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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VOL. 54--WHOLE NO. 2,677. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1880. NEW SERIES--VOL. 21, NO. 25.

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Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

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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.

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Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa.

IN THE NOONTIDE LET ME DIE.

Who would wait till the shadows of evening
Spread the gloom of the night o'er his way,
And still cling to the world he is leaving
Till the world does not care for his stay?
Let me sleep while the daylight is shining,
While the sun still illumes all the day,
While my vigor still knows no declining—
In the noontide of life let me die.

Ere my sight or my hearing has failed me,
Or the hopes I have cherished are dead;
Ere the sorrows of age have assailed me,
Or the relish of living has fled;
While the warmth and the glow are remaining,
And the pulse of my soul beateth nigh;
Ere the strength of my manhood is waning—
In the noontide of life let me die.

Who would linger for years in his dotage,
To be reckoned again as a child—
As the "old man" or woman unnoticed,
Or appeased with a simpering smile?
If the life "over there" is immortal,
And its youthfulness never goes by,
I would hasten to knock at its portal—
In the noontide of life let me die.

As the apple when ripe should be gathered,
If its flavor should be held at their best;
If it hang in the chill Autumn weather
It will fail in the epicure's test.
So the fruitage of life seems the fittest
For the garners of God up on high,
When the soul is the strongest and richest—
In the noontide of life let me die.

Though the friends who so fondly have loved me
May be sad as they lay me away;
Though the thoughtless may harshly reprove me
For the wish I have uttered to-day;
Though I bow to the will of the Father,
And would wait for His time as the best,
If He would have it to me I would rather
Ere the noontide is gone be at rest.

—*A. M. Buck.*

THE MARSHALS' BILL.

GARFIELD'S POSITION REPUDIATED BY HIS POLITICAL FOLLOWERS.

EXCERPTS FROM GARFIELD'S SPEECHES—HIS TERGIVERSATION ON THE TARIFF—DEMOCRATS SHOW THAT RADICALS DO NOT FOLLOW THEIR LEADER.

In accordance with the arrangement made on Thursday, the House immediately after the reading of the journal, proceeded to consider the bill regulating the pay, and appointment of special marshals. By the terms of the arrangement three hours' discussion was to be allowed on the Republican side.

Mr. Keifer was first recognized, and before commencing his remarks, sent up, and had read, the clauses of the Revised Statutes relating to the appointment of marshals for election purposes.

He then said that the Democratic party was especially to be congratulated that to-day, in the expiring days of the first regular session, the Democratic majority in Congress have in name at least if not in substance, recognized the constitutional power of the United States to enforce the laws at elections. But this bill was a sham, and it was intended for the purpose of annulling, instead of improving, the laws in relation to the use of special deputy marshals at the polls. He claimed that the law was unconstitutional, because it took the appointment of these officers away from the Executive, who alone could make the appointment. He also argued that it was a partisan bill, because under it a non-partisan could not be appointed.

Mr. Keifer's speech was interrupted by a message from the Senate announcing the passage of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. Blount moved that the House non-concur in all of the amendments, and ask a committee of conference.

Several gentlemen indicated that there should be a consideration of a good many of the amendments.

Mr. Blount said he made his motion in the interest of the dispatch of business. If the amendments went to the Committee of the whole it would take two or three days to consider them.

Mr. Cox said he desired to say something about many of these bills, which were passed upon by the committee of conference. He referred particularly to the River and Harbor bill.

The Speaker reminded the House that reservations of points of order would have no effect if the bill was once sent to a conference, and that the report of the committee would have to be accepted or rejected as a whole.

Mr. Blount's motion was, however, agreed to, and Messrs. Blount, Clymer, and Monroe were appointed the conferees on the part of the House.

