THE

"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT

CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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G. B. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

Lawyers' Cards.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
11:1:73 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,
n26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

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

SMITH V. WILSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLEARFIELD, - - PENN'A.
☞ Office in the Masonic Building, over the County National Bank. [mar24-80.

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

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.

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

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

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

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.

MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
☞ Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor.
9:30'74

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

McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
☞ Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan:1:76

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

J. F. McKENRICK,
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. 28:63:tf,

Physicians' 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. aug1070

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
☞ Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

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

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN RESIDENCE, CORNER OF FIRST AND PINE STREETS.
☞ Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
☞ Professional calls promptly attended to. e on Second street, formerly occupied by Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPtion neatly executed at this office.

CLEARFIELD

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Editor & Proprietor.

VOL. 54--WHOLE NO. 2,675.

CLEARFIELD,

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. my23

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. 21jy'73

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.

☞Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

HENRY BRETH,
(OSTEND P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL 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,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

☞Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing H...ses, 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.

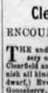
THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.

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,
8-7'72 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,
sep26-68-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 us
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

Clearfield Insurance Agency.

JAMES KERR, CARROLL L. BIDDLE.

KERR & BIDDLE, Agents,

Represent the following and other first-class Co's

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,201,89
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plans	5,890,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn	2,624,083
Insurance Co. of North America	6,433,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,782,563
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	679,145
Watertown	764,815
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,595,454

Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 4, '79-tf.

A PICTURE OF LIFE.

As we journey on together,
With life's vast and busy throng,
We may swiftly scan the faces
As they daily pass along.
Upon life's rugged highway
Jogs poverty along,
While wealth rides by in comfort,
Her lips are unearthed in scorn.

With vanity and avarice,
Her steeds she drives with skill;
And cowardice as footman,
Who fain must do her will.
We next see pity viewing,
The scene with tear-dimmed eye,
Her gentle breast upheaving
With many a long drawn sigh.

We hear her gentle pleading
For poverty forlorn;
Then mercy's tender accents
Are crushed by withering scorn.
Then love, majestic passion,
Comes, clad in robes of white;
Around her head a halo
Of holy, shining light.

Comes, with her bringing gladness,
They walketh hand in hand;
Doth banish care and sadness
By the waving of of her wand.
Following love, comes hatred,
With dark and frowning mein;
Ne'er upon her features,
A happy look is seen.

When lo! beside the highway,
With sparkling waters clear,
We see the fount, religion,
To which all may draw near.
Beside its sparkling waters,
In loving sympathy,
Are found the Christian graces,
Faith, Hope and Charity.

Temptation, with attendants,
At every turn doth wait;
Affording sweet delusions
Until it is too late.
We see it in the wine-cup,
By her uplifted high;
And many helpless victims
To it for comfort fly.

And then the scenes of beauty
Are banished by despair;
Remorse and grief doth follow
Intemperance in his lair.
The sunlight into twilight
Doth deepen dark and fast;
Death, like night, doth finish
The scenes of life at last.

—*Minnie B. Lowry.*

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Report of M. L. McQuown, Superintendent of Public Schools of Clearfield County, for the year Ending June 1st, 1880.

GROWTH OF EDUCATIONAL SENTIMENT.

The "dark ages," as it were, in the history of the common school system, are a thing of the past. The clouds of darkness and gloom that foreshadowed it have been removed, and beneath the sunlight of liberty and intelligence it has developed into a system fraught with purity, life and power. In the primitive years of its existence, the combined elements of ignorance and bigotry threatened its decay. Thro' the earnest and continued devotion of its friends, however, and the skillful management of those employed to carry on its mission, it has gained rapidly in popular favor, winning for its admirers, those who were, at the first, most skeptical. We are positive, at least, that all are convinced of the wisdom displayed by the founders of the system, and agree that no more munificent a legacy could have been bequeathed to the youth of the Commonwealth. We believe, in our county, the successful development of the system has absorbed all opposition, and our public schools are everywhere recognized as the exponent of the character and intelligence of our people.

The school year just closed has been with us a progressive one, and the friends of our schools are to be congratulated upon the success which has attended our united labors. Prominent defects have been removed and, in many instances, the sluggish battlements of ignorance and indifference have given way to the earnest appeals of progress, leaving us but little to fear as to the future.

SCHOOL HOUSES AND FURNITURE.

Seven houses have been built during the year, as follows: Three in Woodward township, two in Sandy, one in Decatur and one in Knox. They are all, in architectural design, up to the average school house—convenient and comfortable, but could not be classed as "model" houses. The facilities for heating and ventilating have received some attention and the conveniences for recitation and study are in advance of the "old style" feature. The two in Sandy are located in the populous town of Du Bois. They are two-story buildings, with rooms for two schools in each. They have, as have the others, been supplied with comfortable furniture and a meagre assortment of apparatus.

