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

Terms of Subscription.
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1 square	$8 00	1/4 column	$50 00
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3 squares	20 00	1 column	120 00

G. B. GOODLANDER, Publisher.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 55--WHOLE NO. 2,720. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1881. NEW SERIES--VOL. 22, NO. 18.

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.
[1jy11,'67

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. je28,'78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
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,
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*

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

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. jan:1:76

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. 28:63:tf.

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 6 p. m.

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa.
July11,'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, 1879.

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 WORK.—All kinds of job work executed in the best manner 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. [*jy16'72

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.	$4,291,89
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plans....	5,000,000
Phoenix, of Hartford, Conn..........	2,624,053
Insurance Co. of North America.........	6,432,674
North British & Mercantile—U.S. Br..	1,782,863
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch....	679,145
Watertown..........	764,815
Travelers (Life & Accident)..........	4,595,454

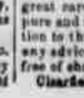
Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 1, '79-tf.

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

Companies Represented:

Commercial Union Ins. Co., Assets	$9,869,702 55
Firemen's Fund Ins. Co., Assets......	1,168,017 69
Union Insurance Co., Assets..........	1,020,837 08
Travelers' Accident Ins Co., Assets..	5,319,194 21
Northern Ins. Co. of New York As'ts	340,890 08

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 PLANTING OF THE APPLE TREE.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Come, let us plant the apple tree.
Cleave the tough greensward with the spade;
Wide let its hollow bed be made;
There gently lay the roots, and there
Sift the dark mould with kindly care,
And press it o'er them tenderly;
As 'round the sleeping infant's feet
We softly fold the cradle-sheet,
So plant we the apple tree.

What plant we in this apple tree?
Buds, which the breath of Summer days
Shall lengthen into leafy sprays;
Boughs, where the thrush, with crimson breast,
Shall haunt and sing, and hide her nest;
We plant upon the sunny lea
A shadow for the noontide hour,
A shelter from the Summer shower,
When we plant the apple tree.

What plant we in this apple tree?
Sweets for a hundred flowery springs
To load the May-wind's restless wings
When, from the orchard row, he pours
Its fragrance through our open doors;
A world of blossoms for the bee,
Flowers for the sick girl's silent room,
For the glad infant sprigs of bloom,
We plant with the apple tree.

What plant we in this apple tree?
Fruits that shall swell in sunny June,
And redden in the August noon,
And drop, when gentle airs come by,
That fan the blue September sky;
While children come, with cries of glee,
And seek them where the fragrant grass
Betrays their bed to those who pass,
At the foot of the apple tree.

And when, above this apple tree,
The Winter stars are quivering bright,
And winds go howling through the night,
Girls, whose eyes o'erflow with mirth,
Shall peel its fruit by cottage-hearth,
And guests in prouder homes shall see,
Heaped with the grape of Cintra's vine,
And golden orange of the line,
The fruit of the apple tree.

The fruitage of this apple tree,
Winds, and our flag of stripe and star,
Shall bear to coasts that lie afar,
Where men shall wonder at the view,
And ask in what fair groves they grew;
And sojourners beyond the sea
Shall think of childhood's careless day,
And long, long hours of Summer play,
In the shade of the apple tree.

Each year shall give this apple tree
A broader flush of roseate bloom,
A deeper maze of verdurous gloom,
And loosen, when the frost-clouds lower,
The crisp brown leaves in thicker shower.
The years shall come and pass, but we
Shall hear no longer, where we lie,
The Summer songs, the Autumn's sigh,
In the bough of the apple tree.

And time shall waste this apple tree.
Oh, when its aged branches throw
Thin shadows on the ground below,
Shall fraud and force and iron will
Oppress the weak and helpless still?
What shall the task of mercy be,
Amid the cares, the strifes, the tears
Of those we leave when length of years
Is wasting this little apple tree?

"Who planted this old apple tree?"
The children of that distant day
Thus to some aged man shall say;
And, gazing on its mossy stem,
The gray-haired man shall answer them:
"A poet of the land was he,
Born in the rude but good old times;
'Tis said he made some quaint old rhymes
On planting the apple tree."

LAMAR, OF MISSISSIPPI.

HE DISSECTS THE "SOLID SOUTH" BUGABOO OF REPUBLICANS—ON WHAT ISSUES THE SOUTH IS SOLID—ON WHAT DIVIDED.

We annex the concluding passages of the eloquent speech delivered by Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, in the Senate, in the Mahone debate. The Senator was challenged to the consideration of what the South is really solid about, and on what it is divided, by a passage in Senator Don Cameron's little outburst. The eloquence of Lamar is only surpassed by the power of his arguments and facts:

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Cameron] says:

We know, and my opponents know, that if Virginia takes her stand upon that platform the solid South is a thing of the past.

