THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
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CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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G. B. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Editor & Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 55—WHOLE NO. 2,715. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1881. NEW SERIES—VOL. 22, NO. 13.

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. 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.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office one door east of Shaw House.
[jy11,'77

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. ja26,'78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
1:26 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.

WALLACE & KREBS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'81 Clearfield, Pa.

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office over the County National Bank.
June 26, '78tf.

FRANK G. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
First-class Life and Fire Insurance Companies represented.
Office in the Opera House.
Mar. 16, '81-1y*

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

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 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. 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.

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.

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. 28:63tf.

Physicians' Cards.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMEOPATHIC 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 3 p. m.

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMEOPATHIC 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, 1875.

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. my28

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,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

A. V. HOYT,
Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer
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:lypd

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

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. [*jy19'73

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.	$4,301,59
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plans	5,000,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn	2,624,662
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	704,515
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,590,454

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	$9,068,782.35
Firemen's Fund Ins. Co., Assets	1,160,617.00
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.

A SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTEREST.

The history of the belief in dreams and visions is an extremely interesting one, bearing, as it does, upon religious faith on the one side and on the difficult questions of that subtle connection of mind and body of which even our psychological scientists know so little, on the other. It is a well-known fact that the religious beliefs of all the lower races are based upon visions, among savage tribes of Africa fasting, solitude and sleeplessness are resorted to at the present day for the purpose of producing peculiarly lucid dreams. In the early stages of the world's belief the extraordinary visions were in no instance attributed to the physical condition of the system, the general belief being that they sprang from the immediate action of some divinity, and even as we advance in the world's history we find that the kingdoms of Egypt and Assyria were ruled by priests who interpreted the will of Heaven through visions, until finally it became a recognized religious science. Among the Greeks dreams both real and unreal came from the gods, and even among the Romans the same belief prevailed to a very great extent; and in discussing the vision of Constantine, Gibbon declares that the preternatural origin of dreams were universally admitted by the nations of antiquity." In the middle ages every possible form of superstition, compounded from those belonging to the conquerors and conquered—Roman, Teutonic, Celtic, Scandinavian—seems to have been mingled together, and belief in dreams and visions was common to them all. Indeed as late as the seventeenth century the belief continued undiminished in England, and Bunyan does not seem to have recognized the difference between visions and realities any more than the greatest mystic of the earlier ages. Baxter declared that dreams were inspired by spirits, but whether from God or the devil he does not pretend to enlighten us. To follow out the doctrine of the belief and its fall, in dreams, would be to trace the difference of the grounds on which in these days we rest the whole subject of Divine intercourse with man. If a man now sees an outward apparition he does not regard himself as haunted either by angels or devils, but practically considers the whole subject, consults his physician and takes a dose of physic. The explanation of dream-phenomena by intervention from above or below would not be laughed at by persons of ordinary education, and yet if the story is removed back a couple of hundred years it will be found generally credited even in England. Dream creations are, as we have indicated, a most interesting study, and the subject has been treated by many of the most eminent authors and scientists. The inexplicable mystery is that one set of powers should be in such a state of extreme activity, while the rest are in a complete abeyance. The judgment, the faculties of comparison, the common sense of the mind are dead; we do the most extravagant things. Instances are recorded where a person has read page after page of poetry or prose, turning over (in imagination) the leaves with eager interest to know what is coming next—a remarkable evidence of double consciousness—one half of the mind composing, for the other half to read, with the utmost rapidity. Of this extraordinary power Addison says "the invention prompts so readily that the mind is imposed on and mistakes its suggestions for the composition of another." What the value of these creations are it would be difficult to determine. Voltaire declares that he wrote a canto of the Henriade in a dream. Some minds while asleep possess the power of composition, even though they may never have used it, and are able to follow out a train of reasoning without the exercise of any judgment as to the probability of the incidents or the connection of the arguments; and it might be worth while for persons whose dreams run persistently in this or any other line to ascertain whether there is any such unused faculty within them. As almost everybody knows, time is generally lost sight of in dreams; moments appear like years, years like moments. There is a case recorded where a person fell asleep while reading aloud, dreamed a consecutive series of events and awakened in time to resume the reading, so that the listener was only surprised at the slow progression of the sentences. Here the assonance of words leads the mind a prodigious gallop of arbitrary associations, or an incoherent series of adventures merely depending upon their sound. There are many cases of discoveries made by men of genius while dreaming. A scientific chemist is reported to have solved a problem through this medium which had long puzzled him. Burdock, the physiologist, made a scientific discovery in a dream, and musicians have discovered connections, for which they had long labored in vain, in the same way. Cannot our modern scientists, by experiments, throw a little more light on the psychological causes that produce such extraordinary results?

