CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

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G. B. GOODLANDER, Publisher.

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H. W. SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 11:1:73 Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 1:18 Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. y:pd

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 one door east of Shaw 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, Clearfield County, Penn'a. 15y

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. 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 over the County National Bank. June 26, '78tf.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 0:30'74

WILLIAM A. HAGERTY, *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW*, OFFICE over T. A. Fleck & Co.'s Store, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. Will attend to all legal business with promptness and fidelity. [feb11,'80-tf.

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. jan:1:78

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.

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

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. aug10'70

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

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY, HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. july31,'78-tf.

G. C. JENKINS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CURWENSVILLE, PA., Office at residence, corner of State and Pine streets. Jan. 5th, 1881-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, 1878.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD, Late 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. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

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. mv28

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, (UNTEND P. O.) JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR BELL TOWNSHIP. May 8, 1878-1y*

JAMES MITCHELL, DEALER IN Square Timber & Timber Lands, jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

A. V. HOYT, Land Surveyor and Civil Enginee PHILIPSBURG, PA. All business will be attended to promptly. Dec. 15, 1880-1y.

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

FRANK FIELDING AND WILLIAM D. BIGLER, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW*, CLEARFIELD, PA. Nov. 17th, 1880-tf.

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.

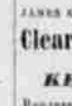
ANDREW HARWICK, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa., MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN *Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, and Horse-Furnishing Goods.* All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. Saddlers' Hardware, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, &c., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash price. [March 19,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

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. [*]jy19'72

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. Jan. 1st, 1879.

JAMES KERR. CARROLL L. BIDDLE.
Clearfield Insurance Agency. *KERR & BIDDLE, Agents,* Represent the following and other first-class Co's

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,391,39
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plans	5,000,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn	2,624,053
Insurance Co. of North America	6,433,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,782,583
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	679,145
Watertown	764,815
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,395,454

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

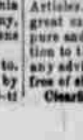
Insurance Agency —OF— WILLIAM C. HELMBOLD, *Patton Block, Curwensville, Pa.*

Companies Represented:

Commercial Union Ins. Co., Assets $9,008,792.55
Firemen's Fund Ins. Co., Assets..... 1,160,817.09
Union Insurance Co., Assets.......... 1,020,037.98
Travelers' Accident Ins. Co., Assets.. 5,519,194.23

Insurance placed on all kinds of property at equitable rates. Curwensville, Pa., Feb. 16, 1881-tf.

West End Drug Store,



IN GRAHAM'S ROW, (Half way between Mossop's and Fleck's stores.) CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE undersigned has opened up a Drug Store, with a full supply of perfectly pure and fresh Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Toilet Articles. These Drugs have been selected with great care and are guaranteed to be perfectly pure and reliable. I will give my personal attention to this department, and will cheerfully give any advice and information in regard to medicines free of charge. DR. T. J. BOYER. Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 1, 1880-tf.

THE GREAT DIVIDE.

SPEECH OF

SENATOR Wm. A. WALLACE, On the River and Harbor Bill.

Character and Cost of Internal Improvements Made Under the Direction of Congress and which are Paid for Out of the Taxes of the People of the United States.

The river and harbor appropriation bill being under consideration in the Senate the following remarks were made by Senator Wallace:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have said nothing upon this bill up to this present time; but I cannot vote for it. It contains provisions which are utterly against my belief, my teaching, and, I believe, against the interest of my people. I think that I have voted for but one river and harbor bill during the six years I have been in the Senate. I shall not vote for this bill, for it is double the size of many that I have voted against. It is enormous in its proportions. Every inlet on the coast and on the lakes and every mountain stream in certain localities are to be improved; money is to be expended upon them to begin the work or improvements are to be continued or a survey is to be made, and to do all these the money of the people is taken in millions and devoted to what I think is an improper and unlawful use.

The third section in this bill is the entering-wedge to vast expenditures in the future. It has been so in the past. It opens a vista before us of enormous expenditures for the federal government for the improvement of many mountain streams that ought to be, that have been, and in my view ought to continue to be exclusively under State control.

I do not believe that the people of Pennsylvania want the federal government to aid us to improve the Susquehanna, although it flows through the State from New York to Maryland, for it is not naturally navigable but it is a great stream in which a hundred millions might be expended in a system of slack-water navigation and dams, and it could thus be utilized to bring to tide-water our lumber, our coal, our minerals of every kind, and our grain. But it is almost totally within the State; it is not in its natural condition capable of ascending trade, and it is not navigable in the sense of the commercial powers of the Constitution, and our people have never come here to ask its improvement by Congress. The State has exercised jurisdiction over it, has made grants of water power from it, erected dams upon it, and vested rights have grown up under this jurisdiction that Congressional control would destroy.