Mr. President, why should the solid South be broken, especially when it is to be done by the great sacrifice of principle which we think this coalition involves? Has not the Republican party the possession of all the Departments of the Government and nearly all of the great States of the North? Whence, then, the danger from the solid South?

What harm has the "solid South" done to the prosperity and glory of this country? It is but a short time since it became "solid" by the cessation of the reign of force and bayonets. Take her history from that time as connected with this Government, and show me where she has deducted anything from your National security or abstracted a single iota from your National prosperity. She came here through her representatives, first as a part of the minority, and soon afterward as a part of the majority in both branches in Congress. She came at a time when your commerce was languishing, your agriculture prostrate, when mercantile insolvencies and bankruptcies were rushing across this Nation, when your currency was depreciated, when the balance of trade was against you, and when, according to the statistics of your journals, three millions of tramps were wandering aimless and homeless through the length and breadth of your land. The solid South has been here from that time to this, and during the entire period of the presence of her representatives in this Chamber and in the other House the world has held its breath in silent astonishment at the progress you, the country, has made in all that adorns and fortifies and ennobles a Nation. Your commerce has revived, your agriculture is prosperous, your manufactories are operating to the full extent of their capacity, the demand for their products far exceeding their abilities to supply them, your currency is the best in the world, the balance of trade is in your favor, and all along this line of progress we find according to the recent census that the South in every element of prosperity is not far behind the foremost States of the North and West.

Now, sir, I do not pretend that the presence of the "solid South" has caused this marvelous change in your prosperity; I would not presume to say that in the presence of the honorable Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman,] the late Secretary of the Treasury, who was present in another Department of the Government while "the solid South" was here, during all the progress of this marvelous National transformation; but what I do claim is that the presence of "the solid South" in full force here in the councils of the Nation, with her own chosen Senators and Representatives, has not retarded the progres of our common country; has not abstracted from its prosperity. I affirm the progress of this Nation in all that constitutes National glory, and prosperity, and honor, and the presence of the solid South in its councils are facts that are co-existent even if they don't sustain to each other the relation of cause and effect. I say that its presence here has been at least no hindrance to the National prosperity, and therefore does not justify the great Republican party of this Senate in stepping down from its high pedestal of National honor to take within its embrace the cast off element of the Southern Democracy.

There is in the existence of the solid South and its presence here no such menace to any interest in this country as can justify or excuse the coalition which is here proposed.

There was a time in the history of this country when "the solid South," that is, "solid" as it is now organized, was not present in the councils of this Nation; when the men who are here now were proscribed while reconstruction flourished over them; when the President, the Senate, the Supreme Court, the Federal Judiciary and the State governments were all in the hands of the party represented by the Senators on the other side of this Chamber, and "the solid South" could impress none of its influence upon the action of this Government or any of its Departments; when it was represented alone by the unscrupulous and irresponsible dependents of the Republican party from the South.

Sir, will you have the picture of what this Government was when "the solid South" was not here? I will give it to you, although it was presented to the Senate on yesterday by the Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Butler.] A distinguished Republican Senator, distinguished for his learning, his judicial ability, his eloquence, his high scholastic attainments, his devotion to the Republican party, and his intense, irreconcilable hostility to "the solid South," has painted the picture of the period when this Government was not burdened with the hated presence of this accursed South.

My own public life has been a very brief and insignificant one, extending little beyond the duration of a single term of Senatorial office, but in that brief period I have seen five Judges of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption or maladministration.

Since "the solid South" has been here, can you point me to five Judges of the Federal courts that have been driven from their high places upon charges of corruption and maladministration?

I have heard the taunt, from friendless lips, that when the United States presented herself in the East to take part in the civilized world in the arts of life, the only product of her institutions in which she surpassed all others beyond question.

No question about that, the single thing in which our Government—

Surpassed all others beyond question—

At that time when "the solid South" was not here, was in—

I will read further:

When the greatest railroad of the world, binding together the continent and uniting the two great seas which wash the shores, was finished, I have seen our national triumph and exultation turned to bitterness and shame by the unanimous reports of three committees of Congress—two of the House and one here—that every step of that mighty enterprise had been taken in fraud.

"The solid South" was not here when that shame fell upon the Nation; and it seems to me sir, that when men with this record fresh in their memories clamor about the dangers and vices of "the solid South" their cheeks would mantle with shame.

I have heard in the highest places the shameless doctrine avowed by men grown old in public office that the true way by which power should be gained in the Republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service, and the true end for which it should be used when gained is the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge.

Sir, that taunt touches no man on this side of the Chamber.

I have heard that suspicion haunts the footsteps of the trusted companions of the President.

One thing is certain, sir, and that since the solid South has been here no such corruption has reveled in the high places of this Government. I do not say that it was her influence which has eliminated it, but I do say that contemporaneously and simultaneously with her presence it took its flight; and I claim that she has been no obstacle to the administration of your public affairs.