The Directors of Covington township, previous to the opening of their schools, had all of the houses neatly repaired and painted, and supplied with good patent furniture, making them as attractive and comfortable as new buildings. It is almost criminal to compel children to sit on the miserable furniture that I found in fifty-eight houses in the county. Where furniture is found injurious to the physical development of the young, it should be replaced immediately with such improved seats as would warrant the promotion of the health and happiness of the occupants.

A few old houses were furnished during the year with improved patent furniture.

SCHOOL GROUNDS.

Nothing is more beautiful; nothing is more admired, and nothing more highly appreciated by an intelligent and enterprising people, than the ornamentation of public grounds and property. Nothing is more suggestive of enterprise and refinement than to see the rich donations of nature applied to making the temporary home of the children equally as attractive as their permanent home. In traveling over the county and observing, with some degree of interest, the development of the forests into productive farms, and the attention that is given to cultivating ornamental shrubbery and beautifying individual homes, and then notice the isolation and wild appearance of the district school property, I am inclined to think we are growing too selfish. The public grounds belonging to every school house in the county should be cleared of all rubbish, fenced in and planted with suitable ornamental shade trees. If Boards of Directors are not inclined to do this, let the people gather together for that purpose, and, by a little gratuitous labor, the public school property could be made a credit to the people and an everlasting emblem of the public enterprise of our day and generation.

LIBRARIES AND APPARATUS.

Libraries in connection with our schools are not expected uniformly, and not many Directors have as yet reached that degree along the line of progress. During the Winter the public schools of Osceola borough held a musical entertainment, the proceeds of which were applied to getting a Cyclopedia and other books for a school library.

A Literary Society in progress at Pennville, and one at Pine Grove, in Lawrence township, held entertainments, applying the proceeds in a similar manner. Clearfield and Curwensville boroughs have established libraries in their school buildings.

I found considerable apparatus in a majority of the schools of the county, but in many instances it was so antiquated that it could hardly be classified. The Directors of Bradford township furnished each of their schools with the "New American Reading Charts," and a few with a school map of Pennsylvania. Reading charts were also placed in the schools of Huston township. To the ingenious teacher these articles are indispensable, and, in primary schools, where oral instruction is given, their value is beyond estimate.

REFORM NEEDED IN METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

I have long since been convinced of glaring defects existing in the course of instruction as practiced in the ordinary district school. It has been my constant aim, in managing the schools, to see that the instruction given be reduced to something less superficial, and directed more to the development of the powers of the mind. In some, there is too much "cramming," the elementary branches being ignored, while the tender minds of young pupils are taxed to their utmost to acquire a knowledge of subjects far beyond their power to comprehend. Such training, instead of improving the faculties of the young, more often blunts them and deprives them of that full intellectual development which the public schools are expected to give. In our higher grade of schools, the average pupil manifests but little thinking power. As a general rule, students are not taught to philosophize and draw conclusions that indicate original thought. Not one in a hundred is made an independent discoverer of knowledge. They are not required to rely upon what they see, but upon what somebody else claims to have seen. They judge, if they judge at all, not from sense, but from testimony—they *must* believe what the book tells them.

It is, in my opinion, the legitimate object of the school to supply the means for acquiring fundamental facts and experiences; for clearing the eyes, opening the ears, and sharpening all the faculties of the mind by a systematic inciting to a personal activity in the discovery of knowledge. For without a basis of positive knowledge, gained by observation and discovery, the knowledge of books is vague and of doubtful value, while the acquisition of it, at best, forms only a supplementary education.

The thoughts expressed in the above, to some, may seem a little premature, but we must incline ourselves to something that will form a more perfect intellectual development than is afforded by the routine method of instruction as practiced in nearly all of the schools here and elsewhere. My efforts during the past two years have been to remove, as far as possible, existing defects, and to this end I have now in preparation a course of study for the graded schools of the county which, if adopted, will make the instruction more definite and pointed, if not more effective.

TEACHERS.

I cannot refrain from alluding to the efficiency, zeal, and energy of a large majority of the teachers employed in the county during the past year. The friendly relations existing between them and myself in the discharge of the onorous duties of our positions, and the earnestness with which they endeavored to carry out my suggestions have been to me a source of great pleasure. We have a number of original and skillful teachers whose channels of information are broad and liberal, and whose work in the school room bears the impress of careful thought and preparation.