The third section of the bill is the entering-wedge to large expenditure as it has been in the past. Every State and Territory in the Union was represented in the bill of last year except Alaska, and is, I believe, also in this one. Every locality seems represented annually in the river and harbor bill, a survey ordered upon streams in every locality for the useful end that votes may be had for the bill, and that too without regard to the national value of either the stream or the improvement. Step follows step in the process of securing votes and money.

Let us examine the surveys ordered by river and harbor bills since 1870. Take up the figures of these bills, and we find that from 1870 to 1880 there have been six hundred and eighteen surveys ordered by these bills, and this bill adds nearly sixty more. In 1873 there were but twenty-eight surveys, but last year the bill ordered one hundred and eighteen. They are entering wedges, the hand is drawn in by this process, and the body follows. The survey ordered, then the estimates come, and then follows bills for the money, such as the present one, and thus the gross amount increases and the money of the people is lavishly expended.

The number of surveys ordered since 1870 is as follows:

By act of July 11, 1870	63
By act of March 3, 1871	52
By act of June 10, 1872	53
By act of March 3, 1873	28
By act of June 10, 1874	63
By act of March 3, 1875	46
By act of August 14, 1876	1
By act of June 18, 1878	97
By act of March 3, 1879	97
By act of 1880	118
Total	618

What is this process? It is simply each man fighting for his own locality and not for the good of the whole. Each man cares for himself and his own locality in place of standing by that which is plainly national and abiding by the teaching of the fathers and the meaning and letter of the Constitution.

I make no charge that men seek by this process to have money expended for personal gain; but I say that each Senator and each member cares for his own locality and forgets the general good, and the bill as it passes comes to be a log-rolling process in the highest sense. In the past it had got to be a rule that these bills passed without permission for debate or scrutiny, but this one is an exception. This bill was debated in the House, and I am glad to see even this progress. Yet it is fated to be passed, and it seems to me that it is a truism that the meaner the bill is, the bigger it is, the surer it is to pass.

If we take up the reports of the engineers we find that in 1870 there were but 635 pages of reports made by them, while in 1880 there were 2,399 pages of reports from the engineers, making nearly four times as many in 1880 as there were in 1870 and this with a Democratic Congress half the time.

Then watch the growth of expenditures. In 1870 the bill was about $2,000,000; in 1871 under $4,000,000; in 1872 a trifle over $4,000,000; in 1873, $5,500,000; in 1874, $6,000,000; in 1875, when we came into power, $5,218,000, there being a spasm of economy; in 1876 it was $6,643,000; in 1877 we got it back again to $5,000,000; in 1873 there was no appropriation; in 1879 it swelled itself to $8,200,000; in 1880 it was $7,800,000; and in 1881, that is for the current year, about $9,000,000; and to-day it swells itself to between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000.

Mr. Kernan—Eleven millions and a half.

Mr. Teller—Eleven millions and about six hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Wallace—On the legal aspect of the subject, I shall quote what I said before when a bill of this character was up:

Our power to make these appropriations comes from the power in the Constitution "to regulate commerce among the States." "Commerce *among* the States" are the words of the Constitution. As I understand the authorities, commerce means and includes navigation; commerce among the States means and includes intercourse between them. Navigation, as applied to this clause, means as well ascending as descending navigation. Without both the stream is not navigable water of the United States. Intercourse means not commerce and traffic simply from one State by a water-course at its flood into another without the power and means of returning, but also an opportunity for the productions of that other State to traverse the highway and carry its products to market. A navigable highway is a water which possesses the capacity of ascending as well as of descending.

Intercourse means inter-State traffic. When we find a river that has at its flood a descending navigation, but is naturally in such a condition that it is not navigable in the other direction, then we have no navigable water of the United States within meaning of the Constitution and the decisions under it to which we can lawfully appropriate money. The general principle is that where a river is not navigable in fact, that Congress has no control over it, but that its control belongs exclusively to the States, and that whether such a stream is a part of a continuous line from a navigable stream, naturally navigable, into another State, or whether it lies wholly within the State, is immaterial. If a river be navigable in fact within a State as a part of a continuous line of communication, Congress has power to appropriate money to improve it so far as it is so navigable under the power to regulate commerce. If it lie wholly within a State and be navigable in fact, if not a part of a continuous line of communication, Congress has no control over it, and it belongs to the State to regulate its commerce. If it be a part of a continuous line from without to within a State, but its character is such that no ascending navigation in fact exists, nor can naturally exist, then Congress has no control over it under this power, but the jurisdiction of the State is exclusive.