Mr. Keifer then resumed his remarks on the pending bill, arguing that it was a mere scheme to destroy the election laws of the country. This law, he argued, would be a mere nullity, for it could not be enforced. He concluded by an arraignment of the Democratic party for its course for years past. Mr. Keifer tried very hard to persuade the Democrats to enter upon a political discussion, but his effort was a signal failure. In fact his whole speech fell flat although it was a very labored effort, for neither the Republicans nor the Democrats paid much attention to it, and the speaker's voice was frequently drowned by the buzz of conversation on the floor. It was a threadbare subject which had been discussed *ad nauseam* and there was really nothing new to be said on the subject.

Mr. Field followed and offered an amendment to strike out section two of the bill, and to provide for the appointment of special deputy marshals by the Circuit court, under the provisions of the law, under which the supervisors of elections are appointed. He argued that the bill, as it stood, was crude, and it would be impossible under it to make the proper appointments. If the measure was to have any effect whatever, it must be very materially changed.

Mr. Lapham also opposed the bill. The Democratic party in Congress was responsible for the making of the laws. But the Executive was responsible for the execution of the laws, and he was entitled to have, as his instrumentalities, the men who believe in the laws. It seemed to him that the whole purpose of this bill was to prevent the marshals from appointing their deputies. The bill should be entitled an act to introduce strife at elections, and to divide the responsibility for the execution of the laws.

Messrs. Williams and Humphreys, of Wisconsin, also opposed the bill.

Mr. Hawley then took the floor to close the debate on the Republican side. He said he did not propose to say much upon the merits of the bill, but he would discuss the general political situation. He had nothing to say about a bill presented by men who had denied the power of the Federal Government to protect itself at elections. This bill was only intended to impair and weaken the Federal power, for the idea of repealing the laws outright had been abandoned. The Republicans had been told that the idea of this bill was suggested by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Gen. Garfield). Out of the goodness and kindness of his grand heart that gentleman had suggested this, and the Democrats leaped at the offer. But he thought that Gen. Garfield's suggestion was a mistaken policy.

Mr. Cox inquired if Mr. Hawley was in favor of the bill.

Mr. Hawley replied that he had in a feeble way attempted to show his contempt for the bill.

Mr. Cox had hoped that the gentleman would have the speech of Gen. Garfield read.

Mr. Hawley preferred that the gentleman should have it read in his own time.

Mr. Cox proposed to do it now.

Mr. Hawley—No; take your own time.

Mr. Cox—Of course, I knew you would refuse. That's your style. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hawley, continuing, said that the Democratic party, which brought in this bill, had practically denied the right of the Federal Government to use force in the enforcement of the Federal laws. He then made a general onslaught upon the Democratic party. They had at first threatened to wipe out all of what they called the war legislation of the country. The Democratic party to-day yielded only an unwilling sanction to the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. He asserted that the party was a unit upon nothing except the non-enforcement of the election laws. It was divided upon nearly all the questions, and especially so upon the tariff. In Kentucky they wanted protection for tobacco and hemp; in Ohio for wool; in Pennsylvania for iron, and now that manufactures were looming up in Georgia, they would soon demand protection there.

Mr. Carlisle wanted to make a correction. Kentucky did not ask a tariff to protect hemp; or tobacco.

Mr. Hawley said the gentleman spoke for Kentucky, but he could not say the same for Ohio and Pennsylvania. On this question the party had no policy, and no one would dare to say that in the coming Cincinnati convention they would dare to take ground in favor of free trade. It has promised tariff reform. It has had control here for nearly six years, and where is its tariff bill? It is true it has brought in a few separate measures, but no general bill. Instead, it has come on here with a bill for a tariff commission, not to be composed of the men who are responsible for legislation, but of experts as they are called. That commission is to report eighteen months hence to the Republican Congress of 1881. [Applause on the Republican side.] Again, the party is hopelessly divided upon the currency question. Take the gentlemen on the other side individually and nearly all of them are opposed to the National bank system. That subject will be discussed in the campaign, and the Democrats will be asked, "Where is your bill on that subject?" He asserted that the Democratic party had already made a formal union with the Greenback party of Maine, and that indicated not only a local, but a National demoralization.

