public injury. This applies most especially to Washington, who is acknowledged, not only by us, but by every nation, tongue and kindred and heaven, to have been incomparably the greatest man that any country ever produced. An indecent criticism upon him shocks and shames us like blasphemy. Nevertheless, we would not abridge the liberty of speech. A raging third-termer has as good a right to sneer at the Father of his Country as an independent Hottentot has to beat his mother.

Jefferson also comes under review. His precedent, whether good or evil, is at least "to the purpose." In letters addressed to the Legislatures of Vermont, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, dated on the 10th of December, 1807, and printed in the *Aurora* at Philadelphia on the 19th of the same month, he solemnly and publicly announced to the country that he would not disregard the precedent of his illustrious predecessor by accepting another election. His reasons are brief, simple and clear, like all the productions of that master hand, and expressed in language so transparently truthful and dignified that no man of rightly constituted mind can read the paper without being stirred by the strongest emotions of respect and admiration for its author. It compresses into a few sentences all that needs to be said in favor of the two-term limitation, and is at the same time a perfect answer to all objections. Mr. Howe is fair enough to take a passage from it and incorporate it with his article; it shines there like a piece of solid gold set in a shapeless mass of lead. In these times, when the subject is up for renewed consideration, this letter should be read again and again; every citizen ought to have it by heart and teach it to his children, write it on the lintels of his door, bind it as the frontlet between his eyes, and make it the subject of his meditation day and night:

"Dec. 10, 1807.

"*To the Legislature of Vermont:*

"I received in due season the address of the Legislature of Vermont, bearing date the 5th of November, 1806, in which, with their approbation of the general course of my administration, they were so good as to express their desire that I would consent to be proposed again to the public voice on the expiration of my present term of office. Entertaining as I do for the Legislature of Vermont those sentiments of high respect which would have prompted an immediate answer, I was certain, nevertheless, they would approve a delay which had for its object to avoid a premature agitation of the public mind on a subject so interesting as the election of a Chief Magistrate.

"That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years will in fact become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an inheritance. Believing that a Representative Government responsible at short periods of election is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it a duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle; and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.

"Truth also requires me to add that I am sensible of that decline which advancing years bring on, and, feeling physically, I ought not to doubt their mental effect. Happy if I am the first to perceive and to obey this admonition of nature, and to solicit a retreat from cares too great for the wearied facilities of age.

"For the approbation which the Legislature of Vermont has been pleased to express of the principles and measures pursued in the management of their affairs, I am sincerely thankful; and should I be so fortunate as to carry into retirement the equal approbation and good will of my fellow-citizens generally, it will be the comfort of my future days, and will close a service of forty years with the only reward it ever wished."

Similar expressions are scattered all through his correspondence as long as he remained in office, and after he retired to Monticello he continued to repeat them. His conviction deepened as the years rolled on, that the principle of two terms was the only safe one, and he constantly expressed his gratitude for the universal approval of his conduct in adopting it.

But Madison also adopted the principle of his two predecessors, and retired at the end of his second term. Can nothing be urged against the father of the Constitution to depreciate his authority or make his example worthless? Was not he also unpatriotic and selfishly fond of his farm? This could be as easily said, and is not harder to believe of him than of Washington.

And there was Monroe, apparently "so clear in his great office" that rivalry itself shrunk from his presence, and he was elected a second time without effort, without opposition, without one vote against him. Is it nothing to the purpose that he acknowledged the value of the Washington precedent? Concede that he, the most popular of Presidents, except the first one, could not have got a third term if he had asked for it, then his retirement proves not only that the two-term practice was right in his individual opinion, but that the general judgment of the nation was in its favor.

Gen. Jackson does not get off easily. We are told that "there is ground for believing that if Mr. Van Buren had not secured the succession to General Jackson the latter would have been retained for another term." This is like the account we have of Jefferson's doom. If there was any practice of Jackson's great predecessors in which he acquiesced with more deference than another, it was their voluntary retirement after a proper period of service. He was wholly opposed to the indefinite continuance of power in the same hand, and he expressed his opinions on that, as on other subjects, with an emphasis which left no chance for misapprehension. The ground for believing that "in a certain contingency he would have been retained another term" is not anything he ever did or forebore to do—nothing that he ever wrote or spoke—nothing that ever was authorized by him or by the party which supported him, or by the representative of either.