Apply these doctrines, these rules of law, the now settled law, not the theories and dogmas of fifty years ago, but the law that has grown up from the necessities of your ever-expanding commerce, that which has come from the growth of your country, that which has crystalized itself through the decisions of the Supreme Court upon the power to regulate commerce among the States. Apply these doctrines to our present bill for improving rivers, for appropriating money to that object, and we have the question settled.

The rivers to which we may give the money of the United States are those which the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court have recognized to be navigable waters of the United States, and those, and those alone, are such as are navigable in fact, and are avenues of inter-State commerce.

In this bill there are many instances of appropriations of money to rivers which are not navigable rivers within the meaning of the Constitution and laws. It is not a question of a short river reaching from a lake into a State. Such a stream may be navigable for but ten miles and still be within the purview of the general power. The doctrines of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court are our platform, and the decisions of the Court have followed the progressive march of that commerce which the intense desire of our countrymen for gain has pushed to its furthest limits in the development of the natural highways and internal arteries of our great net-work of lakes and rivers.

Mr. Bailey—I concur in a large degree with what the Senator has said, but is there any Constitutional objection to the passage of such a bill?

Mr. Wallace—What I understand to be the law and the Constitution as declared by the Supreme Court is that rivers and streams that are not in themselves navigable cannot be improved by the federal government, but that they are exclusively within the control of the States.

Mr. Hereford—If the Senator will allow me, I will say that there is a decision of the Supreme Court directly the opposite.

Mr. Wallace—Gentlemen are entitled to their opinion of what the law is, and I am entitled to mine.

Mr. Bailey—Will the Senator permit me to ask him the question, whether the admiralty jurisdiction has not been extended over all the navigable streams of the country, navigable from the ocean up to the very source itself, provided they are navigable?

Mr. Wallace—True; but then it comes back to the question, what is a navigable stream? When a stream in the Spring of the year has merely descending navigation and no navigation of any character at any other season of the year, I do not understand it to be navigable in the sense of federal control.

Mr. Bailey—Will the Senator permit me to ask him to what extent the bill provides for streams that are navigable in the manner he speaks of?

Mr. Wallace—There is one appropriation in the bill for improvement of part of a stream two hundred miles from tide, and you could not get to that point with a scow in August.

Mr. Bailey—Which stream is that?

Mr. Wallace—A part of a river in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hereford—Then I ask the Senator why he does not move to strike it out? It is in the Senator's own State, let him move to strike it out.

Mr. Wallace—It has come here in the bill from the House.

Mr. Hereford—I will inform the Senator that that very appropriation was put in there at his request.

Mr. Wallace—The Senator is utterly mistaken. I have never asked for such an appropriation or any other of such a character.

Mr. Hereford—Last year the Senator did.

The Presiding Officer—Senators will please address the chair. The Senator from Pennsylvania has the floor.

Mr. Wallace—The Senator is utterly mistaken. I never asked for any appropriation for the State of Pennsylvania except for the navigable streams thereof; for the Delaware and Schuylkill up to the city, by which to send our great commerce from Philadelphia to the sea; for the harbor of Erie and the rivers Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny at Pittsburgh. I have never asked for any other improvement by the general government for our State. I believe our people want none such. We want to maintain State control over our rivers and to preserve them within our jurisdiction, so that our factories, furnaces, and mills may keep the water-power vested under State authority. We think that Pennsylvania is able to care for herself, as she has done in the past, and we do not want the federal government to come within the State and aid in the improvement of streams not naturally navigable and thereby uproot our industries, destroy our dams, and render useless our water-powers. River and harbor bills here have always passed against my vote, against my wish, against the will of my people as I believe, but the provisions which make these local improvements have been repeatedly in the bills without my request, because they came from the House. I have voted against them always, although it is true, as said, that Pennsylvania has had appropriations for the improvement of the Kiskiminetas.

Mr. McMillan—If we can take the sentiment of Pennsylvania as represented by the members of the House of Representatives, elected directly by the people, the members were over here and in the presence of the Senate Committee asked for appropriation for other rivers in that State, the Youghiogheny, pressing it upon us, and it was refused by the Committee because the stream was not such as was capable of navigation.

Mr. Wallace—I have no doubt of it.

Mr. McMillan—I think the members of the other House, elected directly by the people, represent the people of that State as well as the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wallace—This is a question that I will settle with my people, and it is not for the Senator from Minnesota to dictate to me what I should say upon this floor. I want the Senator from Minnesota to understand that I am here expressing what I believe to be the sentiment of my people, and the Senator has no right to dictate to me what I shall say on this or any other subject.

