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

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G. B. GOODLANDER, Publisher.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Editor & Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN.

TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 55—WHOLE NO. 2,725. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1881. NEW SERIES—VOL. 22, NO. 23.

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,'67

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. je26,'78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 7ly

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

WM. A. WALLACE.............DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE............WM. E. WALLACE.

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

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

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. 5:30'74

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. 28:63: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 8 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.

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'71

HENRY BRETH,
(OSTEND P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 6, 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.

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing 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. [*jy1872

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.	$4,301,89
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plans	5,000,000
Phoenix, of Hartford, Conn	2,624,983
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	764,819
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,595,454

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

FOR TINWARE, HARDWARE,
and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
and
NEEDLES, ATTACHMENTS AND PARTS,
and all kinds of
SEWING MACHINES,
GO TO
O. B. MERRELL, Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA. [June 2, '80-tf.

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

Companies Represented:

Commercial Union Ins. Co., Assets	$9,068,792 55
Firemen's Fund Ins. Co., Assets	1,168,017 60
Union Insurance Co., Assets	1,820,037 96
Travelers' Accident Ins. Co., Assets	5,519,194 23
Northern Ins. Co. of New York As'ts	346,820 00

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

PHILIPSBURG
MARBLE WORKS!
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Fine Italian Marble in the State,
Both FINISHED or UNFINISHED. We put up any work that can be done in the city at much cheaper rates. We will put up
MONUMENTAL WORK,
In Italian Marble or Granite, cheaper than it can be done in any other part of the State. Any person buying monumental work to amount of $25 and upwards, will have fare paid to and from Philipsburg. Do not be fooled with cheap American marble when you can buy fine Italian marble at lower prices.
HEAD STONES a specialty.
Produce and approved paper will be taken in exchange for Cemetery work. All cash payments will be made to the Moshannon Banking Co., to the credit of R. PIERCE.
Philipsburg, Pa., Jan. 26, 1881.-6m.

THE ROBINS.

They choose their nook, the bonnie birds,
'Mid the crab-tree's perfumed snow;
And her three blue eggs the brown hen laid
In her warm soft nest 'neath the blossoms' shade
And patient she kept her watch of love,
And patient her mate to feed her strove.
But it's oh, and it's oh, for the bonnie birds,
For a weary wait they had,
While the hours danced by, 'neath the sweet Spring sky,
And the thickets rang where the thrushes sang,
And the fields were with cowslips clad.

They hatched their eggs, the bonnie birds,
By one, by two, by three;
And hour by hour each yellow bill
Gaped wide for the parents' toil to fill;
And the robins, on swift untiring wing,
Tended each clamorous nestling.
But it's oh, and it's oh, for the bonnie birds,
For a heavy task was theirs,
As from morn's first light to the fall of night
Still to and fro, on their quest they go,
Nor ever might cease from cares.

They tended their young, the bonnie birds,
Till the counted weeks were past,
Till the down grew dark upon back and crest,
And the red turned bright on each little breast;
And with chirp and twitter and preen of feather,
The brood hopped out of their nest together.
And it's oh, and it's oh, for the bonnie birds,
Who had watched and worked their day;
Worked hour by hour, through sun and shower,
For their task was done; and then one by one
The fledgelings flew away!

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Third Annual Report of M. L. McQuown, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Clearfield County, for the year ending June 1, 1881.