A noted lobbyist is reported to have remarked that "since these infernal Democracts had gotten here to washington the lobbying business had dried up." Said he, "In the name of God, do you expect gentlemen of the lobby to live on oxygen?"

Mr. President, so much has been said about "the solid South," and so much against it as a justification of these extraordinary combinations and affiliations, that I propose to go a little further into the subject. It is charged that by "the solid South" allying itself with the party that constitutes the minority at the North, it seeks to get possession and control of the Government, and to wield its power for its own selfish purposes. Sir, if the Northern people cannot see for themselves the fallacy of this view and the unreality of the danger alleged, no argument that a Southern man can advance will avail anything. It is easy to see that if the North choose to wield this Government through the instrumentality of either political party it can do so and hold "the solid South" in an impotent minority—a minority as impotent in the Democratic party as it is in the Government at this time.

The idea that the South under any combination of parties will ever again obtain control of this Government and direct its power independently of the will of the North is of all ideas the most absurd and chimerical. The North is the majority and the dormant section of this country. The vast preponderance of her population and resources will for an infinite period control the National policy, whatever party may be in the ascendant. If the majority of the thoughtful people of that section deem a change in the National administration necessary, they can make it without any relative change in Southern power or influence. Six Northern States alone have a greater electoral vote than all the solid South, and all these States save one have given Democratic majorities at different times within the last few years. Should these States for the time being choose to take up the reins of the Democracy, all the South united could not impress its distinctive policy, if it had one, upon a Democratic caucus.

But, Mr. President, it is not true that there is, as a distinct organization with a distinctive policy, any "solid South" in this Chamber or in the other. There is no such element here as is a factor in legislation. You cannot point to any part of the legislation of this country which represents the views or the purpose of Southern Senators as a solid body. There is a greater diversity of sentiment among them upon every subject of National interest than there is in the representation of any other section of the country. I could give illustration after illustration. My friend from Indiana [Mr. Voorhees] this day stands in closer affiliation upon the subject of the currency with the Senator from Texas than he does with any of his neighbors across the line of his own State. I could give measure after measure in which it will be shown that the affinities of political affiliation and legislative co-operation are in no sense of the term sectional in the body, and that the Southern men exhibit a variety and a diversity and a freedom and an independence in their views and sentiments and actions which are shown among Senators from no other section of the country.

There is one point, and one only, upon which they are solid, on which they will remain solid, and neither Federal bayonets nor Federal honors will dissolve that solidity. They are in defense of and for the protection of their own civilization, their own society, their own religion; against the rule of incompetent, the servile, the ignorant, and the vicious.

I will now submit a proposition to the Senators on the other side of the chamber. I am not going into the history of the causes which led to a solid South, but I here challenge any Senator upon that side, with two exceptions that I will not name, to write fairly in his own language the condition of Southern people in any State while under carpet-bag government; the character of its officials; the nature of its administration and the operation of its laws; I say I will consent for any Senator upon that side of the House, with but two exceptions, (who, out of respect to them, I will not name,) to write the history of the Republican government in the South, its nature, its character, its influence upon the happiness and prosperity of that people. I will agree to accept his description of it in his own language; and then I will submit the question to any tribunal in the world, to any community in the world, as to whether there is anywhere on earth a people who ought not to summon every energy, every man, every woman, every child interested in the priceless and precious heritage of humanity, to throw off that government and to be united and solid to prevent its re-establishment?

I said that I would allow Senators or any other Northern man to write the history of one of those governments, giving the condition of it, and would leave him to decide whether it would not justify the consolidation of all the social elements to get rid of it. I will go further, sir, and take it as they have already written it. Here is what one of them said while these governments were reveling in corruption and making the people of the South walk with unsandaled feet over the burning marl of the hell which they had organized:

For the last few years the infamy and disgrace of certain Southern State governments have been constantly on the increase. There have been corrupt Legislatures and corrupt legislation. There have been double Legislatures, double Governors, double Representatives in this House, and double Senators year by year in many States. There have been bad men in these States, who have bought power by wholesale bribery, and have enriched themselves at the expense of the people by speculation or open handed robbery. Corruption and anarchy have occupied and possessed the unfortunate States.

This opinion of the honorable Senator from Maine [Mr. Hale,] who was then a member of the other House, which does honor to his head, as well as to his heart, is the opinion of "the solid South;" and if he were there instead of here he would be a part of that "solid South," arrayed under the determination that anarchy and corruption shall never again occupy and rob those "unfortunate States."

I find that some extracts from other Senators upon the opposite side that I had collected have in some way been disturbed and misplaced, I shall ask permission to incorporate them in my remarks unless I can get them here before I conclude what I have to say upon the subject.