Mr. Hutchins—Why did the Republican party in my district indorse my Greenback competitor, when in the last election I was for hard money?

Mr. Hawley—Well, there was a great temptation to beat you. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hutchins—They did not do it.

Mr. Hawley—They hoped to do it by indorsing the other man. He then continued his arraignment of the Democracy, and said they were not sincere in the pending bill, which they had brought in. In the first place, they did not expect to pass it; in the second, they knew that the Secretary could not refund under it if they did pass it. The Secretary is thus left without the power of taking advantage of the most favorable opportunity that has offered for refunding. He also accused the party of being without a foreign policy. They had done nothing to give relief to the depressed condition of American shipping. He alluded to the large amount appropriated in the River and Harbor bill. Years ago the Democrats were opposed to internal improvements, but now they were all in favor "of the old flag and an appropriation." At the beginning of this Congress they came here with a solid South and a Northern attachment. The Fall elections came on and the temper of the Democracy changed. They are now on their good behavior, and seem to be afraid to give utterance to their speeches. Are they most afraid of Gen. Garfield, or the whisperings from "Cipher alley?" They have proclaimed that Mr. Tilden was wronged four years ago. If Tilden was wronged, as asserted, then he is entitled to have that wrong remedied. But he asserted that the Democracy would be afraid to ask the people to vindicate Tilden. In conclusion Mr. Hawley argued that the Democrats were without a policy on an any of the great topics before the country. His speech was loudly applauded on the Republican side.

Mr. Cox rose to reply, and said he would not detain the House very long.

Mr. Keifer wanted to have some understanding about this. There were yet seventeen minutes remaining of the time allotted to the Republicans, and he wanted to know if the Democrats intended to occupy that time.

Mr. Cox said the other side did not want that time. They seemed to have run out of material.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, said he now purposed to call the previous question, and then take an hour for debate.

A number of amendments were offered, and the previous question seconded on the bill as amended.

Mr. Harris then said that the bill makes no important change in the law, for it in no case interferes with the duties of the deputy marshals. It only changes the mode of appointment and requires that they shall represent both political parties and shall be men of good character. The Democratic party had attempted to repeal all these election laws in a general appropriation bill and the President vetoed the bill. In that veto he said he wanted to protect the purity of elections, but he objected to putting a rider on an appropriation bill. He vetoed the bill because it was a rider. In the discussion at that time the great objection was that it was a rider. No man on the Republican side went so far into the field as to say it was unfair to appoint the deputies from both political parties. The present great leader of the Republican party, Mr. Garfield, offered an amendment which was almost identical with this bill. It was as follows:

"For special deputy marshals of elections, the sum of $7,000: *Provided*, That hereafter special deputy marshals, for performing any duties in reference to any election, shall receive the sum of $5 per day in full for their compensation; and that all appointments of such special deputy marshals having any duty to perform in respect to any election shall be made by the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which such marshals are to perform their duties, or by the District Judge in the absence of the Circuit Judge; said special deputies to be appointed in equal numbers from the different political parties."

It would be observed, said Mr. Harris, that the pending bill was the same as the ammendment offered by Mr. Garfield. He would send to the clerk's desk and have read the words uttered by Mr. Garfield at the time. He commended those words to the Republicans here and hoped that they would by their votes show as much liberty as Mr. Garfield had done. The following extracts from a speech delivered on March 19th, last, were then read:

"The first object which I try to keep before my mind in legislation is to be right. And on this question of the election laws, during the long and heated session of debate last Summer, in which all sorts of accusations were made against them by gentlemen on the other side, there was made but one lodgment in my mind of a just criticism upon them. There was one charge made by the other side, and in so far as it was true I consider it a just objection to the law. It was that the law had been used, or was capable of being used, to fill election precincts with men of one party whose time might be employed at the public expense for party electioneering purposes.