The labors of another school year have closed and in accordance with the law we take pleasure in submitting a summary of what has been accomplished, together with such suggestions as seem necessary for the continued improvement of our schools. There have been in every department of our school work encouraging evidences of progress. In the employment of teachers more than usual care was exercised by School Boards, and in most cases teachers were placed in charge of schools adapted to their qualifications and experience. The result was fewer failures in teaching than during any preceding year of my official connection with the schools. The work of the earnest and successful teachers (who were greatly in the majority this year) was rendered effective and praiseworthy by the careful training of their pupils in morals, manners and general culture, accompanied by excellent methods of instruction and a commendable system of reviews and examinations in the branches studied, all of which are characteristics in the work of the thoughtful and well-disciplined teacher. In addition to the good work accomplished in the school room by this class of teachers, their influence and help were given towards sustaining good Literary Societies, Institutes and other educational meetings, thus identifying themselves with all the agencies that have a tendency to strengthen the profession of teaching and educate the people to a higher appreciation of the true intention of our public schools. The temporary and dilatory class of teachers formed rather a small fraction of the whole number employed in the county. Most of them manifested a desire to ignore the more important duties of the teacher, except that of drawing their salary. It is to be hoped that this class of teachers will soon become hopelessly in the minority; yet fears are entertained that we will be compelled to license more of them the coming year than formerly. Avenues of trade and business enterprises are offering such excellent inducements to talented and energetic young men that they become disgusted with the economy of the average School Board, and seek employment more lucrative. Many excellent female teachers are leaving the profession every year, being pursuaded by the superior charms of matrimony. Of the teachers employed in the schools during the past three years, seventeen of the gentlemen are now either practicing or studying a profession, fifty-three have engaged in pursuits more remunerative than that of teaching, while thirty faithful lady teachers have secured those permanent certificates which guarantee to them absolute freedom from the cares of the school room, making a total of one hundred whose places have and will be filled with inexperienced persons. It is apparent from this that it will require very excellent inducements on the part of School Boards, and more than ordinary effort on the part of the Superintendent to keep the schools from falling into the hands of an untried and untrained class of teachers. Let School Boards determine at the beginning of the present school year to pay a *premium* on talent, age and successful experience. Demand the *best* teachers regardless of the cost, and accept no others.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HOUSES, FURNITURE AND APPARATUS.

The past school year was marked by the unusual number of new buildings erected and the improvements made in school houses, furniture and apparatus. Seventeen new school houses were erected during the year (unsurpassed in the history of the county), with sufficient capacity for the accommodation of twenty schools, while a creditable number were improved greatly in their internal and external appearance. The new houses are distributed as follows: Beccaria, 1; Bell, 1; Boggs, 1; Brady, 1; Decatur, 1; Ferguson, 1; Graham, 1; Huston, 1; Lawrence, 1; Lumber City, 1; Morris, 1; Penn, 1; Sandy, 2; Union, 1; and Woodward, 2. Space in this report will not admit of a detailed description of these buildings. Suffice it to say, that they all, in architectural taste, bear the evidence of progress. In point of excellence, however, preference must be given to those of Beccaria, Brady, Ferguson and Decatur. All have been supplied with the best patent furniture, except those in Bell, Boggs, Union and Woodward townships, which were seated with the "old style" furniture. Improvements of the grounds belonging to these new buildings are necessary, but, no doubt, they will be suitably improved in due time. In all *twenty-seven* houses were supplied with improved patent furniture during the year with an aggregate cost of more than $1,500. The Board of Girard township supplied *all* of their houses with the "Triumph Lock Desks" at a cost of more than $500. In addition to the furniture placed in the new buildings above mentioned, old buildings were supplied as follows: Girard township, 5; Lawrence township, 4; Pike township, 3; Brady township, 3; Gulich township, 1. The Board of Goshen township furnished each of their school houses with a full set of Outline Maps, a new Wall Map of Pennsylvania, and other useful articles of apparatus. The Board of Gulich township purchased a new American Reading Chart for each of their schools. The Board of Graham township expended a considerable sum of money in repairing all their houses and erecting the necessary outbuildings. We feel confident that School Boards have done nothing during the school year, that reflects more credit upon them and their constituents than the improvements made in the school property; and we challenge any other county in the State, having a comparative number of schools, to produce a better report of work done in this direction by School Boards during the year 1880. May we not accomplish *more* in this direction during the coming year?

PRAISEWORTHY TOWNSHIPS.