Mr. McMillan—I have attempted no dictation to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The Presiding Officer—Will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. Wallace—Certainly.

Mr. McMillan—I attempted no dictation to the Senator from Pennsylvania as to the course he should take. I merely cited the fact to show that there were Representatives directly from the people of the State who differed from him in opinion.

Mr. Wallace—Certainly. I have no doubt about that, as there may be in the State of the Senator from Minnesota, but that does not affect me in my opinion, nor do I believe they express the wish of our people as to the streams of that character.

Mr. President, I believe the theory of this bill on this subject to be wrong. I am conscientious in my convictions thereon; I need only cite what has occurred in the past in the great States of New York and Pennsylvania as to their internal improvements to show the basis of my views. Did we when we built our great system of canals ask the federal government to aid us? Nothing of the kind; but we taxed our own people to build them. The State depended upon itself. It had not then learned to lean feebly on the arm of the general government. Take two instances now, the case of the Fox and Wisconsin river, in Wisconsin, and that of the Great Kanawha river, in West Virginia. They were improved for a similar purpurpose to those of the canals from tide-water in Penn'a to the Ohio, and from the Hudson to the lakes in New York. The general government has made large appropriations for the rivers in West Virginia and in Wisconsin. They were to make connections between the eastern and western waters also, but it in the days of De Witt Clinton New York had come here to ask for money to make a water line of communication from the Hudson to the lakes through her own territory it would have been regarded as a monstrosity by her people. It would have been utterly antagonistic to their idea of the law. Therefore, they taxed themselves as Pennsylvania taxed herself and her people. Their moneys thus expended aided in the commerce of the whole country, and their people owned the whole. Now, local wants and local needs seek help at the federal treasury, instead of self-reliance and State control.

Compare the money expended on these two schemes of internal improvement with that spent on the one great navigable highway of our State. The amount expended on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, showing a total of $2,040,000, and for the Great Kanawha $1,190,000 since 1875. The Delaware river with the upper bay that floats the commerce of the State of Pennsylvania from the port of Philadelphia, from 1824 up to 1881, received all told but $669,000.

The great rivers and harbors of the country it seems to me are neglected and their commerce suffers, while indentations on the coast are dignified by the name of harbors, and are improved, and creeks and mountain stream are sought to be made navigable. The number of improvements projected in the third section and the amount of appropriations made to objects that are outside of the scope of federal power, render this bill most objectionable. As to the Mississippi river improvement I take no issue except as to the large amount given, for that is a subject of national character and deserving our care.

I no not desire to detain the Senate further upon this subject. I might take up this bill and point out the many incongruities that are in it, but they have been shown again and again. I believe that the tendency toward centralization of the government can find scope in no more insidious guise than it does in this bill. Lavish expenditures for objects which are peculiarly within the province of the State are made by this bill. Instead of being self reliant, the States are taught to appeal to Congress. If a pier in a harbor needs mending, or needs to be erected, or a channel of a creek is to be widened for the egress of a raft, the general government is appealed to and thus becomes the fountain of all power, of all wealth and greatness, and the States sink from their proud position of sovereignty into beggars and dependents on the federal power.

Under such a system all notions of policy which formerly divided parties are confounded. I regret to see it, but we may as well recognise the fact. It is here on this side of the Senate, on the Democratic side. The gap stands widely open; Senators must face the existing fact. The teachings of some of our brother Senators are different from those of others. One man believes in one doctrine and one policy, and another man believes in another and a totally different doctrine and policy. I can but believe that this is not simply personal or local, but that their modes of thought and political education cause them to differ thus widely from others of their political brethren upon this floor. My teaching, my belief, my judgment to-day cause me to favor a strict construction of the federal Constitution, and hence to vote appropriations under the commercial power only to those objects that are clearly and plainly within the purview of the federal Constitution—to those rivers and harbors that are navigable in fact. Can it be that the strict constructionis who jealously watches every encroachment of federal power abandons his fear when centralization comes with the sugar-coating of an appropriation for river and harbors? Under the magic influence of such a measure as this, the latitudinarian and the strict constructionist are found jogging along together in the same conveyance, and centralization so much dreaded seems to lose its dangers when it comes annually in the form of millions through a river and harbor bill.

Mr. President, I have spoken what I believe to be the sentiments of the people of my State as to this bill. I shall not detain the Senate longer. I cannot vote for the bill. I believe it involves a departure from the doctrines of the Constitution and the teachings of the fathers of the organization to which I belong.