Such is the outcome of Mr. Howe's assault upon the line of great retiring Presidents, from Washington to Jackson inclusive. It must be admitted that, if the predetermined object of the attack was to make himself ridiculous, it is a marked success; but if it was an effort in real earnest to diminish their fame, lower their standing, or shake the confidence of the country in their virtue, then it is the flattest failure in his essay—and that is saying a great deal.

I think it may be affirmed with some confidence that Washington was not unworthy of the profound veneration in which he is held in this country and throughout the world; that succeeding Presidents, when they followed his footsteps, not only acknowledged his wisdom and patriotism, but showed their own; that the American people of our day, when they refused a third term to a candidate who had already served for two, were not behaving like cowards scared by a senseless clamor, but doing what a prudent regard for their true interests required; that when the House of Representatives, in obedience to the universal sentiment of its constituents, unanimously and without distinction of party, put upon its records and published to the world its solemn declaration that the example of Washington must be adhered to in the future as in the past, they did not enact *charlatanism* or repeat a *reiteration*, or issue a *strange fulmination*, or *impeach* the Constitution, or *libel* its framers, or *counterfeit* history, or *insult* common sense, but spoke what they at least believed to be the words of truth and soberness.

We are not to set up political dogmas or invoke a blind faith even in founders of the republic. The mere authority of names, however great, ought not to command our assent. But a fundamental doctrine, self-evidently true, though easy to defend, is the hardest of all things to support by affirmative argument. We cannot help but sympathize with the indignation of Pitt when he thundered out his refusal to look at books or listen to logic in defence of English liberty.

In the matter before us, it should be plain to every "reasonable creature in case" that long continuance of supreme executive power in one hand is not only perilous to free institutions, but perfectly certain to destroy them. Some fixed time there ought to be when the people will not only have the right, but exercise it, to displace their Chief Magistrate and take another. If they do not possess this right, they are political bond-servants, by law; if, holding it, they forego the use of it, they make themselves, *quoad hoc*, voluntary slaves, and they soon come to be governed in all things by the will of their superior. A lease for years, renewable and always renewed, gives the tenant an estate without end, and makes him lord of the free.

Where the Chief Magistrate is vested, as ours is, with great power liable to gross abuse, if there is no law or practice which forbids him to be re-elected he can remain in office for life as easily as for a term. He has the appointment of all officers, the making of all public contracts, and a veto upon all the legislation, besides the command of the army and navy. By an unscrupulous use of these means he can coerce not only his horde of immediate dependents, but he can control the corporations and become the master of all the rings, put the business of all classes under his feet, corrupt the venal, frighten the timid, and check all ambitions but his own. He can force the elections of every State he desires to carry by the bayonets of his army. If that fails he can order a false return, and pay for it out of the public treasury. The people would soon perceive opposition to be useless and accept the situation; elections would be as a mere matter of form as they were in Rome when such consuls as Nero and Domitian were elected regularly every year under the supervision of the pretorian guards.

If these were no more than remote possibilities, prudence should guard us against them. But they are near probabilities; the signs of the times warn us that the peril to our institutions is imminent; the danger is already on the wing. It is vain to remind us that the President swears to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and see the laws faithfully executed. That is true; and it is also true that, if there be no perjury in the case, the Constitution, laws and liberties of the country are safe. But the last twenty years have given us ample proof that an oath is not much restraint upon a President who is incited by ambition, rapacity, or strong party feeling to break it.

It is true that this presupposes a people much degenerated and a magistrate animated mainly by the vulgar love of power for its own sake; but exactly such a conjunction of things has always been feared with good reason, and hence comes the desire to put every check on that tendency to "strong government" which is now manifesting itself in many quarters.

What is the remedy? How shall we avert the dire calamities which we are threatened? The answer comes from the graves of our fathers. By the frequent election of new men. Other help or hope for the salvation of free government there is none under heaven.

If history does not teach this, we have read it all wrong. In the republics of ancient and modern times the Chief Magistrate was entrusted with only temporary power, and always went out of office at the end of a short period, fixed and prescribed by law or custom. It was this, indeed, which made the substantial distinction between them and the monarchies around them. An unpunished transgression of the customary limitation was uniformly followed by destruction. Everywhere and always it was the the fatal symptom of decay—the sure forerunner of ruin. When Cæsar refused to lay down his consulship, as his predecessor had done at the end of a year, and was re-elected time after time with the acquiescence of the Senate and the people, all that was real in Roman freedom ceased to exist. Two republics in France were brought to an end in the same way. Napoleon began by being Consul for a term, then was elected for life, and finally became emperor, with the powers of an absolute despot. The last Bonaparte was President for four years, was re-elected for ten, and ended like his uncle, in grasping the imperial crown.