Among these is the description of the government of Louisiana under Republican rule by the present Governor of Ohio, Hon. Charles Foster, and also a gentleman from New Jersey, who has recently been nominated by the President for a distinguished Foreign Mission and who by his high and shining qualities will adorn any position to which this Government can assign him. They both describe that government in language stronger and more earnest than that which I have just quoted.

General Grant also, in one of his messages depicting the prostrate condition of the Southern people, said he sympathized with them in their prostrate condition, subject as they had been to burdens of taxation without any adequate return.

You sent your committees of investigation down there, and while they would hunt up everything that could assail the character and stab the sensibilities of the Southern people and pour it out here, they could not help stumbling over the corruption, and the atrocity, and the abhorrent infamies of the State governments which they were upholding. I recollect that there was a Senator from Indiana, now dead, who was upon one of these committees. His heart was full of prejudice against our people, but even he could not be blinded to the cruel oppression under which the people were writhing in agony. Referring to the condition of the people under those governments, referring to the superincumbent weight of a crushing and devouring taxation, he says:

This is true of these States. I have no doubt had the Ku Klux outrages been directed at these faithless public servants, the world would have been well rid of them and nobody complained.

Mr. Cockrell—Who was he?

Mr. Lamar—Mr. Pratt of Indiana.

Those State governments have gone and the influences have gone with them. The people of those States have recovered their right of self-government. I need not speak of the prosperity of that people, black and white, under their present governments. The census returns have given a result which has astonished the world, and which is wholly incompatible with the theory of a down-trodden and oppressed people which the Senator from Massachusetts represented the colored people of the South to be. I will say one thing, and that is, that if you were to compare the condition of the State of Mississippi or Alabama, or Georgia, or Virginia, or any other Southern State, in 1880, with the statistics and history of its condition as prepared in 1870, you will be forced to admit there is not a Nation on the face of the earth which in any two periods of its history exhibits such a contrast in all that constitutes strength of a people and their prosperity.

I have here a description of the South as it now is. Here is what a reverend bishop of the Methodist Church [Bishop Simpson,] closely allied with the Republican party, as a part of his episcopal work, said. After traversing that country he returns to the North and reports his impressions, but he says nothing of a kind that sustains the denunciations of the Senator from Massachusetts; he confirms no statement that there are men down there with their feet upon the down-trodden and oppressed; and nobody says so except prejudiced partisans and witnesses brought before committees to make false impressions. Enlightened travelers from Europe and reverend clergymen from the North all contribute their testimony to the peace, the order, the quiet, the prosperity of both races, and the security of the personal property of both races, black and white. Here is what the reverend bishop says:

I am satisfied that the South is gradually but surely improving financially; business is reviving, and every indication points to a period of financial ease and comfort.

* * * * * * * *

Anti-slavery as I always was from my early youth, had my friends asked me twenty years ago to express *my utmost wish for the colored people, I should not have dared to ask for such advancement as has been made.*

Here is the declaration of an anti-slavery preacher, a utopian, benevolent missionary, whose every fibre was imbued with zeal for the cause of negro emancipation and advancement. Upon his visit to the Southern States, so much denounced, after the solid South has gotten possession of that country, he proclaims to the world that if he had been allowed to tell what he hoped in his brightest vision for that people it would have been transcended by what has been actually realized in their advancement. Now, withhold your denunciations from the statements of Southern men, and let them fall and strike the hallowed associations that clustered around that man.

Mr. President, I am too much exhausted to detain the Senate longer. I have said nothing to-day that was intended to stir up any feelings of animosity between individuals or sections. I belong to that class of public men who were secessionists. Every throb of my heart was for the disunion of these States. If that deducts from the force of the statements I have made to-day it is due to candor and to you to admit it. I confess that I believed in the propriety of its exercise. I will say further that it was the cherished conception of my mind, that of two great, free republics on this continent, each pursuing its own destiny and the destiny of its people and their happiness according to its own will.

But, sir, that conception is gone; it is sunk forever out of sight. Another one has come in its place, and by the way it is my first love. The elements of it were planted in me by my father; they were taught by my mother, and they were nourished and developed by my own subsequent reflection. May I tell you what it is, sir? It stands before me now, simple in its majesty and sublime in its beauty. It is that of one grand, mighty, indivisible Republic upon this continent, throwing its loving arms around all sections; omnipotent for protection, powerless for oppression, cursing none, blessing all! [Applause.]

FRIENDS AND OPPONENTS.

The Declaration of Independence was adopted against the opposition of some who had favored the cause of the colonies. They regarded it as premature and therefore inexpedient. Among these was John Dickinson, the author of the "Farmer's Letters," which contributed much toward the American Revolution. Mr. Joseph Quincy tells us, in his reminiscence of John Adams, that he once asked the venerable ex-President an explanation of Dickinson's course.

"He became discouraged," replied Mr. Adams, "and for some time was one of the most violent opposers of the Declaration of Independence. He had a wife and mother who were both Quakers, and they tormented him exceedingly, telling him that he was ruining himself and his country by the course he was pursuing.