In all cases where such teachers were employed, I found the pupils stimulated, ambitious, and good reasoners, and there was an entire absence of that offensive monotony that follows the work of the "groove running" teacher. Periodical reviews and public examinations were held by nearly all of the teachers of the county, and nearly all did something in their district to mould public sentiment to a higher appreciation of the work of common schools. Of the 226 employed in teaching, two held College and five Normal School diplomas. Eighteen held permanent and fifteen professional certificates, leaving 191 holding provisional certificates, averaging one and nine-tenths. The average age of teachers was twenty-three years. We regret very much that we cannot eulogize the work and influence of all employed as teachers, but candor compels us to say that a few betrayed the confidence we so generously reposed in them: perverted the work of the school room to gratify an ambition to do evil, and by their example degraded the high position they assumed to fill.

The teachers of Brady and Gulich deserve special mention for the zeal with which they carried on their District Institute during the entire school term. The teachers of Huston and Sandy held Institutes under the provisions of the law.

The profession sustained an irreparable loss in the death of J. F. Spackman, of Graham, and Charles Farewell, of Lumber City, of whom due obituary notices were published in the educational department of the county papers.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR WORK.

It is with feelings of honest pride that I refer to the increasing strength of our Directorship. This is due to the fact that the people have chosen the most intelligent and enterprising men of their community to serve them in this responsible position. I have never yet undertaken any measure looking toward the improvement of our schools without receiving their hearty co-operation, and, in nearly every instance, have found them earnest advocates of progress. I know some Boards have been severely censured for practicing what would seem, in good times, like poor economy. But, when we realize how hard Directors have been compelled "to pull against the stream" during the past period of financial depression, we feel like bestowing upon them praise for keeping their districts from financial destruction. The lack of improvements in school houses, furniture and grounds is attributed to the severity of the panic through which we have just gone, more than to the neglect of duty on the part of School Boards. Great care was exercised by Directors everywhere in the selection of teachers, and in many districts the schools were regularly visited by them. One hundred and seventy-five Directors attended the public examinations, and seventy accompanied me to the schools of their respective districts. Thirty-two attended and participated in the exercises of the County Insti-

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

, PA., WEDNESDAY, J

tute, and were well represented at the different Local and District Institutes. The Huston township Board employed none for their Winter schools who did not have a permanent or professional certificate, and their schools were eminently successful, to say the least. Huston, Sandy, Beccaria, Bloom, Osceola borough, and Morris township, allowed their teachers full time for attending the County Institute, while Pike, Knox, Decatur, and Houtzdale borough, allowed their teachers three days of their time. All these things combined firmly convince me of the enterprise of many of our School Boards.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The ruling of the State Superintendent against the custom of County Superintendents holding County Normal schools has been duly observed by us. There are six private schools in operation in the county at this writing, all of which, we believe, offer inducements to those who wish to prepare for teaching. These schools are located, organized, and conducted entirely independent of my jurisdiction. As the salaries of our teachers are so low that they cannot all attend our State Normal School, we of course, must look to these private institutions for many of our teachers; hence I should consider myself derelict in duty did I not feel some interest in the welfare of these schools. I have, therefore, whenever invited to do so, visited the schools and contributed thoughts on the subject of teaching, calculated to advance the interests of those who expect to identify themselves with the interests of the public schools. The Lumber City Academy, which has been in successful operation for the past ten years, will, again another term, be accessible to the facilities of the new graded school building now in course of erection in that borough. We, therefore, bespeak for it unusual prosperity. Osceola, Janesville and Luthersburg are well located and have excellent school properties and might sustain good private schools.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations of teachers for provisional certificates were held during the months of August and September, I made an effort in conducting these examinations to reach the people, and to stimulate and enlighten them upon the character and dignity of the common schools. The interest manifested was indeed very gratifying, the houses on many occasions being crowded to their utmost. The examinations were principally oral and were made as searching as possible, fully testing the applicant's ability and measuring his general intelligence in a way that gave the people an opportunity to judge as to his fitness to become an instructor of the young. Educational meetings were generally held in connection with the examinations, and were well attended by Directors and patrons. The number of applicants for certificates was unusually large, and I, under the instructions of the Department, raised the standard so as to secure the best talent possible. Two hundred and forty provisional certificates were issued, ten professional ones and sixty six applicant's rejected.

VISITATIONS TO SCHOOLS.