"May this be washed in the Lethe and forgotten?" Shall these lessons be lost? Shall the lamp which guided our forefathers be extinguished? Shall the broad daylight of all human experience be closed up in a little dark lantern manufactured at Milwaukee? I think this cannot be done: "the eternal verities" are against it. The most powerful third-termer may as well try to blow out the sun, as he would a tallow candle, with the breath of his mouth.

Moreover, the two-term principle ought to be adhered to by us and by those who come after us (if there were no other reason), simply because it was the practice of those who went before us. It is to the traditions of the fathers that we owe our civilization.

I do not expect anything I can say to be received as a vindication of the two-term rule. Nor is it necessary. All the support it requires was long ago furnished by another, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to stoop down and unloose. Jefferson, the stainless citizen, the sterling patriot, the unequalled statesman—at once the greatest apostle and the truest prophet that human freedom ever had—gave his judgment not only at the time he acted upon the rule, but expressed his convictions after they were strengthened by many years of reflection.

The practical object of Mr. Howe's article is to make Gen. Grant President for another term. It is not for an abstraction that he denounces the two-term precedent and vilifies the Springer resolution. The rule might stand if Grant could be elected without breaking it down. But Mr. Howe thinks that the superiority of his candidate is so very great that all authorities which oppose him should be disregarded, and he supports this opinion by assertions so extravagant that we only wonder how any man in his sober senses could have made them.

A third term for Grant does not mean a third term only, but any number of terms that he chooses to demand. The imperial method of carrying all elections by corruption or force or of declaring them to be carried when they are not, is to be permanently substituted for the system of free, popular choice.

The figure of Grant standing with the seal of primacy on the mountain top, and looking down on the inhabitants of the plain below, gives a measure of the elevation which his sycophants flatter him with the hope of attaining. They urge the necessity of a strong Government almost in the very words used by the adherents of Cæsar and the two Napoleons. Strong government, in their sense, means weak laws and a strong ruler; in other words, a substantial monarchy, powerful in its scorn of all legal restraints.

A free Democratic Republican system of Government honestly administered by agents of the people's true choice; a Government such as ours was intended to be, with the powers of the Federal Government, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people so harmoniously adjusted that each may check the excesses of the other—such a Government, scrupulously administered within its constitutional limits, is, without doubt, the choicest blessing that God, in his loving kindness, ever vouchsafed to any people. On the other hand, it is quite as sure that the false administration of a Government theoretically free, which acknowledges the rights of the people and yet continually treads them under foot; which swears to save perjuriously works to destroy; which receives and promises to execute a most sacred trust, according to terms prescribed with unmistakable clearness, and then dishonestly breaks the engagement—such a Government, so conducted, is an unspeakable curse. It is not only an oppression, but a most demoralizing cheat; a base imposture, more degrading to the Nation which submits to it than the heaviest yoke that despotic tyranny can fasten on its neck. If, therefore, a constitutional and legal administration of our National affairs be out of the question—if our only choice lies between a perverted Republic and a Monarchy—then stop this hypocritical pretense of free Government, and give us a King. And who shall be our royal master but Grant? That he will serve the turn as well as if not better than another, will, I think, be admitted by all who attend to the reasons now presently to be enumerated.

In the first place, a new monarch (that is, one who has no hereditary claims) ought to be an approved good soldier, with skill to enforce obedience; otherwise his sway could not last long over people disposed to be turbulent. All, or nearly all, the founders of royal lines have been military men from Nimrod downward. It is vain to deny that General Grant's reputation for military talent is well founded. It is more than doubtful if any officer of our army could have subjugated the South so completely even with all Grant's advantages, or taken so many defeats and still won a complete victory in the end. It is not, however, what he has done, but what he has shown himself capable of doing, that gives him his leading qualification for masterdom now. The fear that goes before him will make actual violence unnecessary. His strength of character will frighten his subjects into submission where a weaker man would be compelled to butcher them for insurrection.

General Grant is a good hater of those who thwart him, which is natural, and not a serious fault; but he is not fiercely vindictive, and his career has been marked by no act of savage cruelty. He could not be an Antonine or a Titus, but we can trust him not to be a Nero.