Abolition of Millstones.—The Minneapolis millers are taking out their millstones and substituting steel rollers in their places. Wheat, by the new Hungarian process, is not ground but cracked. These rollers are about thirty inches in diameter. It takes five sets of steel rollers to finish the flour. Each set of rollers run closer than the preceding. After the wheat passes each set of rollers it is bolted or sifted through coarse cloth. This cloth lets the disintegrated particles of wheat through, and passes off the bulky and large pieces, which are run through another and a closer set of rollers with little else but wheat hulls and the waxy germs of the wheat, which do not crack up but mash down like a piece of wax. The germ of a kernel of wheat is not good food. It makes flour black. By the old millstone process this waxy germ was ground up with the starchy portion and bolted through with flour. By the new system of cracking the kernel instead of grinding it, this germ is not ground but flattened out, and sifted or bolted out while starchy portions of the wheat are crushed into powdered wheat or flour.

It is worth while to remember that gentle treatment and rapid close milking will tend to the greatest development of the milk in cows, while the opposite practices will have the effect of materially reducing the quantity. But with kind treatment and careful milking, there must be an abundance of the best feed provided, if the best results are desired.

"Taken prisoner and handcuffed," said the bad boy when he was apprehended and had his ears boxed.

LOW LIFE IN EGYPT.

From my window, in what I believe to be the most southern hotel in all Africa above Cape Colony, at Minien, in Upper Egypt, writes a correspondent from Egypt, I looked down into the interior of the houses of many of the agricultural laborers, if houses the simplest structure can be called. They consist of a clay inclosure, of irregular shape, six feet high and ten or twelve feet square. Across one corner of this enclosure is thrown a few bundles of reeds or canes, which form a shelter from the noonday rays of the sun. The door of this inclosure opens into a similar one, but without such a shelter, in which at sunrise stand a donkey and a buffalo cow and her calf. This yard opens into the street, from which it is separated by a door of plaited reeds. This structure the Egyptian calls his home. Here he lives, here his children are born, here he expects to die. The whole affair probably cost five dollars besides his own labor. In the neighborhood of the town he may rent a small plot of ground at the rate of ten dollars per acre; he also possesses the buffalo cow and calf, a donkey and a few goats; then perhaps ten dollars worth of tools, furniture and clothing, and ornaments for his wife and family. This ends the catalogue of Achmet's worldly possessions. Yet Achmet is the most independent man in the world, and it is just this independence that ruins him; this absolute freedom that keeps him in such abject poverty. He wants help from nobody; he shares his talk with nobody. He is utterly ignorant of the great modern secret of power, the division of labor. He does not support a shoemaker, because he and his family go barefoot the entire year; nor a tailor, because his wife, Fatima, takes the cotton cloth from the bazar, and, sewing a few seams, makes upon a similar and most simple plan all the garments of the family, nor does he need a woolen mill, for he sits at the door of his hut spinning with a single spindle sometimes all day long. Nor do his needs extend to a wagon-maker—the donkey transports everything he requires, his home-made, sun-dried bricks, his hay, himself, Fatima and his children. He wants no miller, for Fatima, turning one flat stone upon another, grinds the corn and wheat to a coarse powder.

He needs no hatter, for he rolls his turban of white muslin himself—and this, to the European, is the most attractive work of art of which Achmet is capable. He scarcely patronizes the comb-maker, because his head, for cleanliness sake, is shaven as close as the chin of a Frank. He requires no physician, because he has suspended around the necks of his family, in durable leather bags, scraps of paper bearing magical texts from the Koran, which a scribe, who sits cross-legged at the corner of the street, is ready to write at a moment's notice; and these are the cheapest and best preventatives and cures for all diseases. Even his dissipations are of his own preparation. He gets drowsy on his tobacco raised on his own bit of ground, which he smokes as a cigarette, rolled by himself. He smokes or chews the hasheesh grown by stealth in his garden; and he intoxicates himself on the date spirits which he has fermented and distilled in his primative alembic. Fatima's entire domestic establishment has no work for a cooper, for all her vessels, except an iron pan, are of coarse earthenware. Nor does she need a churn, for I saw her from my window use the most singular and primitive churn in the world. She brought from some mysterious corner a skin of a last year's goat which had been taken from an animal as nearly whole as possible. To each of what represented the legs of this animal she tied to the end of a cord, then brought the other ends together in a knot, and suspended the whole to a peg five feet above the ground in the wall. She now proceeded to open the skin at the neck and pour into it buffalo milk or cream from a large jar. She blew the skin full of air, and, tying the neck slightly with a string, sat down upon the ground to shake it. For five minutes she shook it with both hands back and forth, the buffalo cow herself looking on with a most knowing expression, and ruminating slowly the while—then the air was let off and a fresh supply blown in from the lungs of the woman. This alternate shaking and supplying with air was continued for half an hour, when there was evidently a mass of butter rolling about within the bag. The buttermilk was poured off into the cream jar and carefully preserved, the butter squeezed into a coherent lump, and the operation was completed.—*Pictorial World.*

LIFE IN A GREAT METROPOLIS.