Not wishing to discriminate unjustly, between the several townships of the county as regards their educational standing, yet as an incentive to others I desire to specify wherein the following townships have excelled:

Best provided with improved patent furniture—Gulich, Covington, Goshen, Girard and Huston. (All their houses supplied.)

Best salaries to teachers—Brady, Sandy, Huston, Lawrence and Gulich.

Best supplied with apparatus—Huston, Bradford and Goshen.

Longest term with highest grade of certificate—Huston and Gulich.

Best financial standing—Union and Girard.

Best voluntary District Institute work—Bradford, Goshen, Sandy and Brady.

Best in school visitation by directors—Penn, Gulich, Decatur, Ferguson and Clearfield borough.

The borough schools are not included, as they (especially Clearfield and Curwensville) excel the rural districts in average salaries, buildings, furniture and apparatus.

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS OF THE SCHOOL YEAR.

On the 10th day of August, we began a series of educational meetings (which partook of the nature of revival meetings), in connection with the public examinations. They were held at eighteen different appointments, and were attended by one hundred and seventy-five directors and three thousand teachers, pupils and parents. The meetings were generally addressed by resident ministers, school directors, teachers, and the County Superintendent. Essays were frequently read by the leading teachers. At nine of these appointments, the meetings were held in churches, and in all places were well attended by the people. Our acknowledgements are especially due Allen H. Rosenkrans, of Huston, and Matthew Savage, of Clearfield, for the assistance they rendered us in conducting these meetings.

COUNTY INSTITUTE.

On the 20th day of December, the County Institute convened according to law. In point of excellence it surpassed any previous meeting of the Institute. It was attended by 235 teachers, 60 directors, and hundreds of spectators. The teachers of the county, as usual, participated in the exercises, and gave the meeting their entire time and attention. Prof. John J. Ladd, of Staunton City, Virginia; Prof. E. V. DeGraff, of Patterson City, N. J.; Wallace Bruce, A. M., of New York, and Col. James P. Sanford, of Iowa, comprised the corps of instructors and lecturers. Their work was well done and well received by the people.

On the 4th day of February, a series of Local Institutes was begun. They were held at Luthersburg, Curwensville, Lumber City, Osceola and Bigler. Notwithstanding the very inclement weather with which we had to contend, the meetings generally were successful. Hon. Henry Houck, Deputy State Superintendent, came to our county and was present at all of the Local Institutes mentioned above. The very excellent instruction given by him to the teachers and directors in addition to his scholarly and entertaining evening lectures, won for him the most favorable comment. I desire to add that I believe no man ever visited our county on an educational mission, whose work rendered better satisfaction or who made more warm friends than Mr. Houck. The teachers at the several Local Institute appointments deserve much praise for the excellent work they did, and for the arrangements they provided for holding these meetings. The teachers of Goshen, Brady, Bradford and Sandy held regular District Institute meetings during the Winter. Knox and Huston township teachers held their District Institutes under the provisions of the school law.

SCHOOL VISITATION.

The work of visiting schools began early in November and continued until the middle of March. In our mountainous county, containing as it does 1,130 square miles and 240 schools, this duty is, indeed, prolonged and laborious, and yet some times complaint is made because every school is not reached. The law enjoins upon the County Superintendent the duty of visiting the schools under his care "*as often as is practicable.*" To visit *all* the schools in a period of five months or 110 school days would require an average of three schools a day, after deducting the days necessarily spent in reaching the distant townships, in preparing for and holding the County Institute and for unusual storms, which in our country so frequently occur. In view of the fact that scarcely all the schools can possibly be reached, I have always endeavored to reach, if possible those schools in charge of young and inexperienced teachers first, and offer them such suggestions and advice as were prompted by observations made during my stay in the school.

There are many teachers in our county who have had long and successful experience, who are known to be masters of their situation, and in such cases visits from school officers become simply a matter of courtesy. If the time spent in visiting this class of schools was applied to making a second visit to the schools in charge of young teachers, more general good would be accomplished. And in doing this the law would certainly be complied with, as the schools would have been visited "as often as was practicable."