The work of visiting schools progressed nicely until about two weeks previous to the meeting of the County Institute, when, by an unforseen hand of Providence, my wife was taken dangerously ill, and for a period of two months my entire time and attention were given to the hope of restoring her to health; therefore I did not accomplish near all I had anticipated. I succeeded in reaching two hundred schools, leaving about thirty not visited. The very bad roads over which I had to travel made my visit to each school necessarily short. I endeavored on all occasions to ascertain the amount of teaching power possessed by the one having charge of the school, and to form an idea of his or her fitness to meet the requirements of those in attendance at the school. If time admitted I generally reviewed the classes to ascertain their proficiency in their studies. Where defects were prominent in the organization and classification of the school, I endeavored to set them right in as courteous a manner as possible. Wherever schools were found in charge of ambitious and competent teachers, I generally found them representing the highest type of neatness, cleanliness and order. In a number I found many original and well executed outlines of study, maps, mottoes, and many other attractions that gave evidence of earnest toil. I take great pride in commending the female teachers for the care and devotion exercised in the management of their schools and the degree of success that attended their labors.

The Directors, who many times put themselves to great inconvenience to accompany me to their respective schools, have my thanks for the interest thus shown in the work.

COUNTY INSTITUTE.

The leading Educational meeting of the school year was the Teacher's Institute, which convened in the Opera House in Clearfield, on Monday, December 28th, and continued the time specified by law. It was by far the most exemplary and enthusiastic meeting of the kind ever held in the county. The average number of persons attending the evening sessions was nine hundred, and the day sessions were largely attended by the people from all parts of the county. Two hundred and ten teachers were present, or ninty-five per cent. of all engaged in the county. A great deal of interest was manifested by the Directors, some attending all of the sessions. On Directors' day (Thursday) very able papers were read by W. H Lingenfelter, of Morris township School Board; J. L. Pearce, of Bradford, and Wm. Welty, of Rockton. Prof. A. N. Raub, Ph. D, and Miss Harriet B. Swineford, of the Lock Haven State Normal School; Dr. Geo. P. Hays, of Jefferson College, and the celebrated lecturer Col. J. P. Sanford, comprised our corps of instructors and lecturers. Our own teachers did excellent work and their earnest participation in the exercises gave tone and character to the entire proceedings.

An Educational Hall was fitted up and an exposition of teachers' and scholars' work kept open during the week. The specimens collected together made up a graphic display which was greatly admired by the members and visitors to the Institute. The District Institutes mentioned in another part of this report, a Local Institute in the town of DuBois, a Teacher's Reunion at Luthersburg, and numerous minor educational meetings we take pleasure in mentioning in addition to the County Institute.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

When I entered upon the duties of the Superintendency two years ago, I found the people talked little, thought little and cared little about the inter-

REPUBLICAN.

TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

JUNE 9, 1880. NEW SERIES--VOL. 21, NO. 23.

ests of the public schools. The cold calumny of indifference seemed to pervade every household. My efforts since then have been directed towards enlightening the minds and uniting the people in the one great struggle for intellectual supremacy. I have endeavored to draw the affections of the people nearer the interests of the children, and in this, I flatter myself, I have, in a degree, succeeded. At the opening of the schools last Fall I distributed blanks among the teachers for receiving a monthly and a term report of the condition of their schools. These I had published in the county papers giving some intelligence to the people of the work in progress. From the reports received at the close of the term I ascertained that more than one thousand parents had visited the schools during the term. I have taken advantage of the courtesy extended me by the press of the county, and in two years have contributed nearly two hundred columns of educational news to the papers and had circulated over three thousand educational circulars and pamphlets. My great object in this has been to keep the people posted upon the value of intelligence over vice and ignorance, and to impress upon their minds the fact that the common schools have a just claim to a portion of their sympathies, their energies and their charity. These sources of information have had a most salutary effect in moulding public sentiment, so much so indeed, that I have never regretted the additional labor and expense they have been to me.

NIGHT SCHOOLS NECESSARY.

I, from recent observations, am forced to refer to the neglected boys and girls of our mining districts. I visited the schools of these regions at a time when the boys were out of the mines and found great numbers, whose ages ranged from twelve to eighteen years, absolutely illiterate. This is indeed a sad reflection, and it becomes our school authorities to adopt all available means to "rescue the perishing," and care for those whose future happiness and usefulness could be greatly enhanced by, at least, an elementary education. Decision 168 of the Pennsylvania School Law confers upon Directors the right to establish night schools for the neglected and unemployed, where such a class is of a number sufficient to warrant the same. "There is neither law nor reason to support the idea that a boy or girl whom necessity compels to labor during the day for sustenance" shall, therefore, grow up in ignorance—"a curse to self and a burden on the public." Directors have the right to have the sessions of their schools held at such a time as may meet the wants of the majority of the children of the district, or they may have half-time schools, legally, if such will meet the wants of the needy. The adoption of one or all of the provisions of the law to meet the wants of the needy and neglected, I must heartily commend to the consideration of those having supervision of the schools in the mining districts.