"If I had had such a mother and such a wife, I believe I should have shot myself. If they had opposed me it would have made me so very unhappy. I could not have lived had I not pursued the course I did.

"One day in Congress, Mifflin, a relative of Dickinson, had a dispute with him.

"Dickinson had said, in the course of a speech, that, in driving a team of horses, it was necessary to rein in the most forward and to encourage the slow and lagging.

"Mifflin got up and said, 'Not so, Mr. President. You had better knock the dull and lazy horses on the head and put them out of the team. It will go on much better without them.'

"The circumstances of his family and his own timidity made Dickinson take the course he did. He was a man of immense property and founded a college in Pennsylvania."

It is a singular fact that while some of the lawyers and merchants who were members of the Continental Congress opposed the Declaration, the clerical members all supported it. The leader of the clergymen was John Witherspoon, President of Princeton College.

He was a Scotchman, and in his youth had led a corps of Highlanders to the Battle of Falkirk and fought for the Pretender. Entering with all his soul into the cause of the colonies, he became a leader in those measures which brought about a final separation between them and Great Britain.

When the Declaration was laid before Congress a deep stillness pervaded the hall. Every heart was awed. Witherspoon, of indomitable will and peerless courage, spoke first.

"Mr. President," he began, in clear, bold tones, "that noble instrument on your table, which insures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very morning by every pen in the House.

"Although these gray hairs must descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather they should descend thither by the hand of the executioner than desert at this crisis the sacred cause of my country."

"The country is hardly ripe for such a bold movement," suggested a timid member.

"In my judgment," shouted Witherspoon, "we are not only ripe, but rotten."

The names of five clergymen are found among the Declaration. They represent the feelings of their brethren.

The farmers in Louisiana are giving their attention to the cultivation of jute, a plant with a stem from one-half inch to one inch in diameter, ten or twelve feet high, very straight, and branches at the top. The bark, is fibrous, like that of hemp or flax, and it is the fibre that is used. The seed is sown in March or April, and it may be cut in June, July or August. It is best to cut it when it begins to blossom, as the fibre is then better than when the plant is older. After being cut the stems are steeped in water until the fibre separates easily from the stems. It is then prepared for the loom in a manner similar to that in which flax is prepared, only the stems are not dried and broken. Jute is used to make coarse cloth, matting, gunny, coffee sacks, and like articles. It is not good for ropes, as it cannot stand the weather. To cultivate it is light work, and the yield is wonderful.

The idle should not be classed with the living; they are a sort of dead men that can't be buried.

EATING A HEARTY DINNER.

Replying to an inquiry made of its editor as to what the prevailing opinion is relative to retiring after having eaten a hearty dinner, or allowing three or four hours to intervene, therefore giving nature a sufficient time to digest what may be in the stomach, the *Journal of Commerce* sends joy to many stomachs by saying: It would seem at first that "the prevailing opinion" is, that an interval should elapse between eating and sleeping at night, for a majority of adults as to their personal habit practice on that theory. It appears to have grown out of the teaching of medical men who have learned to dread late suppers for their patients, not so much for the overeating to which they lead, as to the unhealthy indulgence therewith in the use of intoxicating beverages. But the opinion is not "prevalent" if the test is universal. Man is the only animal that can be taught to lie down to rest contentedly on an empty stomach. The pig will squeal, the horse will paw his stable floor, and the whole animal creation will show itself restless and ill at ease until it is prepared for sleep by a full stomach. And with an empty stomach man can only be coaxed to his sleep after long training, and this is what we mean by the "prevalence" of a contrary habit. A large proportion of even the human race must be fed before it will sleep. The angels cannot sing the human infant to sleep with its stomach empty. Paregoric may stupefy it, but proper and nourishing food alone will give it refreshing slumber. We say, "sleeping as sweetly as an infant," because that sleep alone is normal and recuperative which is taken on a full stomach, and this is the characteristic of a child like repose. Sleep and digestion are handmaids that assist each other. Nature teaches this lesson, as drowsiness is the natural consequence of a wholesome meal. It is not only our "opinion," but our experience that eating the last thing before retiring is the true theory. Those not accustomed to it, who go out to a late dinner and come home stuffed and uncomfortable, of course do not understand it. Eating at any unaccustomed hour must be practiced with caution. A mouthful or two of wholesome food (not cake and pastry) at first, may be followed on successive days by additional provision until a hearty meal is taken just before retiring. To sleep well the blood must leave the head and go to the stomach; and to digest the food well the same process is necessary. The sleep into which one is trained to the habit, may sink with his stomach empty, is like the sleep of exhaustion, and does not give the sense of refreshment and recovery that comes from rest with a stomach that is in proper condition for it. We have tried it for fifty years (borrowing the idea from nature's earliest lessons) and have recommended it to many others, and we know whereof we speak.