THE SCHOOL LAW FREQUENTLY VIOLATED.

One of the first duties of a school director, coming into office, should be to acquaint himself with the law which he is intended to observe and enforce. The office, however ordinary it may seem, is fraught with the gravest responsibilities, and has attached to it the most exacting duties. Yet how often men are found who proceed to discharge those duties without the slightest knowledge of the law that is intended to govern them in their official actions. It often occurs that directors adopt plans and measures totally in opposition to both law and reason. Some times meetings are held and important business transacted when the Board is not a legally constituted body; teachers are frequently employed who do not hold valid certificates; schools are allowed to be kept open on Saturday; and oftentimes less than the necessary number of months are taught. These discrepancies from which the oath, taken by the Board at the end of every school year, allows no exoneration. I, therefore, deem it my duty to call attention to these facts. Many teachers, I am sorry to say, manifest a deplorable degree of ignorance in this direction also, and are often responsible for the mistakes that are made by directors, especially in the matter of keeping schools open on Saturday.

A PLEA FOR THE ISOLATED SCHOOLS.

It may be prudent to speak of the indifference that is generally manifested towards the "back-woods" schools, which in our county form a fraction of some magnitude. In many instances when the schools of certain townships are to be provided for, the secluded temples of learning, situated, perhaps, in some vast wilderness, are either wholly or partially ignored. They are too frequently kept in the most rude and ungainly houses, and years are allowed to pass by the score almost, without the slightest effort being made to wipe out the desolation and gloom with such improvements as are bestowed upon the more prosperous and enlightened districts. In selecting teachers generally, the applications are taken up and all the well qualified and experienced teachers are honored with schools in the *enlightened communities* where new houses, with all the modern improvements, have been built, and where everything possible has been done to contribute to the happiness of the wealthy, cultured and refined. In striking contrast with this, all applicants who are young and have had no special training for their work, and who hold a No. 3 certificate, perhaps, are assigned places in the "wilderness" or among the "mines", where they teach for about one-half as much per month as the teacher of the "model" school, in the advanced community. The result of this is that these secluded schools continue to hang year after year as leaden weights upon the districts in which they are located, while the more important schools, seemingly, are making commendable progress, the inferior class, as it were, are standing still, or retrograding. It is a grave mistake so frequently made by School Boards, a mistake that has resulted in dwarfing the intellectual powers of many a child. Provide *every* district, if possible, with the same facilities for learning; employ the same class of teachers for the inferior schools that is employed for the superior; and then if they fail to gain a high degree of eminence, the directors will not be held responsible.

WHAT WE DESIRE TO ACCOMPLISH.

With all the evidences of progress as exhibited by this and my statistical report, much remains yet to be done. Numerous defects are apparent in our educational structure. Prominent among the evils that are threatening to weaken our system of schools and retard their progress, we mention the following:

1st. The absence from school of so many indigent and indolent children of the proper age.

2d. A desire on the part of so many pupils to ignore the most useful branches of study, and quit the common school at an early age, totally ignorant of one-half the common school branches.

3d. The danger arising from the habit so many teachers have of discounting genuine ideas, and the premium they attach to the free utterance of words, thus enslaving their pupils in the superficial and mechanical form of teaching without developing their *thought, power* and *individuality*.

4th. The want of a more intelligent supervision of our schools by school directors.

5th. The evil of selecting teachers from a religious or political standpoint, or because of existing relationship, regardless of mental or professional qualifications.

6th. The want of a uniform course of study rigidly enforced.

To remove the defects enumerated above shall be our aim during the coming three years. And we therefore, invoke the aid of directors and teachers in carrying out our plans and purposes. We have prepared in pamphlet form (and which will be issued soon) a "Hand-Book" for teachers containing an outline of the work we desire to accomplish. The first and important measure to be adopted is that of reducing our work to a system by the introduction of a course of study. This course, as I have it arranged, will extend through a period of three years and terminate in a graduating system for the common schools. At the expiration of the three years, examinations will be held throughout the county, and all the Common School scholars who can pass an examination in the course will be granted a Common School diploma. It is hoped that this incentive may prove sufficient to induce pupils to study all the branches required by law, and, also to attend the public schools more regularly than is customary with the average pupil.