TELEGRAPH REPAIRERS.

Every one has seen a "line man" walk up a telegraph pole as readily as if he were going up a flight of stairs. With a quick, nervous jerk of the foot he drives the spurs into the wood and takes a firm hold every time. This dexterity comes from practice. It looks dangerous when a man is near the top of the pole, but that there is really little danger is proved by the fact that accidents very rarely occur. The men become accustomed to working at a great height, and mind it no more than sailors on a ship. An experienced man looks out for rotten poles and rotten cross-beams, and once confident of these, he feels no further alarm. He hangs on by his legs as cleverly as a monkey by its tail, and thus has the free use of his arms and hands.

The spurs are of steel and consist of a flat bar with a bend, which passes under the instep. A sharp point projects diagonally downward so as to bear a heavy weight from above. The greater the weight the deeper the point sinks, and the wood would have to be very rotten for it to slip. It leaves behind on the pole those queer little holes, which so much resemble the work of a woodpecker on a tree.

The line men are divided into two classes, climbers and ground men. The latter rank little higher than ordinary laborers, but in time, if they are anxious to learn, they graduate into climbers. Climbers are paid from $40 to $75 a month, and at present are in great demand owing to the large amount of telegraph construction going on throughout the country. Groundmen dig holes, plant poles, carry wire, and do whatever other labor is necessary.

The climber is provided with a pair of pliers, a hand-vise and a strap. He catches up the broken ends of wire, draws them together with the vise and strap, and splices them with the pliers. Care is taken to leave a certain slack, so as to allow for contraction by cold in Winter. In large cities a number of climbers are kept constantly on duty at the central office, so as to be sent out at a moment's notice to repair a break. If a pole falls, prompt action is taken. The fallen portion is chopped into sections and dragged out of the way of traffic. The stump is dug out. If a hole is to be dug, it is bored with a great earth auger, which does its work more neatly and quickly than spades.

It is easy to locate a break in the city, where line men are constantly on the lookout, but in the country it is a different thing. Line men, who are necessarily climbers, are engaged by the month, and have each a certain tract of line assigned to their care. If the lines run along a railroad a man has control of an average of fifty miles. In case of a break he travels on a baggage or hand car to the place of trouble. These line men are under the control of certain head offices, and can be concentrated at any serious point of damage. In many instances the operators at unimportant stations also act as line men, and this is a part of their regular duty. Where the operator works on commission, he is paid extra for his line work. If the line runs on a turnpike away from a railroad the line man has only fifteen miles under his care. He is obliged to live within call of the nearest station, and to be ready to go out at any time. Night or day, hot or cold, he must be prepared to start for the scene of trouble. The lines often run through desolate places, on the sides of mountains, and in wide prairies. The line man on horseback dashes from pole to pole following the wires with his practiced eye. He often camps out all night, for he must not stop until the work is completed. In the Winter some of these men travel on snow shoes, and out West they have had the strange experience of digging down to the wires, where the snow was so deep as to cover the poles. It is a rule that the line man must go over the line once a week, to see that the poles are in order and to replace broken insulators. His hours of toil are often repaid by days of ease. He is alert for duty, but may have nothing to do for a long time. His pay continues just the same, and as long as he keeps within call, he can do what he pleases.

The telegraph companies would like to run their wires underground, but they find it won't work. They have been unable to insulate the wires so that they will work properly for any length of time. This compels the use of poles, which are generally of two kinds, cedar or chestnut. Cedar is the lightest, trimmest and best looking, but chestnut lasts longer. Wires last from six to eight years. Rust is their great enemy, and smoke is another foe. Neither wires nor poles are expensive. Labor is the great item in making repairs, and in times when there is universal disaster to lines the companies have to pay high wages.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A BABY BORN WITH TEETH.—The rare distinction of having a baby born with teeth attached to Mrs. Eleanor McManus, of No. 805 McKean street, Philadelphia. This remarkable child saw the light for the first time on last Wednesday, and displayed about the first thing three well-formed teeth as large as those that generally develop in a child one year old. Two of the teeth are incisors in the lower jaw and the third a canine tooth in the upper jaw. Dr. Hastings, who attends the mother, found that one of the incisors was not tightly imbedded, and as it would likely give the baby trouble, pulled it. In performing this operation, the baby displayed none of the perturbation that older persons show under similar circumstances, but it crowed lustily all the while. The doctor believes that the other teeth will shortly make their appearance, as the infant's gums are quite hard.

THREE PER CENTS.

THE FUNDING BILL AS IT HAS PASSED.