John Swinton, the Communist, and advocate of liberal sentiments generally, delivered a lecture recently in New York, giving a graphic sketch of what he saw in England during a recent visit to the world's great metropolis—London. We only give two brief paragraphs. They however, give a fair representation of his remarks on that occasion. Mr. Swinton is a man of talent and observation and well calculated to tell others what he thinks and knows respecting men and things. Mr. S. said:

"I attended the services of the church in gorgeous Westminster Abbey, decorated with thousands of monuments and names of the famous and infamous dead! The preacher descended in millifluous oratory upon the dogmas of his religion; the deep sounds of the organ swelled through the aisles; the fine voices of the young choristers rose to the vaulted roof; and the canticles and gospels seemed enriched by the genius of the holy place.

"It was near midnight one murky night of the same week that I walked throughout the Strand, not far from the shadow of the Ancient Abbey, and then there I beheld a spectacle of moral and social desolation—a surging mass of thousands of foul and putrid creatures of both sexes—the women bedizened and leering, and shameless, the men reeking with effrontery. Such spectacles were to be seen that night in many other parts of London, and how appalling there, then, must be the volume of human-ruin—ruined young English women and young men, sunk into putrescence."

Rich Economy.—In gloves, fashion calls for six buttons, or as many more as the wearer can afford—twelve for evening being regarded as a satisfactory number. It is whispered that sometimes, since the fingers become soiled while the upper part is still clean, practical economists match the shade in two buttons, which, being despised of fashion, are therefore cheap, and sew them on to the many buttoned tops, hiding the joint under their bracelets.

THE NEW EMPEROR.

Alexander Alexandrovitz, as Alexander III., has issued his imperial manifesto and now rules as Autocrat of all the Russians in the stead of his father. The new Czar is liberal in his tendencies, and it is claimed that he will introduce such reform in the government as the conservative element in the councils of his late father have been striving to bring about for years and were insisting upon at the time of the assassination. Within the past two measures of the very first importance were granted by Alexander II.—the abolition of the hated system of irresponsible and tyrannical police government, known as the Third Section, and the abolition of the tax on salt, and it is believed that it would have required but little more persuasion on the part of Melikoff to have induced the Czar to accede to a measure the demand for which is the sincere outgrowth of a great popular desire—the promulgation of a decree for the assembling of a representative body to be constituted a sort of parliament. In this demand the Nihilists have taken no part. Their theory has been to break down the existing government in Russia; beyond that, to the establishment of any other upon its ruins, they have not gone. But the aspirations of the Russian people have become universal, although in this they have not as yet indicated any desire to curtail the power or authority of the Czar. They want some sort of body representing the empire—the people of the empire—to be assembled so that the Emperor may understand the necessities and the desires of his subjects, and not be at the mercy of a mercenary and corrupt Court. The late Czar had until recently refused to accede to this desire, principally, it is generally believed, that he would not undertake any reforms while the attempts upon his life continued. But lately the preliminary steps had been taken and a commission appointed to arrange the details. The young Emperor now ascends the throne. He has indicated by his friendly and cordial relations with Melikoff and his utterances upon many occasions that he favored a more liberal and progressive policy than his father had adopted, and much is expected of him by the world at large and by the Russian people. The new Emperor is of harsher character than his father; his mind is stern and his will is strong enough to support him under very trying circumstances, and he is beyond question a man of marked and remarkable ability. His position is, however, one at which the stoutest heart and the most splendid intellect might well feel appalled. It is not probable that he has any disposition to yield to a softening policy toward the dreadful sect which compassed the death of his father, and which threatens the death of his family, but it is hoped and believed that he has the disposition and will have the courage to carry to its legitimate conclusion the policy of Melikoff, the logical result of which will be the establishment of a representative monarchy in the most extensive empire in the world. It remains, however, to be seen in how far reliance can be placed upon the liberal expressions of a Crown Prince after he himself assumes the reins of power. But what Alexander III. may fail to do to assist its progress, or however much the bloody fanaticism of the Nihilists may fail to do to assist its progress, or however much the bloody fanaticism of the Nihilists may do to retard it, liberty in Russia will grow apace and finally prevail.