CONCLUSION.

Thankful for the courtesies of the School Department and the press of the county, for the generous hospitality of the people with whom we have mingled, and for the confidence of the school directors, we invoke the aid and co-operation of all in the work of the coming year..

A Janesville man instructed a new servant how to order meat from the market through the telephone, and then told her, after ordering the meat, to put her nose to the transmitter, to see if the meat was good. The next day she ordered meat and as she was smelling at the transmitter, the man's bird dog passed through the room. The dog had been having a fight with a skunk. When the servant got a smell of the dog, she yelled through the telephone: "Keep yese owld strong mate, and sind some fish. Howly mother, that wud drive a buzzard away from a dead horse. Whist!" and she left the instrument in disgust.

REFORM.—No screens or stained windows are now allowed in Massachusetts saloons, and the nectar from Kentucky must be shot down in full view of any son of temperance who may happen to want to see how it is done.

A QUEER BOY.—The Duluth *Courier* says: "A St. Paul boy has a 'magnetic hand,' to which small metallic articles attach themselves, and which imparts a burning sensation. Takes after his mother, doubtless."

Say for instance a dog loses his paw and a rooster loses his maw, does it make orphans of them?

You can tell dog wood by its bark.

THE CIGARETTE VICE.

A FILTHY FASHION THAT IS SAPPING THE LIFE OF THE YOUTH OF AMERICA.

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY ABOUT IT—GROWTH STUNTED, EYE-SIGHT DESTROYED, DIGESTION IMPAIRED AND THE RACE DETERIORATED.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

No one who has a nose needs to be told that cigarette smoking is the most offensive form yet invented for the consumption of tobacco. There is something not altogether unpleasant even to delicate olfactories about the fragrance of a choice Havana cigar. The pipe-smoker afflicts his friends with nothing worse than a strong odor of tobacco, while the sin of the chewer is principally that he defiles himself. But the cigarrette-smoker, and he is generally a boy, pollutes the air wherever he moves with the quintessence of all nastiness in smells. He is a public nuisance. Whether he is smoking or not you can smell him. The sickening odor seems to and in many cases actually does exude from every pore in his enervated and listless body. In the opera, the theatre, the church and in the street his baleful presence makes itself known often before he is seen. This vice is of very recent and very rapid growth. Dealers who two or three years ago did not sell a cigarette now sell millions a month, and the evil is constantly growing, so that it is said a new brand has been put on the market every day since the beginning of the year. The habit is confined almost exclusively to boys and young men, and the victim can be readily detected not only by the nauseating odor which hangs about him like a deadly miasma, but by his sunken eyes, hollow cheeks, from which every shade of color, except a sickly yellow, has departed; by his puny limbs, flat chest, stooping shoulders and languid gait. He has, indeed, energy enough left to go out after the fall of the curtain at the theatre and take a smoke of vile tobacco and doctored paper, between the acts, but beyond that the efforts of the confirmed cigarette-smoker are generally confined to lounging around the streets, where he can be seen by the dozen at any hour of the day on any corner sucking away at the nasty little rolls, drawing the smoke with a sort of gasp down into the air passages of the lungs and forcing it out through the nose, and so absorbing nicotine and the empyreumatic oil of paper and transforming himself into a walking accumulation of filthy smells.

There is a possibility that if the young man or boy addicted to this habit knew how he was blighting his future life he would stop it, and with the view of giving him that information *The Times* has, through its reporters, gathered the views of quite a number of the leading physicians of the city regarding the effect of cigarette smoking on the young. Every one of the physicians whose expressions are reported below is a recognized authority on nervous, throat and lung or heart diseases. While it may startle the cigarette-smoker to find how warmly and unanimously his habit is condemned, it will pay him to read the interviews which follow.