TEXT OF THE NEW MEASURE AS FINALLY ADOPTED BY BOTH BRANCHES OF CONGRESS AND READY FOR THE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT. —LOW-RATE BONDS.

The following is the full text of the funding bill as passed by both houses. An act to facilitate the funding of the national debt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all existing provisions of law authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than four and-a-half per centum per annum which may hereafter become redeemable; provided, that in lieu of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and the acts amendatory thereto, and the certificates authorized by the act of February 26, 1879, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt," the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding four hundred million dollars, of denominations of fifty dollars, or some multiple of that sum, which shall bear interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years and payable twenty years from date, and also Treasury notes to an amount not exceeding three hundred million dollars in denominations of ten dollars, or some multiple of that sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars, either registered or coupon, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year and payable in ten years from the date of issue; and no Treasury note of a less denomination than one hundred dollars shall be registered. The bonds and their notes shall be in all other respects of like character and subject to the provisions as the bonds authorized to be issued by the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," and acts amendatory thereto; provided, that nothing in this act shall be so constructed as to authorize an increase of the public debt; provided, further, that interest upon the six per cent. bonds hereby authorized to be refunded shall cease at the expiration of thirty days after publication of notice that the same have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to authorize public subscriptions at not less than par, to be received at all depositories of the United States and at all national and such other banks as he may designate for the bonds and for the Treasury notes herein provided for, for thirty days before he shall contract for or award any portion of said bonds or Treasury notes to any syndicate of individuals or bankers or otherwise than under such public subscriptions; and if it shall happen that more than the entire amount of said bonds and Treasury notes, or of either of them, has been subscribed within said thirty days, he shall award the full amount subscribed to all persons who shall have made *bona fide* subscriptions for the sum of $2,000 or less at rates most advantageous to the United States, and the residue ratably among the subscribers in proportion to the amount by them respectively subscribed, at rates most advantageous to the United States.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in the process of refunding the national debt, to exchange at not less than par any of the bonds or their notes herein authorized for any of the bonds of the United States outstanding and uncalled bearing a higher rate of interest than four and-a-half per centum per annum; and on bonds so redeemed the Secretary of the Treasury may allow to the holders the difference between the interest on such bonds from the date of exchange to the time of their maturity, and the interest of a like period on the bonds or Treasury notes issued, and the bonds so received and exchanged in pursuance of the provisions of this act shall be canceled and destroyed; but none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the redemption or exchange of any of the bonds issued to the Pacific railway companies.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make suitable rules and regulations to carry this act into effect, and the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the bonds and their notes authorized to be issued, shall not exceed one-half of one per centum.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, it in his opinion it shall become necessary, to use temporarily not exceeding fifty million dollars of the standard gold and silver coin in the Treasury Department for the five and six per cent. bonds of the United States authorized to be refunded by the provisions of this act, which shall from time to time be repaid and replaced out of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds or Treasury notes authorized by this act, and he may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds or their notes authorized by this act; provided that the bonds and Treasury notes so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be canceled.

SEC. 5. From and after the first day of July, 1881, the three per centum bonds authorized by the first section of this act shall be the only bonds receivable as security for national bank circulation, or as security for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with such banks; but when any such bonds deposited for the purpose aforesaid shall be designated for purchase or redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury the banking association depositing the same shall have the right to substitute other issues of the bonds of the United States in lieu thereof; provided, that no bond upon which interest has ceased shall be accepted, or shall be continued on deposit as security for circulation or for the safe-keeping of the public money; and in case bonds so deposited shall not be withdrawn, as provided by law, within thirty days after interest has ceased thereon, the banking association depositing the same shall be subject to the liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Comptroller provided for in section 5,234 of the revised statutes of the United States. And provided further, that section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the national bank currency and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby repealed; and sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the United States be and the same are hereby re-enacted.

SEC. 6. That the payment of any of the bonds hereby authorized, after the expiration of five years, shall be made in amounts to be determined from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion, the bonds so to be paid to be distinguished and described by the dates and numbers beginning for each successive payment with the bonds or each class dated and numbered, of the time of which intended payment or redemption the Secretary of the Treasury shall give public notice, and the interest on the particular bonds so selected at any time to be paid shall cease at the expiration of thirty days from the publication of such notice.