"I say in so far as that law can be used to that extent it is unjust; and and at all times and on all proper occasions I have declared, and I now declare myself, willing to modify the law so that the alleged abuse cannot take place. [Applause on the Democratic side.] That I say for myself and will continue to say it. No other valid objection to this law was, in my judgment, made by anybody during the last session of this Congress or since. On the question of what I believe just and right I make no compromise anywhere; but I do believe that it strengthens the election law to free it from every ground of charge that it is partisan or can be used for merely partisan purposes. I want the law to insure, so far as law can do it, fair, honest and peaceable elections, and I want it for no other purpose."

Mr. Harris, continuing, said that no language could be plainer or better. The objection was to the rider on an appropriation bill, not to the law itself. This bill comes before the House on its naked merits and when it does come we witness the followers of the great leader on the other side refusing to do what he says is right. He believed that instead of perfecting this measure a large majority on the other side would be found voting against it.

Mr. Cox said that after what had fallen from his distinguished friend as to the record of the noble statesman who was chosen as the standard bearer of the Republican party, he was not altogether enamored of this bill. He was a little dubious about it when it was proposed. It recognizes the right of the Federal Government to interfere at elections. He held with the Supreme Court when it decided in its best days that there were no Federal elections. He knew that there had been a different decision since, but the Supreme Court has fallen since it made its first decision. He would vote for this bill, however, for it was a mitigation of the election laws, but it does go far enough. He would expunge the whole Federal spy system. But, as he could not do that now he must take the best he could get. This was a curious debate. Gentlemen on the other side who sustain Gen. James Abraham Garfield, for President, are attacking him in the house of his friends.

Mr. Hubbell—You defend him, then.

Mr. Cox would defend him in a small measure. He would say to the gentleman that when he raises the banner of J. A. Garfield and votes against this bill, he votes against Garfield. Are you for this bill?

Mr. Hubbell—No, sir.

Mr. Cox—Then you are against Garfield. Now, as to Hawley. He was the best man in the Republican party. But his speech indicates that he, too, is against Garfield. What does he mean? He made a speech outside of the bill and traveled all over creation. [Laughter.] What is there about tariff? Do not the gentlemen know that, by his opposition to tree pulp, Gen. Garfield has dirked tariff under the fifth rib? [Laughter.] Do not the gentlemen know that Garfield is opposed to a protective tariff?

Mr. Kelley (from his seat)—Nobody in the world knows that.

Mr. Cox—Stand up, my honorable friend. [Laughter.] You are a Greenbacker, I believe. Are you for Weaver or Garfield? [Renewed laughter.] Why don't you send a telegraph to Gen. Weaver. I want to hear you announce yourself for Weaver, greenbacks and victory. [Great laughter.] I know my friend from Pennsylvania is all right on the tariff, but how does Gen. Garfield stand on the tariff?

Mr. Kelley—If you had read his minority reports on the Tucker Tariff bills you would know how he stood.

Mr. Cox—Don't you know he is a member of the Cobden club?

Mr. Kelley said it took him until 1878 to discover where Garfield stood, but he was satisfied now that he was right on the tariff.

At this point the members gathered in the area in front of the clerk's desk and squared themselves for a lively discussion. The Republicans had invited the discussion and they were getting it to their hearts' content. They tried to appear cheerful while Garfield's record was being spread before the public, but the cheerfulness was a good deal forced. Mr. Carlisle said he desired to show Mr. Garfield's position on the tariff, and he would read from a speech delivered by Mr. Garfield in 1871 on the subject of tariff legislation. Mr. Carlisle then read the following extract from the speech referred to and was frequently interrupted with applause and laughter: "I hold that a properly adjusted competition between home and foreign products, is the best guage by which to regulate international trade. Duties should be high that our manufacturers can fairly compete with the foreign product, but not so high as to enable them to drive out the foreign article, by which monopoly of the trade can regulate the price as they please. [This extract was applauded on both sides, and all seemed to be satisfied.] This is my doctrine of protection. [Applause on the Democratic side.] If Congress pursues this line of policy steadily, we shall year by year approach more nearly to the laws of free trade, [Applause.] because we shall be more nearly able to compete with other Nations on equal terms. I am for protection that leads to ultimate free trade. [Applause.] I am for the free trade which can only be achieved through a reasonable protection."