STUNTING GROWTH AND RUINING HEALTH.

"I am glad to hear that *The Times* is going to take up the subject," said Dr. Roberts Bartholow, of 1509 Walnut street, well-know as a specialist in all nervous disorders. "It is high time that something was done to put a stop to this frightful evil, which is stunting the growth and ruining the health of thousands of boys. It is just horrible to see these boys—little fellows, many of them not more than eight or ten years old, not street boys, but well dressed and carefully nurtured boys—gathered in knots in some corner, where they think they will not be observed, learning to smoke. Parents see their sons getting thin and yellow and irritable, the family doctor is sent for and without going to the root of the evil prescribes tonics which do no perceptible good.

"The prodigious increase of cigarette smoking boys in the last few years," continued Dr. Bartholow, getting up from his chair and walking up and down his handsome parlor in the energy of his indignation, "is an evil which will tend to the deterioration of the race if it is not checked. But it is not hard to account for. Boys are very imitative. They follow the fashion with promptness and zeal. Cigarrettes are the rage at Harvard. It is the correct thing to smoke these poisonous little rolls of tobacco and paper. Whatever is fashionable in a great school like Harvard is sure in a very short time to be fashionable with young men and boys all over the country. Another great cause of this mischief is that boys are very fond of imitating their elders. Smoking in public places ought to be discouraged. There ought to be a sentiment created against it, and the press is the power to create such a sentiment. Every man when he smokes in public ought to think that he is encouraging some boy to smoke. The boy will smoke a cigarette, imagining that he will get less tobacco in that way and ignorant of the fact that cigarette-smoking is the most pernicious form in which tobacco is used. Tobacco in any form is a great injury to a growing boy, and the fashion of inhaling the smoke and then forcing it out through the nostrils is deadly in its effects. It causes catarrh in the air passages, throat and nose, and makes the smoker disgusting as well as puny and stunted. You will find that these cigarette-smoking boys have impaired digestions, small and poor muscles, irritable tempers and a lack of capacity for sustained effort of any kind, and I believe you will find that they do not succeed in life. The men who win are the men of strong physique. A cigarette-smoking boy will not make a strong man. These are some of the evils which the individual brings upon himself. But the mischief does not stop with the individual, but is transmitted to his offspring. Nervous peculiarities are just as readily transmitted as physical peculiarities. The acquired irritability, imperfect developement and loss of nervous force of the father is inherited by the child, who in turn further impairs his health by the same process, so that in the course of three or four generations there must be a great deterioration in the race. The sale of cigarettes to boys should be prohibited by law."

THE WORST FORM IN WHICH TOBACCO IS USED.

"About half the cases of nervous break-down in men," said Dr. Horatio C. Wood, of 1631 Arch street, "are the result of the use of tobacco, and the use of tobacco is much worse for boys than it is for men. I have in my mind now one of our best boating men, who left off rowing and training and went back to his cigarettes, and now he is all broken up with heart troubles. There is a peculiar action of the heart caused by the excessive use of tobacco, known as the 'tobacco heart,' which the elder Dr. Pepper made a special study of and used his lecture upon. I have no positive information on the subject, but I believe cigaretts are the worst form in which tobacco is used, and I believe that their sale to boys is prohibited in France. In addition to the poison in the tobacco the cigarette-smoker absorbs a certain amount of the empyreumatic oil of paper, which is an irritant to the mucous membranes, causing catarrh. But this is not the worst effect. The action of the heart is depressed and the whole system debilitated. Official investigation in the schools of France proved that the cigarette-smoking students were much behind the others. These vital defects are sure to be transmitted to the offspring. Any transcient state can be transmitted. A child begot by a man who is drunk is apt to be idiotic. Cut one of the big nerves in the leg of a Guinea pig and he will develop epilepsy, and his offspring will be epileptic.

"Cigarette smoking by boys and young men is a great evil, but I don't see how you are going to stop it. The boys won't stop it, and the parents can hardly make them. If they want to smoke they will find a way."