SEC. 7. This act shall be known as "The funding act of 1881," and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The following are the provision of the supplemental bill passed by the House just before adjournment on Friday morning, March 4th:

Section 1 provides that the last sentence of section one of the funding bill shall read as follows: It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribed, to authorize public subscriptions, at not less than par, to be received at all depositories of the United States, and that all national banks and such other banks as he may designate for the bonds and for the Treasury notes herein provided for for thirty days before he shall contract for or award any portion of said bonds or Treasury notes to any syndicate of individuals or bankers or otherwise than under such public subscriptions; and if it shall happen that more than the entire amount of said bonds and Treasury notes, or of either of them, have been subscribed within said thirty days, he shall award the full amount subscribed to all persons who shall have made *bona fide* subscriptions in order of time of said subscriptions at rates most advantageous to the United States.

Section 2 amends section 4 of the same bill so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to use from time to time not exceeding $50,000,000 at any one of the standard gold and silver coin in the Treasury for the purpose mentioned in said section.

Section 3 amends section 5 of the same bill by adding thereto the following: And provided further, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to repeal, modify or in any manner affect sections 5,220, 5,221, 5,222, 5,223 and 5,224 of the revised statutes.

THE NEW CABINET.

THE MEN WHOM GARFIELD HAS SELECTED FOR HIS ADVISERS.

JAMES G. BLAINE, SECRETARY OF STATE.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Washington county, January 31, 1830, and graduated at Washington college in 1847. He took to journalism. Having removed to Maine, he assumed editorial charge of the Kennebec *Journal*, a weekly newspaper published at Augusta, the capital of the State. Subsequently he conducted for several years the *Advertiser*, a daily paper published in Portland. He served four years in the Legislature of Maine, two years as Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1862 he was elected to Congress, and was returned at every successive election up to 1874. In 1869 he was elected Speaker and served in that capacity until the Democrats secured the control of the House in 1875, when he became the leader of the Republican minority on the floor. After his defeat for the Presidential nomination in 1876, he was in July appointed Senator to succeed Lot M. Morrill, who became Secretary of the Treasury, and in January, 1877, was elected by the Legislature for the remainder of Mr. Morrill's term and for the full term which ends on March 4, 1883.

WILLIAM WINDOM, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

William Windom, of Minnesota, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, May 10, 1827; received an academic education; studied law at Mount Vernon, O.; practiced his profession in that State and in Minnesota until 1859; was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Knox county in 1852; removed to Minnesota in 1855; was a Representative in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses; was appointed by the Governor of Minnesota, in July, 1879, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Daniel S. Norton, deceased, in the Senate of the United States; was subsequently elected as a Republican and was re-elected in 1877 for the term which will expire in 1883. Mr. Windom's most noticeable public service was performed as Chairman of the Special Senate Committee on Transportation in 1873. At the last Republican National Convention Mr. Windom received the votes of Minnesota for President.

Mr. Allison was offered the Treasury portfolio. Senator Windom, so it is now stated on excellent authority, was first offered the Secretaryship of the Treasury and he declined it. Next it was tendered to Senator Allison, who declined it for domestic reasons. Mr. Allison is not in the enjoyment of good health and is subject to nervous attacks. The Senator feared that the tax upon Mrs. Allison of social requirements as the wife of a principal Cabinet officer would be too great. Then Senator Windom was again urged for the position, and decided to accept. When asked by a brother Senator how he felt about the change, Mr. Windom replied that his only regret was that it would compel him to leave the Senate. Senator Blaine remarked that, though the statement might appear strange, the great difficulty in making up the Cabinet had been in finding men adapted to the positions who were willing to accept. He intimated that there had been more declinations than the public had yet heard of.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, SECRETARY OF WAR.

Robert Todd Lincoln, of Illinois, is a native of Illinois, the eldest son of the late President Lincoln, and now thirty-seven years of age. At the time of his father's election to the Presidency, in 1860, he was a student at the Exeter Academy, and afterward entered Harvard University, where he graduated. After his father's death Robert Lincoln studied law, and settled down in the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he has been very successful at the bar. Some years ago he married a daughter of ex-Senator Harlan, of Iowa, who had been appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Lincoln just before the latter's death, and did not enter upon the duties of his office until after Mr. Johnson's inauguration. Mr. Lincoln's first active experience in politics occurred last year, when he acted as delegate to the Chicago Convention and supported Grant to the last.

THOMAS L. JAMES, POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Thomas L. James was born in Madison county, New York, in 1831, and early became an apprentice in a newspaper office. A few years later, before he was of age, he became the editor of the paper of his native town. He was then appointed Collector of the canal tolls. In 1861 he went to New York city and began his official career there as Inspector of Customs under Hiram Barney, the Collector. He was three years later promoted to the position of Government Weigher, and when Moses H. Grinnell became Collector Mr. James was made Deputy Collector in the third division of the warehouse department. On the first attempt at the inauguration of Civil Service Reform he was made President of the Board of Examiners for the Custom House. In 1873, without his knowledge, President Grant appointed Mr. James Postmaster of New York, and Mr. Hayes re-appointed him in 1877. In October last the German Republican Central Committee of New York city unanimously nominated Mr. James for the Mayorality and subsequently, when the Republican Committee of twenty-four, appointed by the County Convention, decided upon nominating a straight Republican city ticket, the nomination for Mayor was formally tendered to him, but declined.