SUGGESTIONS.

A summary of the suggestions needed for the continued improvement of the schools may be briefly given:

1. A more thorough rudimental training in the primary departments of our graded schools.

2. The omission of the higher branches of learning in the common schools, until the course prescribed by law is uniformily completed.

3. Due compensation and retention in office of experienced, active and cultured teachers.

4. The establishing of graded schools in villages and districts having the necessary number of pupils.

5. The adoption of such measures as will give to *every* child, of the proper age, an elementary education without regard to race, condition or servitude.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this, my Second Annual Report, I cheerfully commend to the good people of the county the interests of the thirteen thousand school children, and trust the influence and guidance of the home and the public school may so cultivate their minds and purify their hearts as to make them perfect in all the graces of which human nature is susceptible.

The usual courtesies and kindnesses have been liberally bestowed upon me during the year by the people, the press and the Department, for which my acknowledgements are most gratefully tendered.

SLANG PHRASES.

Most slang phrases have a history. The expression "He is in the dumps" is very common, and is supposed to be derived from "Dumpos, King of Egypt, who built a pyramid and died of melancholy;" so that the thieves and gypsies are not all to blame for having given us a few expressive words. We next come upon a word full of pathetic meaning for many of us; it is the ghost that haunts and pursues us more or less throughout the year—it is the word "dun." It is a word of consequence, for it is at once a verb and a noun, and is derived from the Saxon word "dunan," to din or clamor. It owes its immortality—so tradition says—to having been the surname of one Joe Dun, a famous bailiff of Lincoln, in the reign of Henry VII., who was so active and dexterous in collecting bad debts that when any one became "slow to pay," the neighbors used to say, "Dun him"—that is, "send Dun after him." "Draw it mild," owes it origin to violin playing. The word "coach," applied to a tutor, is of university origin, and can boast of a logical etymology. It is a pun upon the term "getting on fast." To get on fast you must take a coach; you cannot get on fast in learning without a private tutor—ergo, a private tutor is a coach. Another familiar word in university slang is "a regular brick"—that is, a jolly good fellow; and how the simile is logically deducted is amusing enough. A brick is deep-red, so a deep-read man is a brick. To read like a brick is to read till you are deep-read. A deep-read man is, in univerity phrase, "a good man;" a good man is a "jolly fellow" with non-reading men—ergo, a jolly fellow is a "brick."

* * *

"I rather like this soda after all," said John Henry to Julia, as he drew his nose out of the tumbler and wiped the froth off. "Soda I," said Julia, "but I like bottle soda water best; it is soda-lightful." "Why sodear?" said John Henry. "Because," explained the charmer, "instead of being only a fizzle, it pops so nicely." He took the hint and asked her pop that night.

* * *

Clerk to his employer: "I was obliged to be absent, yesterday, having the misfortune to bury my mother." "Excused for this time, but the next time she dies you must give notice the day before."

A WHITE SLAVE.

In the early days of our country it was customary to sell white peple into slavery as well or as ill as negroes. To be sure, the condition of their slavery was not precisely the same, as the term of servitude was limited, and we believe that the masters were not empowered with a right to transfer their servants; still, while it lasted, it was virtually slavery, and under the old laws of Maryland and Virginia the master, while he held them, held them body and soul.

They were not designated as slaves, but as servants, and were supplied by England, being people who were criminals, and though not having committed crimes punishable by death, were still sufficiently dangerous to be sent out of the country. They were shipped to the colonies and sold for a specified number of years, the average being seven. Such advertisements as that which we have before us from the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of a date as late as July, 1784, were common then and much more frequent twenty years earlier. It runs in this way: "Just arrived: From Londonderry, in the brig Peggy, Captain Stewart commander, a number of fine, healthy men and women, servants and small boys, whose times are to be disposed of to the best bidders by the Captain on board, or by Campbell & Kingston, on the wharf."

It was the Spring of 1771 that a very remarkable case occurred in connection with this system of white slavery; an occurence which really was the original of all first-class cases of female swindling in America. It was the remarkable experience of one Sarah Wilson, a female convict, who for a time in those old days was a National character of wonderment.

It was in the Summer of 1770 that a woman—a stranger to all about the palace—suddenly entered, by means of the private stairway, the boudoir of Queen Charlotte. The Duchess of Ancester was in conversation with the Queen at the time, and both were astounded and affrighted by the composed manner in which the intruder—without a word—took in the situation and looked over the apartment. She was ejected, not without some little difficulty, by a Page. Nothing was further done in respect to the matter, but shortly afterward the Palace was entered and the Queen's cabinet robbed of valuable jewelry and her own miniature portrait. The theft was traced to Sarah Wilson, the maid of Hon. Miss Vernon, and being apprehended was convicted and sentenced to death. Through the influence of her mistress and her sister, Lady Grosvenor, the sentence was commuted to transportation to America and bondage for seven years. This caused great indignation among the common classes of England—the most lowly, brutal beasts in the world, by the way—who were clamorous for her execution, and claimed, in violent terms, that the gallows had been cheated.