After the above extract had been read, Mr. Carlisle turned to Judge Kelley and asked: "Are you for protection that will lead to ultimate free trade?"

Mr. Kelley—"I have said over and over again that the only road to free trade is through protection. That doctrine I learned from Henry C. Carey." [Applause.]

Mr. Robeson—Is it not in order to have more of Gen. Garfield's speeches read? They are very good.

Mr. Cox said they could not have any more until they knew where Kelley stood on the Greenback ticket. He wanted to remind the House that only last Spring Kelley voted for Mr. Wright for Speaker against Garfield.

Mr. Kelley—That was because I did not know how sound Garfield was on the tariff.

Mr. Cox said it seemed to him that the other side did not understand one another. He wanted to have another speech of Mr. Garfield's read, and he wanted to say to the gentleman on the other side of the House that they are fighting their standard-bearer and they are not as good as he is.

Mr. Conger—That's true. He is the best of us all.

Mr. Cox—You sit down. You have been to Chicago and made noise enough there. [Laughter.] Since you have been away we have had a peaceable time. It was like going out of hell into paradise. [Great laughter.] We were overjoyed to know that you could make the same old noise in Chicago that you made here. I do not know how you voted there, or whether your favorite was chosen or not, but if you vote against this bill you vote against Garfield. (To the clerk.) Now read that speech.

Mr. Robeson suggested that the speech had already been read.

Mr. Cox said it was another speech.

Mr. Robeson—May I make another suggestion? I desire to thank the gentleman for having these speeches read, because I know that while wrong fades away truth endures forever.

Mr. Cox—Don't be so solemn. [Laughter, which it took some time to repress.]

Mr. Robeson—But the gentleman must remember that when in the future we come to read this debate, his remarks may be forgotten, while those of our candidate will stand like an antique column amidst the rubbish that surrounds them. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Cox—The gentleman refers to the rubbish that surrounds the column. [Laughter.] Irrespective of my honorable friend's services as Secretary of the Navy; irrespective of all the honorable things he did in that department, everybody knows that the rubbish is not on this side of the House. [Applause.]

The speech referred to, and which was made by Mr. Garfield on May 23, was then read as follows:

"Under the law as it now stands the supervisors themselves are appointed by the Courts and from the different political parties. Now, can any valid reason be given, on the merits of the case, why their assistants, whose first and chief duty is to aid them in the discharge of their quasi-judicial duties, should not also be appointed by the Court, as they themselves are appointed without regard to political affiliation? The argument that these officers should not be appointed by the Court because they are under the orders of the marshal falls to the ground when the plain fact is known that they serve the supervisors rather than the marshal. But we are told that if the special deputies should be appointed from different political parties there would be no unity of action among them in the execution of the law. I am not willing to confess, for I do not believe it to be true, that this country is so far gone into debasement and anarchy that the fair minded people in any Democratic township or ward can truthfully say, 'There is no Republican in this precinct who can be trusted to aid in executing the election law,' or that they will in any Republican community say, 'There is no Democrat in all the borders of this district whom we can trust to help carry out a fair election law.' When I am compelled to believe this I shall say that my country is no longer capable of self-government, is no longer worthy of freedom.

Our laws provide for summoning the *posse comitatus* as the extreme civil remedy for suppressing disorder and keeping the peace. What is the *posse comitatus* but the whole body of bystanders—men of all political parties? The theory of our Government is that in the last civil resort we summon all men without distinction of party to act as conservators of the peace. If the by-standers, without distinction of party, can be trusted to perform this important duty, surely we can trust such as the Court on its high responsibility shall appoint to aid in securing a fair election. It ought constantly to be remembered that no one of these special deputy marshals has any power to put down a riot at the polls, unless the marshal, under his hand and seal, in writing, shall specially empower such special deputy to do that thing. And let it also be remembered that this amendment in no way interferes with the power of the marshal to appoint as many general deputy marshals as may be needed to suppress disorder.