It may be objected that his moral behavior and mental acquirements do not bring him up to the mark which ought to be reached by the permanent ruler of a great, intelligent, and highly civilized Nation; but, in this respect, he is as good as the average of sovereign princes. The present reigning family of England has never had a male member who was his superior. For centuries past the potentates of continental Europe, with only few exceptions, have had habits as coarse as his and he is wholly free from some terrible vices to which many of them were addicted. It seems to me that he will do well enough to "herd with vulgar kings."

The nepotism from which our Democratic tastes revolt is virtue in a King. All monarchs are expected to look after their own families first, and all have their minions and favorites whom they fatten, spoil and corrupt. Who among them has not given his protection to a worse set than Grant?

The favor which Grant bestows upon corrupt rings is given for a purpose. As a candidate he cannot be elected, as President he cannot sustain himself, without their support; but enthrone him he can afford to defy them.

What we call the greediness of General Grant for the wages of official iniquity would be entirely proper in the supreme ruler of an absolute government. It is not bribery to buy the favor of a King with presents, and a King is not guilty of stealing when he helps himself to public money without legal rights.

It looks to us like a terrible outrage for a President to have himself represented at a State election by the bayonets of his standing army to install Governors that were rejected at the polls, to tumble the chosen Legislature of a free State out of its hall, to procure the fabrication of false returns and force it on the people. But General Grant's lawlessness would be lawful in a country governed by the mere will of a personal sovereign. Where there is no law there can be no transgression.

But while General Grant has some qualities which would make him a tolerable King, and none that would make him an unendurably bad one, he is not at all the kind of person that is needed as President of the United States on the assumption that our system of Government is to be continued. I think it is to be continued. Unlike Mr. O'Conor, I believe that the struggle to get it honestly administered is not hopeless. We are not yet reduced to the necessity of choosing between a Republic wholly corrupt and a monarchy founded in pure force. Therefore I conclude with Jefferson that, if any man (General Grant particularly) "consents to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he will be rejected on his demonstration of ambitious views."

—*North American Review.*

THE VALUE OF BEES TO AGRICULTURE.

A German society publishes the following highly interesting statistical data referring to the indirect utility of bees: "It has ever been one of the objects of all agricultural societies to prove the great importance of bees to agriculture generally. It appears that the society named possesses 17,000 hives, from each of which 10,000 bees fly out daily, which represent a total of 170,000,000 of bees. It we suppose that each bee undertakes but four journeys per day, and that this takes place only on 100 days out of the 365. Then we obtain a yearly total of 6,800,000,000 of bee journeys. It is not too much to suppose that fifty flowers are visited on each journey, and we are certainly justified in supposing that five out of these fifty are fertilized; then we get a grand total of 340,000,000,000 of fertilized flowers per year. Let the value of fertilizing 5,000 blossoms be but one pfenning, (or 500,000 for 25 cents), then the work done by bees of the society represents a value of 68,000,000 pfennings, or $170,000. It results from these calculations that each hive benefits agriculture to the amount of $10 annually, a value hitherto totally overlooked." The fertilization of plants by the bees presents a very interesting field for study. But for the oft-repeated visits of bees myriads of beautiful flowers would in a short time cease to bloom—aye, and cease to live also! Many plants absolutely require the visits of bees or other insects to remove their pollen-masses, and thus to fertilize them. Hence Darwin wisely remarks, when speaking of clover and heart'sease: "No bees, no seeds; no seed, no increase of the flower. The more visits, from the bees, the more seeds from the flowers, the more flowers from the seeds." Darwin mentions the following experiment: "Twenty head of white clover visited by bees, produced 2,990 seeds, while twenty heads so protected that bees could not visit them produced not one seed." Thus is wisdom displayed by nature on every hand. Nothing is created in vain; each has its proper sphere, and each its appropriate work to perform.

MEMORIES OF HIS CHILDHOOD'S HOME.