National Bank Circulation.—The Comptroller of the currency reports the total amount of United States bonds redeposited to date by the national banks which had previously withdrawn bonds by the deposit of legal tender notes to be $3,467,050. The amount of United States bonds deposited by the other banks which had not previously reduced their circulation is $4,828,500. The amount of national bank notes issued to banks which deposited legal tender notes during the pending of the funding bill is $1,813,750, and the amount issued to other banks upon bonds deposited is $1, 623,380, making a total of $3,437,130 issued upon deposit of bonds during the same period. The total amount of national bank circulation now outstanding is $346,734,628. The total amount of legal tender notes now on deposit by the banks reducing circulation, banks in liquidation and insolvent banks is $38,921,104, leaving the net amount of circulation of the national banks now outstanding, which is secured by United States bonds, $307,813,524. The total amount of United States bonds to secure circulation is $347,632,000, of which $46,983,850 are sixes of 1881, $158,470,100 funded fives, and $137,900,000 fours and fours and-a-half.

Progress of the Telephone.—Lowell, Mass., is connected by telephone with over one hundred cities and towns in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. The longest circuit is from Springfield, Mass., via Worcester, Fitchburg, Lowell, Lawrence, to Exeter, N. H., over 150 miles which is worked successfully. The telephone business between Boston and Lowell, a distance of twenty-six miles, amounts to $3,000 annually. The Lowell District Telephone Company, which owns and operates the systems of Worcester, Lowell and Fitchburg, and the lines of the Northern Massachusetts Telephone Company, use 2,500 telephones, and pay the American Bell Company a monthly royalty of over $1,200. The company controls over 1,500 miles of wire, and employs in all divisions about twenty-five ladies and seventy-five men and boys.—*Scientific American.*

The startling statement is made by the President of the Chicago Lumbermen's Association, that at the present rate of demand for lumber, the great pine tracts of the northwest will be exhausted in twenty years. The attention of the people of the United States has been frequently called to the waste of good timber trees and whole forests by fires started solely for the purpose of clearing the land, and that in a few years the lumber thus wasted would be worth more than the products of the cleared land. These warnings are more forcible in connection with the statement made above, and the question of timber supply in twenty years will be an anxious one in this country.

"Mabel, why, you dear little girl," exclaimed her grandpa, seeing his little granddaughter with her head tied up, "have you got the headache?" "No," she answered sweetly, "I'se dot a spit turl."

Mrs. Garfield doesn't waltz. Never learned. But she can teach her boys Greek and Latin and knows how to cook.

A TOUCHING STORY.

Since Theodore Tilton "condoned" the extraordinary conduct of his spouse after her exploits with the Reverend Beecher we have read of nothing more touching or magnanimous than the act of Mr. DeWitt Beebe, of Sullivan county, N. Y. Mrs. DeWitt Beebe, an attractive young woman, it appears, became enamored of a certain Col. Henri B. Loomis, a gallant Frenchman and wandering musician, and forgetting her marital vows and pledges to cleave only to DeWitt, fled in February last with the Colonel, taking with her some $3,000 in money and some valuable jewelry. Before embarking upon this little voyage, however, Mrs. Beebe manifested her tender regard for her better-half by attempting to poison him, and upon being discovered in her scheme we are told that she "burst into a passionate flood of tears;" but whether from remorse or chagrin is not known. It is to be presumed, however, that it was the latter, as only a few days after this pleasant little domestic episode she was snugly domiciled with her paramour in Philadelphia, and the Colonel was lavishly dispensing her cash among his friends. But Mr. Beebe was not to be ruthlessly robbed of the wife of his bosom, and with the aid of detectives he ascertained the whereabouts of the false one, and on Tuesday secured her arrest and that of her companion. When the trio met face to face the scene is described as pathetically affecting. The husband, we are informed, was "laboring under strong excitement," which, under the circumstances, is quite surprising. However, he appears to have soon grown more philosophical, as after "upbraiding her for taking up an uncertain existence with a comparative stranger," he remarked, in words of tenderness that would even put Mr. Tilton to the blush: "My love has never wavered for you, and to think that, not content with leaving me for another, you should attempt to poison me, is almost more than I can bear." Mrs. Beebe naturally could not resist the tender appeal. The allusion to her failure to poison DeWitt was doubtless too much for her devoted nature to withstand, as she "sobbed hysterically and appeared as though she bitterly repented the rash step she had taken, but she denied that she had attempted to take her husband's life." While this touching domestic drama was being enacted, the fell destroyer of the once happy household, the gallant and fascinating Colonel, "stood coolly looking on," and was even so considerate as to permit Mr. Beebe to take his wife quietly to the depot without interposing any objection. It is true that the cash he had stolen was still in his possession, and that may have served to soothe his lacerated feelings. On the other hand, the account was in a measure balanced, as Mr. Beebe recovered "most of the stolen jewelry." When Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Beebe return to their roof-tree after the forgiving spirit manifested by the former, it would be cruel indeed should his better-half, with characteristic tenderness, mix a little arsenic with his coffee. But if she should decide to do so and let her generous spouse through such a medium pass from things mortal to things immortal, it would only be because she thought him too good for this earth. And with this view we agree with her. He should be an angel.—*Baltimore Gazette*, March 14.