THE MINER'S FUNERAL.

A FRONTIER INCIDENT THAT CONTAINS A TOUCH OF THE PATHETIC.

[From the Lake City (Col.) World.]

The miner, Anderson, of whose death in Summit notice was made last week, had a romantic trip from Del Norte to Summit. Fourteen men drew the body lashed to a sled to the top of the divide and eight men came on from the divide to the toll-gate with the corpse. From the toll-gate to Del Norte the trip was made in wagons. Here is an incident of frontier life well worth pondering upon by our Eastern readers. We reprint it from the *Prospector* as an instance of that unfailing friendship which exists in the breasts of men whose exteriors may be rough, but whose humanity would impel them to wade through flames to pay the last tribute of respect to a fellowman. Picture the procession wading up the snow clad mountain silently drawing the body upon a rude vehicle. Above timber-line, where silence reigns supreme, the cold almost unendurable, those friends, stalwart, good and true, pursue their toilsome way over the snow crust to be rewarded only by the consciousness that the remains of their comrade shall find Christian sepulture in dedicated ground. Some account of this kind act will, doubtles, go across the sea, and reach, perhaps, some cottage in Sweden where the old parents shall read the letter and amid their blinding tears thank God that in far off America the body of their son, whose soul went out of this world from the loneliness of a cabin—for Anderson died suddenly, with no one near—was cared for and decently buried. So may it be with all of us, and not, as in many cases in these rugged mountains, where the all-engulfing avalanche sweeps the miner to sudden death and an unknown and unknowable tomb.

AMERICAN PERFUMERY.

That branch of chemistry called perfumery is a new industry on this coast, but with the ample facilities here for its manufacture it will become in time of every great importance. The extensive flower farms in France, Turkey and England in a measure indicate its importance in the world. The planting of flowers by the acre for perfumery purposes is unknown in this country. The perfumery manufactured here is from produce of flowers imported from Europe, and comes here in the shape of a fat or sort of tallow. There is only one firm in this city engaged in its manufacture, and this establishment produces an average of one hundred gross of bottles per week. It is entirely for home consumption, though there was but recently opened a small export trade with Mexico. Flowers are not used here in their natural state, as they are not to be had. There is no reason why the cultivation of flowers, flower farming proper, could not be made an important industry here. Wherever the raw material is to be obtained profitably there manufactories spring up, and nowhere do flowers grow more luxuriant than in this State. To convey an idea of the extent of the manufacture of perfumery, it may be said that British India and Europe consume annually, at the very lowest estimate, 150,000 gallons of perfumed spirits. The large perfumers of Paris and Grasse employ annually in its manufacture 80,000 gounds of rose blossoms, 60,000 pounds cassia flowers, 50,000 pounds rose leaves, 30,000 jesamine blossoms, 30,000 pounds violets, 20,000 tuberoses, 20,000 pounds lilacs, besides great quantities of rosemary, mint, lemon, citron, thyme and many other odorous plants. The quantity of odoriferous substances used in this way is certainly very great, and far beyond the conception of most people.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

DRAWBACKS OF DENVER.

THE DIFFICULTY OF GETTING ACCLIMATED—WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.

It is a singular fact that almost everybody loses flesh on coming here from the east. The average loss in weight sustained is about one-eighth. For instance, in the course of two or three months a 200 pound man loses twenty-five pounds and becomes a 175-pounder. This is due to the high altitude of Denver—a mile above the sea—to the dry and light atmosphere, to the scarcity of vegetation and to the comparative scarcity of oxygen, which consumes the tissues and taxes the vital functions to a greater extent than on lower altitudes. Higher up it is much worse than here. At Leadville, for instance, which is two miles above the sea level, the diminution in weight does not generally fall short of a sixth or seventh, and it takes place much more rapidly than here. In that high altitude, too, lung diseases, such as pneumonia, very frequently set in, and they prove fatal in about thirty per cent. of the cases attacked. But very few dogs except hounds can live in Leadville, and no cats survive there. In Denver, however, we have a multitude of both dogs and cats, and they appear to experience no special difficulty about living and getting fat. Yet it is a noticeable fact that animals and men lose a share of their strength after coming here. After being here two or three months their muscular power is not near so great as in the East. Nor can they endure so much hard work. Eight hours of continuous labor does more to exhaust and prostrate a man here than ten hours in Illinois or Wisconsin. And when worn out and prostrated, a feeling of lassitude and drowsiness that is very difficult to dispel comes over one. In such intances many hours of rest are requisite to repair and rebuild the wasted energies. Mental labor is even more exhausting than physical. A healthy man may do manual labor for eight or ten hours a day, and experience therefrom no specially evil effects; but let mental labor be pursued with like assiduity, and the nervous system becomes weakened and irritable. In time the physical powers become disordered and weakened by sympathy and by the strain upon them to supply the brain waste. These facts are more predicable of new comers than of those who have resided for a year or more at high altitudes. Persons and animals thoroughly acclimated do not experience these drawbacks. Indeed these could not look better anywhere than they appear here. The great difficulty is in getting acclimated.—*Denver (Col.) Great West.*

FICKLE FORTUNE.