"I hope I am not altogether a dreamer, forgetful of practical necessities, but I have never been able to see why this measure cannot be executed fully, thoroughly and justly, provided its language makes it a part of the election law. My friend from Maine [Mr. Reed] has raised some doubt on that point, and in so far as that doubt is justified, it is a fair argument against the clause. But we should look beyond the mere word of the amendment to the objects of National good it may be made to accomplish. I care but little for it as a mere settlement of a present party controversy.

"No thoughtful man can fail to see great danger in a close and bitterly contested National election. In common with my party associates, I believe that these election laws are great and beneficient safeguards to the fair and free expression of the National will. Now, if the adoption of a measure like this will harness the two great political parties to these election laws, by the bonds of common consent and mutual co-operation for their enforcement, it will be a benefit that will far outweigh any slight advantage that can be gained by retaining wholly within our party the appointment of a few officers to aid the supervisors. I believe this measure will not weaken but strengthen the authority of the election laws, and of complaint that the other side have made against them."

At this point Mr. Keifer rose to interrupt Mr. Cox, but the latter declined to yield, remarking that he was choice in selecting to whom he yielded. The gentleman should not interrupt so fluently. When a gentleman wanted to interrupt another he should ask for leave to do so.

Mr. Keifer—I thought you addressed a remark to me.

Mr. Cox—I have not addressed anyone except "Mr. Speaker." He wanted the gentlemen to understand that in voting against this bill they were striking their candidate under the fifth rib. Referring to Mr. Hawley's allusion to the River and Harbor bill, Mr. Cox said he had opposed it. Both parties were responsible for that outrageous bill. He argued that the Democratic party had performed its duty by acts and not by words. The country knows what has been done at Chicago. They know that the man nominated there is vulnerable. In the nomination that was to follow the Democracy would be vindicated in spite of Radicalism and all abominations. [Applause.]

Mr. Hutchins was bound to presume that all men on both sides wanted free and fair elections and he believed that this bill would accomplish it. He referred to the elections in New York, and argued that the elections there, as a rule, had been conducted fairly.

Debate was then closed and the House proceeded to vote on the amendments.

The amendments offered by Republican members were all rejected. They were mainly in such a form as to restore the law to what it is at present.

An amendment was adopted on motion of Mr. Carlisle, so as to make the second section of the bill read as follows:

"Sec. 2. That all deputy marshals to serve in reference to any election shall be appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the district in which marshals are to perform their duties in each year, and the judges of the several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby authorized to open their respective Courts at any time for that purpose, and in case the Circuit Courts shall not be open for that purpose at least ten days prior to registration, if there be one, or if no registration be required, then at least ten days before such election, the judges of the District Courts of the United States are hereby respectively authorized to cause their Courts to be opened for the purpose of appointing such deputy marshals, who shall be appointed by the said District Courts; and the officers so appointed shall be equal in numbers from the different political parties, and shall be well known citizens of good moral character, and actual residents of the voting precincts in which their duties are to be performed, and shall not be candidates for any office at such election; and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed."

The amendment necessitates the sending of the bill back to the Senate.

After passing the bill the House adjourned.

PINK LEMONADE.

Just before the circus opened recently in Detroit, a woman accompanied by her son, a boy about sixteen years of age, appeared on the grounds and was first at the ticket wagon. When the window was opened the mother said to the ticket-seller:

"If you will be so kind as to let a poor widow woman's Johnny into the circus he will carry water to the elephant."

"Stand back, madam, stand back!" he cried as he took the half-dollars over her head.

She took her boy by the hand and marched to the entrance of the big tent, explained to the man at the door:

"My Johnny is going to carry hay to the camels."

"You and your Johnny carry yourselves right out of this!" was the very emphatic reply.

"Couldn't we both go in for ten cents, if we set on the ground!"