UNKNOWN ALASKA.

When the late Mr. Seward purchased Alaska from the Czar he was not aware of the fact that he was getting with his countless fur seals, fisheries, mines and icebergs one of the greatest rivers in the world, and now almost demonstrated to be of greater volume than the Mississippi. Such is the Yukon. The vast region it waters remains almost as much a terra incognita as the Congo. In fact, while the latter has been once explored—by Stanley—from the point where Livingstone turned back down to the Atlantic ocean, and by Livingstone from its extreme sources to where Stanley's explorations began, no traveler has ever yet seen the upper water of Yukon, or has been able to enlighten the world as to its length or its source, or the region it drains. Here, then, is an opening for enterprise and ambition, more fruitful of promise than anything as yet unrevealed in Africa or the Arctic sea, and probably less dangerous. That the country contains mines of gold and silver, we may readily conjecture from the fact that such mines exist on all sides of it. The river is navigable for hundreds of miles. It is free of ice from June to Setember. Its banks are flanked below with Indian villages. Its waters are filled with fish for the support of human life and its woods with game. The mountains in which it rises are unknown to white men, but, as they are generally believed to be stored with that sort of treasure which led to the rapid settlement of California and to the expansion of commerce on the South and Central Pacific, there is the strongest sort of temptation on the part of thousands to see them, test them and dig them up, if the treasure can be found. The Government has many vessels lying idle and uselessly rotting for the want of action. Why not fit one of them up for a two or three years' cruise on this great unexplored river of the North? The discovery of gold mines there would lead instantly to a large migration from all parts of the world, and in a few years contribute millions to the commerce of the Southern Pacific States and Territories.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

More Peninsula Canal.—Considerable attention is being paid by the Western shippers to the scheme of a canal through the Delaware peninsula, to let out the grain, coal, provisions, cattle and other freight that now, when trans-shipped at Baltimore, has to be sent around the capes to the Chesapeake, making a journey of almost forty hours; whereas a ship canal through the peninsula makes Baltimore nearer to New York by water than Philadelphia. The object is not to shorten the distance to Europe, as was first proposed, but to shorten it to New York, which has become the head center of all other commercial cities.

Headache Cured.—A contributor to the *Christian Union* says that a physician was recently called to prescribe for the incessant headache of a young woman. Unable to assist her, he at last requested to see her bed room. He was shown into a pretty little nest, well ventilated, but, on account of the furniture, having no place for the bed except in a corner. On learning that she slept next to the wall with her face toward it, he ordered her to wheel the bed into the middle of the room where it would get air from both sides. She did so and her headache disappeared.

AN IMPORTANT ENGINEERING WORK.

The important work of reclaiming the swamp lands of Southern Florida, known as the Everglades, and covering an immense area, is about to be undertaken by a company composed of Northern capitalists, having their headquarters in Philadelphia, and, if the published accounts are to be relied upon, with very fair prospects of final success. The Florida Legislature promptly passed the necessary legislation, and the corporation that has assumed the undertaking has given an earnest of its intention by depositing a considerable sum with the State Treasury as a guaranty of his intentions to carry into effect the contract that has been entered upon. The company is to be known as the Atlantic and Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company, and it is said that the scheme has already met with such great favor that the necessary funds will be secured with little or no difficulty. That portion of the State known as the Everglades exhibits as its normal condition the ordinary phenomena of a casual inundation. The surface at present is, of course, only of use to a slight extent for pasturage, but in the event of its reclamation the rich soil will readily be made to yield fruits, sugar, cotton, rice and other cereals. The proposition of the company, as already mapped out by the corps of civil engineers, is to construct a canal ten miles in length, extending from Caloosachatchie river to Lake Okeechobee. The river flows into the Gulf of Mexico, and as its mouth is some twenty-five feet lower than the lake, the plan of draining the latter through the medium of such a canal as it is proposed to build will be comparatively easy. The object sought to be accomplished, and indeed all that is believed to be necessary to reclaim these rich swamp lands, is simply to prevent the lake from overflowing, or in other words to afford it, at certain periods when it converts the surrounding country into a marsh, an outlet to the gulf. As the Everglades are surrounded by a ridge of limestone, the waters, after it is submerged, can only escape by evaporation, hence the necessity for the use of artificial means to prevent the frequent overflows. If it appears, according to the topographical surveys, that this canal may not prove a sufficient outlet, in such an event the company propose to construct another canal, which will be cut to the eastward a distance of twelve miles, emptying into the St. Lucien river and thence into the Atlantic ocean. It is stated that dredging will be begun in the course of a month or two, and the work will be pushed forward to completion as rapidly as the most improved modern machinery will permit. Great confidence is expressed in the practicability of the scheme and there is every reason to believe that the enterprise will be carried to a successful issue. If, as is believed, this great tract of land can be reclaimed, it will doubtless be the garden spot of the "Land of Flowers," and, besides contributing to the material wealth of the State, the work cannot but prove highly beneficial considered from a sanitary point of view.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

"NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE."