In '71 Sarah Wilson was sold in Maryland to William Duvall of Bush Creek, Frederick county, and for a time appeared to be satisfied with her fate. She was shrewd, however, and soon made her escape, fleeing to Virginia. To put all the distance possible between herself and her master she pursued her way to South Carolina. There she boldly assumed the style of an adventuress, and passed herself off as the Princess Susanna Caroline Matilda, and the sister of the Queen. Her magnificent jewelry, which she had by some means succeeded in hiding, and the miniature portrait of Queen Charlotte, bore her out in her bogus business, and she was the honored guest of all the finest families in in that section of the colonies. There was no finish to her swell of social eminence until the news of her career extended northward, and then the following advertisement appeared, and was sown broadcast:

"Bush Creek, Frederick county, Md., October 11, 1771. Ran away from the subscriber, a convict servant, named Sarah Wilson, but has changed her name to Lady Susanna Caroline Matilda, which mede the public believe that she was her Majesty's sister. She has a blemish in her right eye, black rolled hair, stoops in the shoulders and makes a common practice of writing and marking her clothes with a crown and B. Whoever secures the said servant woman, or will take her home, shall receive five pistols, beside all cost of charges.

WILLIAM DUVALL.

"I entitle Michael Dalton to search the city of Philadelphia and from there to Charleston for the said woman."

This pronunciamento caused her to fold up her tents and steal away. She was still successful for a time in borrowing money, but finding matters growing too excessively close, and doubts as to her genuineness too extensive, she decided to leave the South and go North. She eluded her persecutors for two years, but in 1773 was finally captured in New York and returned to her "master," and compelled to serve out double the original time for which she was sold.

Her rather plain face and figure proves conclusively that she did not beat upon beauty, but evidently depended upon natural boldness and cheek "with a blemish."

* * *

CLIMATE AND COMPLEXION.—There is a great diversity of opinion as to the reason of the differences of complexion to be observed among mankind. Roughly speaking, the hue of the skin varies with the latitude, the fairer races having their homes at a distance from the equator; the darker, within or near the tropics. This fact would seem to point to the position of the sun with reference to those on whom he shines as the cause. But the question presents difficulties which this supposition does not aid us to solve. At the same distance from the equator we find the fair Englishman, the yellow Mongol and the copper-colored Indian. To the north of the white Russian and Finn live the swarthy Lapp and Samoyed. North of the Caucasus are dark-skinned Tartars, south of it fair-complexioned Circassians. The aborigines of America vary less in color than the natives of Old World. None of them are as fair as the Swede, none as black as the negro of Congo, and those living in Brazil on the equator are not the darkest. There are blacker men in Australia and New Guinea than in Borneo and Sumatra, though these islands are on the equator and those are not. The Shillooks of the Upper Nile, who live in about ten degrees north latitude, are blacker than the Monbutto who are six degrees farther south.

* * *

"Jane," said a fond mother, sticking her head out of the bed-room door, "it is 11 o'clock. Tell the young man to please shut the front door from the outside."

IS THE AMENDING POWER OF THE CONSTITUTION SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT.

If we turn to the original Constitution, we find that after providing for a mode in which it could be amended, it laid this important restriction upon the amending power: that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. Its equal suffrage in the Senate meant, under another provision, that each State shall have two Senators. The amending power was vested in three-fourths of the States, but the equal suffrage of the States in the Senate was forever excepted out of that power. In like manner, to every State was given in the Electoral College, by which its vote for President of the United States was to be cast, a number of electors made up of the same number as it was entitled to have of Senators added to the number of its Representatives in the Lower House of Congress. Notwithstanding the restriction which the Constitution lays upon the amending power, is that power itself capable of being so amended as to do away with this restriction, and by a vote of three-fourths of the States, introduce through the amending process, a different mode of representation in the Senate and in the Electoral Colleges? I presume that most persons would be startled by this inquiring that goes to a deep question: Are there any fundamental rights and powers of the people of every State which are so fixed and immutable that they are beyond the reach of the will of three-fourths of the States? It is not enough, with respect even to this matter of equal suffrage in the Senate, to point to the special restriction laid upon the amending power. That power either is or is not capable of being changed by a three-fourths vote of the States. If it is capable of being changed, the restriction may be taken away. If it is not capable of being changed, the restrection will remain. But there are other important rights that may be affected by the amending process. Can three-fourths of the States so amend the Constitution as to make the President Executive for life, and make his eldest son his successor? In other words, have the people of every State an unalterable, fixed, and vested constitutional right to have the Executive office filled and occupied for a fixed term of years, and an equally fixed, vested, and unalterable fixed constitutional right to have the President appointed by electors to be chosen in each State as its Legislature may direct? And are there any other rights of States or their people which are not subject to the amending power of three-fourths of the States? Whether the amending power is itself capable of being enlarged, is a question very important to be considered, when we are considering the strength and stability of the Constitution; for if it is an unlimited power, the system of the Constitution may be converted into almost anything that can command the physical force requisite to compel submission.—*George Ticknor Curtis, in Harper's Magazine for June.*