A MAN WORTH $10,000,000 TWO YEARS AGO, NOW WORKING FOR A LIVELIHOOD.

A little more than two years ago Johnny Skae, whom everybody knows, would visit Carson several times a month, and as he passed down the street from the railroad station, with an independent swagger, and a more independent look in his eye, men would enviously gaze after him and express their convictions that he would outstrip any single member of the Bonanza firm in the possession of millions. This was when Sierra Nevada and Union were selling at $250 to $300 a share, and Skae was thought to hold fifty thousand shares of the stock of those two mines. At that time he would have no difficulty in realizing $10,000,000 in cool gold coin for his stock; but no, he was ambitious, and desired no longer to play second fiddle, even to such colossal financial power as the Bonanza firm. He fancied that the prospective dividends of the Sierra Nevada and Union Consolidated mines would be greater by ten-fold than those paid by the California and Consolidated Virginia mines. Johnny was over-sanguine; he imagined himself a one hundred millionaire, whose millions were deposited in the bowels of the earth. Of this he felt certain.

In the meantime he entertained his friends in the regal style. He invited them from San Francisco to participate in princely fish and champagne banquets, which were spread near the Virginia and Gold Hill water works, from which the luscious trout were taken, and in various other ways extended his hospitality to friends in such a manner that they privately called him "Prince John." In the midst of this, however, he did one prudent thing, and that was in settling $250,000 in bonds upon his wife. Believing that the stock of the mines of which he was so heavy a holder was sure to reach at least $1,000 per share, he hypothecated the same to the Nevada bank and purchased several thousand shares on the margin. Soon thereafter the market crashed, and it was not long before his stocks were quoted at $50 and $60 per share. Of course that nearly ruined Skae; but being a man of nerve and desirous of retrieving his lost opportunity, he kept on dabbling in stocks which at one time might have placed him in an enviable position, until he lost all that he had saved from the first blow; and it is even said that the $250,000 which he settled upon his wife went the way of the rest. Now Johnny Skae is in Arizona, in place of living in luxury and superlative elegance, seeking a bonanza, which he will probably never find. It is only once in a life that one man in a million is so enchantingly smiled upon by fortune as Johnny Skae was two and a half years ago.—*Carson (Nev.) Appeal.*

A SOLID FACT.—Aunt Matilda is a good deal exercised at the lack of judgment displayed in newspaper advertising. She says she is a pretty close observer, if she is a woman, and she has noticed that the storekeepers who are always overrun with customers and doing a flourishing business and who don't seem to need any advertising are just the ones who always do advertise, while those who have no trade and need to advertise never do so.—*Boston Globe.*

"Drunk again, eh?" said the Magistrate, contracting his brows and looking very severely at the prisoner. "Yis, yer honor," candidly returned Pat, "I was afther splittin' wood at yer honor's house, and the leddy asked wud I take suthin. 'I will,' says I, and I tuk two glasses, but if I had known yer honor kept such bad liquor, 'pon me sowl, I wuldn't have tuk but wan."

A young fellow in Audubon county, La., recently defended himself in a breach of promise suit on the ground that a contract entered into on Sunday night was not legally binding. He won his case.

Corn is the worst of all cereals. No matter how fruitful it is, it is only grown to have its ears pulled.

HAWKING AND PEDDLING.

SOMETHING FOR THE LAWYERS TO DEBATE OVER.

In March last a peddler named John Hughes was arrested in Columbia county, this State, for hawking and peddling without a license. The case was taken before Judge Elwell, who, after hearing both sides, rendered a special verdict, which will be found interesting to merchants in particular and the public in general. The learned Judge lays the law down as follows:

The first count in the indictment charges that the defendant did unlawfully sell, as a hawker and peddler, foreign and domestic goods, wares and merchandise, to wit: Oysters, contrary, &c. The second count charges that he did unlawfully expose to sale as a hawker and peddler, foreign and domestic goods, wares and merchandise, to wit: Oysters, contrary, &c.

The verdict of the jury finds that the Act of Assembly passed April 7, 1846, Pamphlet Laws 1846, page 364, was extended to Columbia county, by Act passed 27 March 1848, Pamphlet Laws 1848, page 270, and that the same is now, and was on the 12th of December, 1876 in force in this county. And that on that day in the town of Bloomsburg, in this county, the defendant did as a hawker and peddler and traveling merchant, sell and offer for sale, oysters to citizens of said town, and did go from place to place crying "oysters" in the streets. But whether he is guilty of an offense punishable by law is submitted to the Court. If the facts set forth, constitute in the opinion of the Court an offense, they find the defendant guilty, otherwise verdict for the defendant.