This language is the heart-utterance of Mrs. Sarah Flower Adams, who was born in Cambridge, England, in February, 1805, and whose history has been but very slightly known to the great public, who have cherished her hymns as one of their most sacred treasures for nearly half a century. Her father was the editor of a weekly Cambridge paper. Her mother was a woman of fine gifts and culture, and she herself was the youngest child. She was noted in early life for the taste she manifested in literature, and in her more mature years for great zeal and earnestness in her religious life. She contributed prose and verse to the periodicals of the day, and her art criticisms were valued. Married at an early age, and of frail constitution, she still, amid many bodily sufferings, kept her pen busy, her thoughts and writings always tending upwards. At what time and amid what circumstances she caught the inspiration from which was evolved that wonderful hymn which has ever since echoed round and round the globe, is not known; but it was probably during some period of peculiar trial, when her spirit was uplifted through sorrow almost above its earthly body. She little dreamed that her hymn, like those of Toplady, Charlotte Elliott and Ray Palmer, would be heard through the ages.

It was first published in 1841, in a volume of sacred lyrics issued by a Mr. Fox, of England, just eight years before the death of the gifted authoress, who only lived to the age of 44, and thus never knew the fame which was to attach to her hymn and her name.

The hymn soon began to appear in various collections, and was everywhere received with delight. It was given the tune of "Bethany," which became very popular in this country. Everybody who has grown up in a Christian land knows it by heart, and in many countries which do not float the banner of Christ it is almost equally familiar.

"Last year," says Dr. Cuyler, in his "Heart Life," "Profs. Smith, Hitchcock and Park, as they wound their way down the foot-hills of Mount Lebanon, came in sight of a group of fifty Syrian students, standing in a line, singing in chorus. They were the students of the new 'College of Beirut' at Abieh, and they were singing in Arabic to the tune of 'Bethany.' As the procession drew near they caught the sublime words:

"'Nearer, my God, to thee!
Nearer to thee;
E'en though it be a cross
That raiseth me,
Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to thee,
Nearer, my God, to thee,
Nearer to thee.'

"'I am not much given to the weeping mood,' said Prof. Hitchcock, when describing the thrilling scene; 'but, when we rode through the ranks of those Syrian youths, I confess that my eyes were a little damp.'

"If it be permitted to the departed people of God," continues Dr. Cuyler, "to witness the transactions of earth, we may imagine with what rapture the glorified spirit of Sarah Flower Adams heard her heart-song thus chanted in the land of sacred story."—*Boston Musical Herald.*

The introduction of a pure bronze gobbler among a flock of mongrel turkey hens will add from three to five pounds extra weight per head to the turkeys raised the first season.

Carrots keep up the condition of a horse, improve his digestion and give a fine, glossy coat. As food for this animal they are far superior to any roots grown.

FREE TRADE.

Those who advocate revenue reform, says the Holmes county (O.) *Farmer*, are commonly called Free Traders, which is technically improper. A tariff for revenue only is what is wanted, and that is supported by prominent statesmen of both parties, and by the most enlightened minds of the age in all countries.

We are in favor of Free Trade. We are also in favor of the entire sanctification of the human race, and we would vote for the millennium. We have no hope that all taxes on trade will be done away with until sanctification and the millennial period are facts. There is no other way in which money can be gathered with so little resistance as by levying taxes on food, drink, clothing and the thousands of articles used by all classes of people in all the avocations of life. A sleeping child could not be more unconsciously and unsuspiciously despoiled of its toys than millions of men are robbed by unjust imposts on things which they buy every day. If the 9,000,000 heads of families in the United States were really aware of the taxes imposed on them, if they could see, at the close of this year, just what they have paid in the shape of duties on imported goods and in the enhanced price of domestic goods resulting from such imposts, about 8,500,000 of whom would rise up and swear that this thing must stop. They would prefer direct taxation, or any other mode of raising revenues. But they will not see or know, and the system will go on.

Conceding, then, that a tariff is a permanency, we demand such reform as will conduce to the greatest good of the largest number. We denounce the present tariff as, in many respects, a most cruel, oppressive system of outrage. We could quote many of the best authorities in both parties in support of all that we could say against this statutory robbery. There is not a Republican statesman in either end of the Capitol, there is not an intelligent journalist of any party, there is not an educated clergyman in any pulpit, there is not a jurist, a scholar or a political economist in the United States who will not admit that, under our tariff as it stands, labor is plundered to fatten monopolists.