COMMON SENSE.

If you would be strong, conquer yourself.

He dines sumptuously who dines out of debt.

No man can be free unless he governs himself.

Children are the strongest pillars of the temple of wedded love.

The worst and most unendurable of all our ills are the imaginary ones.

Study books to know how things ought to be, study men to know how they are.

Our happiness does not consist in being without passions, but in having control of them.

To worship rightly is to love each other; each smile a hymn, each kindly deed a prayer.

Law is like prussic acid, a dangerous remedy, and the smallest dose is generally sufficient.

A handsome woman pleases the eye, but a good woman pleases the heart. The one is a jewel, the other a treasure.

If our eyes were open, we should see that this oval globe is but an egg; that what we call time is but the incubation of eternity.

Never retire at night without being wiser than when you rose in the morning, by having learned something useful during the day.

The earth is a great factory wheel, and at every turn on its axis receives fifty thousand raw souls, and turns off nearly the same number, worked up more or less completely.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how to justly appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge by the beauty of the covering.

Never let a lie go to seed in your soul. If you should happen to be tempted to tell a falsehood pluck it out by confessing it at once. Of all noxious weeds that find root in the soul, none go to seed more rapidly than falsehood.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOLMASTER

Josh Billings speaks of the district schoolmaster as follows:

There iz one man in the world tew whom I always take ov mi hat, and remain uncovered until he gits safely by, and that iz the district schoolmaster. When I meet him I look on him as a marter just returned from the stake or on his way tew be cooked. He leads a more lonsum and single life than an old batchelor. He iz remembered just about az long and affecshinateli az a gide-board iz by a pack pedlur. Iff he undertakes tew make hiz scolarz luv him the chances ar he will neglect their lurnin, and iff he don't lick 'em now and then pretty often, they will soon lick him. The district schoolmaster ain't got a friend on the flat side of the globe. The boys snowball him, durin' recess the girls put water in his hair-die, and the school committy makes him work for half the muny a bartender gets, and bord him round the neighborhood, where they give him rye coffee sweetened with molasses tew drink, and codfish-balls three times a day for vittles. Talk tew me about the pashunce uv the ancient Job; Job had plenty ov biles all over him; no doubt they were all uv one breed. Every young one in a district skule is a bile uv a different breed, and each young one needs a different poultiss tew get a good head on him. Every man who has kept a distrikt skule for ten years, and haz borded round the neighborhood, ought to be mager-general and have a penshun for the rest uv his natural days, and a hoss and wagon tu du hiz goin' round in.

WHEN?

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

If I were told that I must die to-morrow,
That the next sun
Which sinks should bear me past all fear and sorrow,
For any one;
All the fight fought, all the short journey through,
What should I do?

I do not think that I should shrink or falter,
But just go on,
Doing my work, nor change, nor seek to alter
Aught that is gone,
But rise, and move, and love, and smile, and pray
For one more day.

And, lying down at night for a last sleeping,
Say in that ear
Which hearkens ever "Lord, within Thy keeping
How should I fear?
And, when to-morrow brings Thee nearer still,
Do Thou Thy will?"

I might not sleep for awe; but peaceful, tender,
My soul would lie
All the night long; and when the morning splendor
Flashed o'er the sky,
I think that I could smile—could calmly say,
"It is His day."

But, if a wondrous hand, from the blue yonder,
Behold unroll
To a long century's end its mystic clew,
What should I do?

What could I do, O! blessed Guide and Master;
Other than this?
Still to go on as now, not slower, faster,
Nor fear to miss
The road, although so very long it be,
While led by Thee?

Step after step, feeling Thee close beside me,
Although unseen,
Thro' thorns, thro' flowers, whether the tempest hide Thee,
Or heavens serene,
Assured Thy faithfulness cannot betray,
Thy love decay.