The Act of Assembly referred to in the verdict in force here is in the words following: "No person shall sell or expose to sale, within the county of (Schuylkill,) Columbia, as a hawker, or traveling merchant, any foreign or domestic goods, wares or merchandise, under penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offense, to be inflicted in the manner provided by the Act of April 6, 1833, entitled a supplement to the Act regulating auctions in the city of Lancaster and other towns of this Commonwealth passed the 7th day of April, 1832. The mode of proceeding, provided by the Act of April 6, 1833, is by a warrant from a Justice of the Peace, abinding over to Court and indictment in the Quarter Sessions.

The two words "hawker" and "peddler," as employed in statutes are nearly, if not quite, identical in meaning; and each of them signifies an itinerant vendor of goods. Bishop on Statutory Crimes, Sec. 1074. In Abbott's Law Dictionary, page 552, a hawker is defined to be "a person who practices carrying about merchandise from place to place for sale; as opposed to one who sells at an established shop." It is equivalant to "peddler," which is more used at the present day. It is generally understood from the word that a hawker is one who not only carries goods for sale, but seeks for purchasers, either by outcry, or by attracting notice and attention to them as goods for sale, by an actual exhibition of or exposed by placards or labels, or by a signal, like the sound of a horn for the sale of fish. Commonwealth vs. Ober, 12 Cushing 495. Fisher vs. Patterson, 1 Harris, 336 338. Commonwealth vs. Willits, 14 S. & R. 398.

The verdict finds the specific acts done by the defendant to have been done as a hawker and peddler, going from place to place, offering for sale and selling oysters to citizens and calling attention to them as goods for sale by crying "oysters" in the streets. It follows that he is guilty of a violation of the law, if the article sold or offered for sale was goods, wares or merchandise within the meaning of the statute.

The word "goods," in its largest sense signifies all of a man's property other than real estate. Bishop Statutory Crimes, Sec. 344. 1 Abbott's Law Dictionary 537. In criminal statutes, particularly in statutes against larceny, it is not understood to have the full meaning as above indicated—choses in action, bank notes, mortgages, deeds, and the like are exceptions. But with these and some other exceptions, not necessary to be mentioned here, this word seems to include everything of a personal nature. Thus oats, corn, &c., the products of a man's farm, are goods, wares and merchandise. The State vs. Brooks, 4 Com. Rep. 446. In its legal sense it includes animals as well as inanimate things, and in penal statutes it is construed as limited to movables belonging to the property of some person, of intrinsic value. Taylor vs. Barnes, 35 N. H., 484. The term merchandise includes goods and in general, objects of traffic and commerce, and is broad enough to include also stocks or shares in incorporated companies.

The Act of Assembly makes no exception in regard to articles of food or any other class of goods. It follows that the prohibition contained in the Act of Assembly applies to the sale of oysters by hawkers and peddlers, with as much certainty as to any other goods or articles of traffic and commerce.

The purpose of the Act, without doubt was in part, to prevent interference with the business of established houses, and also to protect the community from imposition which might be practiced by itinerant dealers.

In regard to no articles of food is this protection more needed than those of fish and oysters.

Upon the facts found by the verdict, we are of the opinion that the defendant was guilty of the offense charged in the indictment and that he hereby incurred the penalty of fifty dollars and the costs as provided by the statutes.

ATTACKED BY A FEROCIOUS LION.

An underkeeper in a menagerie was attacked by a lion in Birmingham, England. He entered the cage in order to clean it. To separate the animals from that part of the cage that was to be cleaned a wooden panel was used. It reached from the top to the floor of the cage, and was about two inches in thickness. The underkeeper, Harris by name, does not appear to have absolutely closed the panel as he entered. The largest lion—a powerful animal named "Wallace"—sprang toward Harris, the sliding panel gave way from the pressure, and the man stood unprotected in front of the lion, who with its mouth seized the poor fellow by the shoulder. Harris who had a broom in his hand, pluckily defended himself for a few moments by striking the lion with the handle of the broom. But the lion, clutching him with one of its paws, dashed him to the ground and began gnawing at his body, from which the blood was freely flowing. The lion tamer, Alicamonsa, who was at the opposite side of the hall, hearing the commotion, ran to the cage. With the utmost courage and coolness he entered the den, and twice fired his pistol, which was loaded with blank cartridges. All the time Harris was still beneath the lion, who was tearing his flesh. The pistol firing had no effect whatever on the animal; and seeing this, the lion tamer, who had with him a loaded whip, began striking the animal with the butt end of it on the head. He dealt the lion four or five blows, and the last, hitting the animal with terrific force between the eyes, appeared to stun it. The lion loosed Harris, who was instantly dragged out of the cage. He was bleeding profusely, but was not quite unconscious.