Congress, the press, the cultivated brain of the country, all know that the greed of the monopolists, not the interest of the workingman, has been consulted in fixing many of our iniquitous imposts. The intellect and conscience of the country are on the side of revenue reform. Avarice and ignorance are on the other side.

It is time for the second war of emancipation to begin in earnest. Millions of white slaves, as well as black ones, are to be set free. The cruel clutch of plundering monopolists must be torn from the throat of labor. Plain words are to be spoken, hard blows are to be delivered, a long and bitter fight is to be waged.

But God and morality, civilization and progress, the better impulses and the higher aspirations of the race are on the side of revenue reform.

And this is a combination that cannot be beaten.

That "Mace."—The "mace" of the Senate, at Harrisburg, has attracted attention as the Sergeant-at-Arms of that body carries it in front of him at the head of the procession of Senators into the joint convention in the Representative chamber. In fact it is very rarely brought out, and many habitues of the State Capitol building had never before seen it. The mace is thus described: It is about 3½ feet long, of solid ebony, carved so as to resemble a bundle of rods typifying strength. At the base is a conical ferule of solid silver, handsomely carved. About six inches from the top is a band of silver containing the inscription: "By our laws only we are governed." A massive silver cup fits the top, made of beaten silver, surmounted by an exquisitely carved coat of arms of Pennsylvania. The whole affair is imposing and fitly represents the dignity of the Senate. When it appears the members of the House arise and remain standing until the Senators are within the bar.

A Madstone.—There are many persons in the West who believe in the curative powers of the madstone. A man who was bitten by a mad pig in the vicinity of Tecumseh, Nebraska, traveled all the way to Savannah, Mo., to try the famous madstone owned by Uncle John Nelson. The stone immediately adhered to the wound, which is said to be proof positive that the patient's blood was poisoned, and remained clinging to the sore from early morning until sundown, when it dropped off. The patient departed, feeling that he had been cured. Uncle John Nelson has owned this madstone since 1848, and has used it in over 100 cases where men have been bitten. He avers that it never failed to work a cure.

A Simple Plan of Ventilation.—The following simple method for ventilating ordinary sleeping and dwelling rooms is recommended by Dr. H. Hinton in his "Physiology for Practical Use:" "A piece of wood three inches high and exactly as long as the breadth of the window is to be prepared. Let the sash be now raised, the slip of wood placed on the sill and the sash drawn closely upon it. If the slip has been well fitted, there will be no draught in consequence of this displacement of the sash at its lower part; but the top of the lower sash will overlap the bottom of the upper one and between the two bars perpendicular currents of air, not felt as draught, will enter and leave the room."

Hogs require free access to water in the Summer time. If they can have a place to bathe or wallow in, it is beneficial to them, as it cools and cleanses the skin. Mud is not filth; it is a good disinfectant and healthful. Sometimes mud baths have been found useful as medicinal treatment for sick people.

"Oh, Edward," said a fond young wife as she leaned upon her husband's manly shoulder and toyed with his auburn tresses, "let us be buried in one grave." "Yes, dearest," replied the dealer in stocks, "shall I tell the undertaker to come up and measure us now or wait until to-morrow?"

A neglected, poorly-fed stinted lamb never recovers, however well fed afterward, so as to make as good and as large sheep as it would had it had proper care early. Feed the ewes so that they can supply the lambs with plenty of milk.

A pastor in Waterbury, Connecticut, estimates the average cost of converting a sinner to be $800. They must be a wealthy community or have a very limited number of converts in that locality.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

THE TEACHER.

In an old *Godey* of 1858 is the following poem written by G. W. Miner. A poem of so much encouragement to weary teachers should not be lost:—

Brother, does thy patience waver?
Is thy heart oppressed with care?
Falter not! thou art a graver,
Graving on a table fair!
Weary not! thou art a writer,
Writing on a deathless scroll!
Painter, too! in colors brighter,
Sketching truth, as seasons roll.

Murmur not! thy great vocation
Calls for love, and zeal, and prayer;
Worthy knowledge, to a nation,
Pillar is, both firm and fair.
Firmly seek to do thy duty,
Open daily wisdom's plan;
Strive to train in moral beauty
Minds, the noblest gift to man!

Grave upon each youthful spirit,
Only truth can make it free!
Teach that man can not inherit
Greater good than liberty!
Write in bold and living letters,
Knowledge is a priceless gem!
Plainly show the galling fetters
Ignorance will bind on them.

Plant the seeds of every virtue
Both in heart and mental soil!
Plant with care, with patience nurture;
Conscience will reward thy toil.
Watch with joy, thou mental florist,
Buds unfolding day by day;
For the God, whom thou adorest,
Blesses deeds of faith alway!