I may not know, my God, no hand revealeth
Thy counsels wise;
Along the path a deepening shadow stealeth;
No voice replies
To all my questioning thought, the time to tell,
And it is well.

Let me keep on abiding and unfearing
Thy will always,
Through a long century's ripening fruition,
Or a short day's,
Thou canst not come too soon; and I can wait,
If Thou come late.

THE MIND IN ECLIPSE.

At a recent meeting of the Medico-Legal Society, in New York city, Dr. George M. Beard read a paper on "The Problems of Insanity," in which he said: "Insanity is a disease of degrees; there is no plain dividing line between sanity and insanity. Insanity may be divided into two kinds—intellectual insanity, embracing forms in which there are delusions, and emotional insanity, in which there are no delusions. Insanity is a parometer of civilization, and as we advance in the arts and sciences so will insanity become more prevalent among us. Intense application, brain work and indoor life are the agencies which most frequently bring it about. The intellectual activity of the women of to-day is another great cause of insanity. What the mother is, so will the child be in an intenser degree.

Insanity is increasing most perceptibly in Europe and America among the poorer classes. Civilization grinds hardest on the poor, shutting them up in close houses, with bad air and food, and compelling them to struggle for existence. The brain cannot always bear up under the strain, for they have few recreations and amusements which can be indulged in for the relaxation of their minds. A diagnosis in cases of insanity is most difficult. The physician must know the subject psychologically; know he thinks, what he thinks, and all about his general disposition, passions, etc. The probabilities of cure in the case of insane persons depend greatly upon the advancement of the disease when the treatment is begun. It is better if the patient can be treated out of the asylum, and if he is not confined or isolated altogether from the world, narcotics and stupefying remedies should not be used when their use can be avoided. Until a comparatively short time our inventions have tended to an increase rather than to a decrease of insanity. Of late, however, the inventions have been in the opposite direction, tending to give us more ease and rest, as for example, the telephone, elevated railroad and the electric light. If the latter is perfected, it may also enable us to breathe a purer air. An improved system of education, with less "cramming," would tend to reduce the increase of insanity. The eclipse of the mind cannot be predicted like the eclipse of the sun, but, with study, men may learn to detect it in its first stages, and, if treated early, it need rarely become serious.

◆

INGERSOLL AND SENTIMENT.

An exchange says: Robert Ingersoll, one of the most objectionable men in his discourses on religion, has a great amount of poetry in his composition, and utters gems of thought that are as beautiful as any ever spoken. Here are a few from recent lectures:

"And then, do you know, I like to think that love is eternal; that if you love a woman, for her sake, you will love her no matter what she may do; that if she really loves you for your sake, the same; that love does not look at alterations through the wrinkles of time, through the mask of years—if you really love her, you will always see the face you loved and won. And I like to think of it. If a man loves a woman, she does not ever grow old to him, and the woman that loves a man does not see him grow old. He is not decrepit to her. He is not tremulous. He is not old. He is not bowed. She always sees the same gallant fellow that won her hand and heart. I like to think of it in that way, and as Shakespeare says, 'Let time reach with his sickle as far as ever he can; although he can reach rudy cheeks and ripe lips and flashing eyes he cannot reach love.' I like to think of it. We will go down the hill of life together, and enter the shadow, one with the other, and as we go down we may hear the ripple of the laughter of our grandchildren, and the birds, and Spring, and youth, and love will sing more sweetly on the leafless branches of the tree of age. I love to think of it in that way—absolute equals, happy, happy and free, all our own."

◆

Just before a prominent citizen of Harrisburg retired the other night, he got down on his hands and knees and looked anxiously under the bed. "What in the world are you looking for, John?" inquired his wife. "Looking for a woman," promptly replied her husband. "You've been looking for a man under the bed for the past fifteen years, and I thought I'd start a hunt for a woman, and I'll bet I'll find the woman before you do the man."

◆

A six-year-old boy, living near Bridgeport, was questioned by his school teacher the other day as to his name. The boy said "he hadn't got none." "But you must have some name," insisted the questioner; "what do they call you around home?" "They call me a genunine jackass," replied the little fellow with sincerity. The investigation was thereupon promptly abandoned.

◆

"See here, Georgie," said a fond mamma to her little son, as they walked on the beach—"see here, what a lot of nice little round stones!" "Yes," grumbled Georgie, as he cast a searching glance around, "and a not living thing to throw 'em at!"

◆

A young lady told a gentleman that smoking was injurious to the health. "Why," said he, "there's my father, he has smoked daily, and he is now seventy." "Well, said she, "if he had never smoked, he might have been eighty."

◆

A Chicago girl tried to run away with a base ball catcher. Her father became a short stop.