DEPRESSES THE ACTION OF THE HEART.

"There are some men," said Dr. George Morehouse, of 227 South Ninth street, "whom tobacco does not hurt a bit, some that it hurts a great deal and some whom it benefits. I think one of the great evils of the tobacco habit is that it develops an appetite for intoxicating liquor. While tobacco depresses alcohol stimulates and the one counteracts the effect of the other. Smoke too much, until your cigar begins to lose its pleasant effect, it don't taste right and you want a drink. Now if the effect of the whisky was the same as tobacco you would not want any whisky, but the whisky relieves the depression caused by the tobacco, and when you have had a drink you want another cigar, and when you have smoked that you want another drink and so on.

"In the young and growing the strength and integrity of the heart is important to the full development of the body and the maintenance of its functions in health. In the young the heart is taxed not only by the maintenance of daily life, but in the extension of all the tissues of the body in growth. It is especially necessary, therefore, in growth and during development that the heart should not be restrained in its functions. Tobacco depresses the action of the heart with disastrous results to the whole system. There is a strong tendency to excess in the young—they think they cannot die—and the only limitation to their indulgence is sickness. The inhaling of cigarette smoke is injurious in two ways—first, as a local irritant to the mucous membranes, and second, the principle of the tobacco is absorbed in larger quantities and produces a more prominent effect."

THE CAUSE OF SORE THROAT.

"I can do nothing better for you," said Dr. J. Solis Cohen, of 1431 Walnut street, who confines his practice to the treatment of throat and lung diseases, "than to refer you to a little book I have published on 'The Throat and the Voice.' Here I say," said the doctor, taking up the book from his table:

"If a smoker is subject to attacks of sore throat and is too wedded to his weed to divorce himself from it, he should smoke a long-stemmed pipe in preference to any other contrivance, because it renders the smoke cooler by the time it reaches the throat. The next safest thing is to smoke a long cigar, not much more than half of which should be used, because the remainder becomes warmer and more loaded with the poisonous products of the combustion. A short pipe is not as safe as a cigar and a cigarette is the most injurious of all. The habits of inhaling the tobacco smoke, of swallowing it or of passing it out by the nose are all likely to lead to the disease of the parts over which the smoke is forced. Indeed, there is a peculiar condition of the throat produced by tobacco smokeing which almost any slave to the practice can observe in himself. It consists in a series of opalescent or milky-looking passages at the inside of the corners of the mouth and lips, and some other localities, due to a raising of the outermost layer of the mucous membrane. These spots are known as *the milky patches of smokers*, and are sometimes mistaken for a very unfortunate constitutional form of sore throat."

"The reason that cigarette smoking is the worst of all," added Dr. Cohen, "is that it is smoked closer and there is nothing to hold the poisonous oils and alkaloids, which are taken into the mouth and so into the system."

INDIGESTION AND IMPAIRED VISION.

"There is no question," said Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, "about tobacco being injurious to all growing bodies. There are some objections that apply particularly to cigarettes. The first is the facility with which they can be used. The student going from his room to class, the clerk on the way from the store to the bank, will light a cigarette where he would not think of a cigar. Thus they smoke a great many more than they are aware of. The use becomes excessive. Least objectionable for use in smoking is a well-made pipe and next comes a good cigar, but by far the worst form in which tobacco can be used is the cigarette. The reason is that in no other way is the consumption so rapid, and this, with the looseness of the tobacco, fulfills all the conditions for the easy absorption of the poisonous principle. The smoke is inhaled in large breaths and a great deal is taken into the lungs. If the tobacco is rank and bad it makes it so much worse. The effect is seen in the disordered action of the heart, an impaired vision, troubles of indigestion and sometimes ulceration of the throat. The effect of tobacco upon all persons under twenty-one years of age is very bad. If they use it a little they are somewhat injured in their constitution; if they use it very much they are injured seriously. Cigarette smoking cannot but be regarded as a very great evil, if for nothing else because it leads persons to smoke at times when they should not do so under any circumstances. After meals is the proper time to smoke, if it is to be done at all."