Think not thou to see thy teaching
Bring its fruit before life's close;
Deed like thine, far, far out-reaching
Life or time, in action goes!
Labor, then, to give tuition,
True and noble, high and vast;
And thou shalt have full fruition,
When the days of time are past."

The Penfield High school proposes to establish a graduating course.

Gymnastics are taught in the Harmony school, Burnside township, with good success.

Miss Hannah Corp, of the Rockton school, has gone to Kittanning to take a course in music.

The National Educational Association is to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, July 19, 20, and 21, 1881.

W. J. King, formerly of the Mill Run school, in Huston township, is a candidate for County Superintendent in Cameron county.

The teachers of Brady township will conclude their labors for the present term with a reunion of teachers, directors, parents and pupils at Troutville, April 9th.

A bill, requiring School Directors to allow teachers time and wages while attending County Institutes, passed second reading in the House at Harrisburg on the 10th instant.

The Madera public school and Plank Road school, adjacent thereto, have not been open since the holidays. Continued sickness among the children is the cause of the long vacation.

The Directors of Graham township, besides building a new house and seating it with patent furniture the past year, expended nearly $200 in repairing the old school houses and erecting at all of them the necessary outbuildings.

Prof. John A. Gregory was the recipient of several handsome and valuble books at the close of his school in Curwensville, March 22d. They were presented by the pupils who have been under his instruction for the past three years.

A. M. Buzard, now engaged in teaching the Bigler public school, contemplates opening a select school at that place, on Monday, May 2d. His success in the public school is the best recommendation that can be given and will be sufficient, no doubt, to attract a large number of pupils.

School examinations should be for the purpose of testing the progress of the scholars from time to time, and not for the purpose of finding out what they do not know. The questions should be stated in a fair and intelligible manner, and the examiner should be careful not to bewilder the pupil with unintelligible questions.

Mr. W. S. Mott closed his school at Paradise, in Lawrence township, on Friday night, March 25th, with a public exhibition, consisting of select readings, orations, essays, etc., etc. The performances were all very good. Mr. Mott, we understand, will open a select school at Franklin, in Bell township, the first Monday in May. He will no doubt meet with success.

Will teachers be kind enough to send us a synopsis of what they accomplished in their schools the present term—items like the following: Number of students who studied all the common branches; number of public examinations held; number of visits from directors, and from parents; names of pupils who attended school every day of term, etc., etc.

In Massachusetts the law provides that "the school committee shall procure at the expense of the city or of the town a sufficient supply of textbooks for the public schools" and sell them at cost. This shuts out the retail book sellers. Publishers sell their books to the city of Boston lower than they will to jobbers. The plan saves the pupils considerable money, but it is objectionable in some of its details.

Mr. J. A. Murray, who taught the Hazel Green school, in Lawrence township during the past Winter, sends us for publication the record of his advanced spelling class which is as follows: "Carrie McDevitt, in spelling 6,928 words, missed 14; Grace McDevitt spelled 4,608, and missed 11; Amanda Brown spelled 3,900, and missed 2; Lizzie Read spelled 2,848, and missed 5; Mary Stafford spelled 3,416, and missed 2; Bertha Wilson spelled 2,432, and missed 12; James Stafford spelled 4,768, missed 13; Thomas McDevitt spelled 4,104."

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following is a list of pupils received for the "Roll of Honor" for the week ending March 25th. All whose names appear in this list attended the school to which they belonged every day of the school term:

Shepperd school, in Burnside township, H. P. Hewit, teacher—Emma Beck, Martha Beck, Cordelia Beck, Frank Beck and Wallace Beck.

Hazel Green school, in Lawrence township, J. A. Murray, teacher—Master Harry Brown, aged 11.

Broadway school, in Ferguson township, May L. Hemphill, teacher—Ella Bell, Josephine Bell, Bell Dillen, Blanche Dillen and Emma Ferguson. James Dilen missed one-half day, and Robert Tubbs and Elvesta Ferguson missed one day.

Mt. Zion school, Lawrence township, Annie Savage, teacher—Rosa Conklin and James Conklin.

Bethlehem school, in Bell township, Annie Matthews, teacher—Rose Henderson, Sadie Ross, Elsie Meckley, Gay Odell, Frank Odell. Mr. C. Estricher, one of the directors of the district, visited the school on an average of twice a month. The parents visited it once during the term.

Johnson school, in Greenwood township, Zelretta Bloom, teacher—Gertie Johnson, Agnes Dickey.

Flat Grove school, in Greenwood township, Della Hoover, teacher—Alice Coulter and Arthur Coulter.

Mt. Joy school, in Lawrence township, W. L. Read, teacher—Laura B. Shaffner, Homer Shaw, Adelia Conklin and Jared Ogden, each missed one-half day during the term.