Harry Hazen, of Circleville, Ohio, writes, "I see again my childhood's home; I see the rippling brook and I hear the wind that kisses the bending willows. Sweet vision of the home that watched my boyhood—"

Yes, yes, Harry, we know all about that. We know your folks. We know your childhood's home like a book. You were born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and when you were two months old your parents moved to Salamanca, New York; then about ten months afterward they moved to Coshocton, Ohio, and remained there just long enough for you to get over the measles, and then they went down into Tennessee and your father ran a sawmill nearly a year, and then you all came back to Ohio and settled in Butler county. When you were about four years old your family moved over to Warren, Indiana, and lived there about seven months, when they went down into Christian county, Illinois, and had the ague for ten weeks, packing up and going on to Muscatine, Iowa, as soon as they were strong enough. They lived there a year and a half and moved to Montgomery, Minnesota, and there your father joined the Methodist church, and you lived there three years, and at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, a year and a half while he read theology, and then he entered the ministry, and since then you haven't lived in any one place longer than two years. Oh yes, Harry, if you have any memories of your "boyhood's home," your memory must be a polyglot, that's all.—*Hawkeye.*

TO RID PREMISES OF RATS.—We like the following suggestions of the *Scientific American* concerning these vermin, that occasionally over run the farm buildings, eating and wasting the contents of cellars and granaries: "To clean them out make whitewash yellow with copperas and cover the stones and rafters with it. In every crevice in which a rat may tread put crystals of copperas, and scatter the same in corners of the floor. The result will be a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Every Spring a coat of the yellow wash is given the cellar as a purifier, as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery, or fever attacks the family. Many persons deliberately attract all the rats in the neighborhood by leaving fruits and vegetables uncovered in the cellar, and sometimes even the soap open for their regalement. Cover up everything eatable in the cellar and pantry, and you will soon have them out. These precautions joined to the service of a good cat will prove as good a rat-exterminator as the chemist can provide. Never allow rats to be poisoned in the dwelling, they are so liable to die between the walls and produce much annoyance."

PROFS. OF COURSE.—Mr. Jones, of Oswego county, is either a remarkably pious man, or something else. A week ago Mrs. Jones suddenly closed her eyes, and has not opened them or given any other sign of life since. But, on the other hand, the physical changes which usually follow death have not shown themselves, and many believe it is a case of suspended animation or trance. Naturally, a physician was called in, but when he prepared to administer restoratives, Mr. Jones stopped him. The Lord, Mr. Jones said, had thrown Mrs. Jones into a trance, and if the Lord thought best to bring her out of it He would do so without the doctor's help. So far as appears, the doctor bowed himself out, and left Mrs. Jones to her fate.

The smartest Newfoundland dog yet discovered lives at Haverhill, Mass. He meets the newsboy at the gate every morning, and carries his master's paper into the house; that is, he did so till the other day, when his master stopped taking the paper. The next morning the dog noticed the boy passing on the other side without leaving the newspaper, went over, took the the whole bundle from him, and carried them into the house.

A man who was kept awake hour after hour by the barking of a dog, said he never wanted a shotgun so bad in his life. "What for—to shoot the dog?" asked a friend. "No," he replied, "but to shoot the fool who wrote 'Tis sweet to hear the watchdog's honest bark."

"My son," said a father to a seven year old hopeful, "I must discipline you. Your teacher says you are the worst boy in school." "Well, papa," was the reply, "only yesterday she told me I was like my father."

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

As a professional blatherskite Senator Ferry, of Michigan, has a few if any superiors. He is also an inventive genius and a delver after obscure literature. In his eulogy upon the late Z. Chandler, he exhausted the domain of the present and clambered back to *antediluvian* days. But for this treat of the erudite Senator it is quite likely that a wonder-smitten world would never have known that in the stormy days of 1860-1, three "grave and reverend Senators," viz.: Ben. Wade, of Ohio, Z. Chandler, of Michigan, and Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, entered into a compact to recognize the *code duello* and fight the Southern "fire eaters" upon the first provocation. Now this is a piece of history worth preserving, and Ferry should be voted a leather medal for having digged it out of the musty past. It strikes us, however, that there are a few members of the Senate still remaining whose personal recollections of the distinguished trio in question will differ materially from the high drawn picture of the veracious Ferry. It is just barely possibly that if Ben Wade had been crowded into a corner with no chance to climb a tree he would have defended himself. As for Chandler he never rose above the plane of a drunken, cowardly braggart. He couldn't have been driven to fight anybody. His *forte* was to spew billingsgate at poor old friendless Jeff. Davis at the safe and convenient distance of six or eight hundred miles from the object of his wrath. And now we come to Cameron, the gay and festive Winnebago, and inventor of that cunning game known as "Simon says thumbs up" and "wiggle-waggle." It is a base libel to intimate that he would fight. A Cameron always prefers to buy a favor rather than fight for it. Even the Widow Oliver never