"No, ma'am! Stand back, now; you are in the way!"

They fell back for a consultation. The boy had tears in his eyes, and the mother looked determined.

"Don't cry Johnny, my dear—your mother loves you and will get you in," she consolingly remarked, as she led him again to the ticket wagon. Crowding and pushing her way in, she called out:

"This boy's father was a preacher, and you ought to let him in free."

"Stand back, madam, stand back!" was the answer she got.

"Can't you let us in for ten cents?"

"No! no!"

She drew the boy out of the crowd and took a walk around the tent. There was a spot where the canvas was raised a little, and as they halted there she said:

"Johnny, a mother's love can surmount every obstacle. I'll stand here and you crawl under the tent."

She spread her skirts as far as possible, and the boy made a dive and disappeared. In about ten seconds he reappeared in the shape of a ball, and he didn't stop rolling until he had gone thirty feet. The mother straightened him out, lifted him up and inquired what had happened.

"I-I don't exactly know," replied the boy as he looked back at the tent, "but I guess I don't care for any more mother's love—I'll take pink lemonade in place of it!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

OLD BOB AND "OBJECT TEACHING."—"Object teaching" is not always successful, as the following incident, related by the *Youth's Companion*, will show: A gentleman called his servant one day and informed him he wished him to learn the names of the books in the Bible. "Now," said he, "I will tell you the first, and during the day I will ask you what it is, to see if you remember; it is Genesis."

Later in the day Bob was called, but he could not remember what it was.

"Now," said his master, "I have a way to impress it upon your mind, so you cannot forget it. Now, Bob, we have a horse in the stable; what do we call it?"

"Jennie."

"Correct, and we have a little girl in the kitchen, what do we call her?"

"Sis."

"Very well. Now, put the two together and you have Jennie-Sis—Genesis. I think you can remember it until to-morrow."

"Yes, sah."

The next morning Bob was summoned to appear before his master.

"Good morning, Bob. Can you give me the name of the first book in the Bible this morning?"

"Yes, sah."

"Well, what is it?"

"De ole hoss, sah."

"If I panish you," said mamma to her little girl, "you don't suppose I do so for my pleasure, do you?" "Then whose pleasure is it for, mamma?"

BURDETTE ON THE BLACKBERRY.

The greatest enemy the blackberry has is boys. Five boys from town can eat more green blackberries in a day than would ripen in a week. For many years the great desideratum has been a hardy berry that could resist the premature onslaught of boys from town. It is a great desideratum still. The Schneider, a variety that was invented by an Iowa horticulturist, is the nearest approach to it. It is bred from a perfectly green persimmon crossed with a dogwood tree, and still further propagated with a hybrid of wormwood bush and wild crabapple. It is not a perfect defense, but there are a very few boys who care to eat more than a quart of them. Nobody else, however, can go past the field where the Schneider is growing, without being attacked by Asiatic cholera, and this tends to weaken the partial success this hardy berry has achieved. Then there is a bug—I do not know the name of it—that crawls over the berries now and then. When you eat a berry that has been glorified by a visit from this bug, you lie down in the briars and pray Heaven to take you home in just about three seconds. And if you live you can wake up in the night, along in the middle of next Winter, and shudder as you taste of that berry.

When your blackberries grow too thickly, you will want to thin them out. To this end, you must kill some of them. This can be done by digging a well where the plant stands; then turn the farm upside down and let it dry out thoroughly for a couple of years, then turn it over, upside down, and start a brickyard on the back of it. This will kill off some of the plants. There may be some shorter and cheaper method of killing blackberry vines than this, but I have never heard of it, and it isn't likely that there is any.

If you want to devote about forty acres of ground to the cultivation of blackberries, plant about three healthy vines in some corner of the field, about the middle of April. Then about the first of May the man who owns the farm on the other side the road will bring civil action against you, and try to collect damages for destruction of his two fields of wheat by a raid of blackberry vines.

It is not known just at what season of the year blackberries ripen. The blackberry has never been known to ripen.