WAYNE MACVEAGH, ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, was born at Phoenixville, Chester county, Pa., April 19, 1833. He received his early education in Chester county. He graduated at Yale College in the famous class of 1853, and then studied law with Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, of West Chester, and was in that borough admitted to the bar on April 26, 1856. Soon after his admission to the bar he was elected District Attorney of Chester county and served in that capacity for three years. During the war for the Union Mr. MacVeagh was twice in the service—first as Captain of a company of cavalry, which was in the service for two weeks only when the invasion of the State was threatened, in September, 1862, and as a Major on the staff of Major General Couch during the following year. He was made Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee during the campaign of 1863. In 1870 President Grant appointed him to succeed E. Joy Morris as Minister to Constantinople. This position he held until towards the close of 1871, when he resigned, returned and took up his residence at Harrisburg. From there he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, where he served as Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary and on Legislation. At the beginning of 1876 Mr. MacVeagh removed to Philadelphia. In 1877 he was at the head of Mr. Hayes' Louisiana Commission, which overturned Carpet-bag rule in that State. He was also prominent in the movement against a third term last year.

WM. H. HUNT, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, is a native of South Carolina and about sixty years of age. He went from his native State to Louisiana in consequence of trouble growing out of nullification and became prominent at the bar. He was as much of a Union man as it was possible to be in the South during the war, and when General Butler took possession of New Orleans he received valuable aid from Mr. Hunt. He was an old Whig in politics, but had been a moderate Democrat since the war until he joined the Republican party. In 1876 Judge Hunt was the Republican candidate for Attorney General on Governor Packard's ticket and took a prominent part in the Presidential campaign of that year. When Hayes usurped the Presidency he signified a desire to make him Collector of the Port of New Orleans, but Judge Hunt preferred the Court of Claims and was, in April, 1877, appointed to that position. He has since held it.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, was born in Harford county, Maryland, December 20, 1813; received a limited education at the academy of John McLeod, in Washington city; removed to Richmond county, Ohio, in 1835, and was admitted to the bar in 1843; was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1845 and again in 1847; was in 1850-54 a member of the Convention that framed the present Constitution of the State of Ohio; removed to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1855; was elected to the State Senate in 1856; was elected Governor in 1859 and again in 1861; was in 1863 nominated by President Lincoln and confirmed as Minister to Denmark, but declined the appointment; was in 1866 elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of James Harlan; was in 1875 again elected Governor of Iowa, and resigned that office January 31, 1877; was elected in January, 1876, to the United States Senate as a Republican to succeed George G. Wright, Republican, for the term ending March 3, 1883.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

A majority of the schools of the county have closed.

The schools of Union township will open for a Summer term early in May.

Cambria county has a teacher 60 years of age, and he is quite active in the service.

Miss Rose Butler, formerly of Sandy township, is now teaching at Treverton, Northumberland county.

S. T. Brockbank, Esq., of Clearfield, lectured before the Teachers' Institute at Lick Run, on Saturday evening, March 5th.

The public schools of Clearfield have already entered upon their annual examinations. Promotions will be the result of these examinations.

W. J. King, Principal of the Driftwood grammar school, in Cameron county, has been engaged to teach the Summer term at Benezette.

Pennsylvania employs, 9,743 male and 11,943 female teachers in her public schools, an increase of 125 male and 40 female teachers over last year.

The late Elisha Fenton, of Penn township, bequeathed to the public library of Pennville $200 worth of books and $100 in money, previous to his death.

The Directors of West Clearfield have decided to open their school for a Summer term, to be devoted exclusively to the instruction of juveniles of the district.

The teachers of Knox, Pike and adjoining townships, intend holding an Educational Association at New Millport, on Saturday, March 19th. A profitable meeting is anticipated.

The Secretary of the Institute held in Bloom township, February 26th, has sent us the proceedings in full, but as a correspondent recently placed a synopsis of that meeting before the public, it seems superfluous to give the proceedings at this time. The meeting was very well attended by teachers and parents, and we believe had an influence for good. Very complimentary resolutions were passed at its close with reference to the hospitality of the citizens, and the work done by visiting teachers.