Dr. J. M. DaCosta, who is a very high authority on all nervous diseases, said he had been called upon in his practice to stop cigarette smoking by a great many boys who have indulgent parents. He knew of one case in which a boy's growth had actually been stunted by excessive smoking. One of the greatest dangers comes from breathing through the nostrils. So little smoking is done at a time that the frequency and pernicious effects of the habits are not noticed. He was of the opinion that it is an evil and deleterious practice, especially among young men.

MADE BLIND BY SMOKING.

Of the effects of the habit upon the eye, Dr. Samuel D. Risley, who is noted as a specialist in eye affections, said: "I have had two patients within a week who have been made blind by smoking. The eyes generally suffer the most, but not the eyes only. I consider cigarette smoking a very great evil and have to stop boys constantly from doing it. I can smoke a cigar myself occasionally, but a cigarette gives me a pain across the temples. I have heard others complain of the same symptom."

"Do you know anything about Caporal?" asked Dr. Hayes Agnew, when the subject was broached. "That is the brand I smoke. I know it's bad, but I smoke them occasionally. I think, perhaps, there is more to be feared from the wrappings than the tobacco. Some of the paper contains arsenic. But the use of all tobacco is bad—very bad. Almost all the troubles of our young men now come either from nervousness or dyspepsia, and I think a very great deal of it is owing to their smoking. Of all smoking, cigarette smoking, especially for boys, is the worst."

PANAMA HATS.

Now that the Summer season is on us, it may not be uninteresting to the reader to learn something about the origin and manufacture of Panama hats. This is given by Dr. Seeman, in an interesting article on the vegetation of the Isthmus of Panama, in the Journal of Botany. An indigenous production, he says, deserving of special notice, is the "Jipijapa" (*Carludovica palmata*), a palm like plant, of whose unexpanded leaves the far-famed "Panama hats" are plaited. This species of *Carludovica* is distinguished from all others by being terrestrial, never climbing, and bearing fan-shaped leaves. The leaves are from six to fourteen feet high, and their lamina about four feet across. The spathe appears toward the end of the dry season, in February and March. In the Isthmus the plant is called "Portorico," and also "Jipijapa," but the latter appellation is the more common, and is diffused all along the coast as far as Peru and Chili; while in Ecuador a whole district derives its name from it. The plant is common in Panama and Darien, especially in half shady places. The Jipijapa, or Panama hats, are principally manufactured in Veraquas and Western Panama. Not all, however, known in commerce by that name are plaited in the Ishmus; by far a greater proportion being made in Manta, Monte Christi, and other parts of Ecuador. The hats are worn almost in the whole American continent and the West Indies, and would probably be equally used in Europe did not their high price (varying from $2 to $150) prevent their importation. They are distinguished from all others by consisting only of a single piece, and by their lightness and flexibility. They may be rolled up and put into the pocket without injury. In the rainy season they are apt to get black, but by washing with soap and water, besmearing them with lime juice, or any other acid, and exposing them to the sun, their whiteness is easily restored. So little is known about these hats, that it will not be out of place to give an account of their manufacture. The "straw" (paja), previous to planting, has to undergo several processes. The leaves are gathered before they are unfolded, all their ribs and coarser veins removed, and the rest, without being separated from the base of the leaf, is reduced to shreds. After having been exposed to the sun for a day, and tied into a knot, the straw is immersed into boiling water until it becomes white. It is then hung up in a shady place, and subsequently bleached for two or three days. The straw is now ready for use, and in this state sent to different places, especially to Peru, where the Indians manufacture from it those beautiful cigar cases, which sometimes bring as high as $30 each. The plaiting of the hats is very troublesome. It commences at the crown and finishes at the brim. The hats are made on a block, which is placed upon the knees, and requires to be constantly pressed with the breast. According to their quality, more or less time is occupied in their completion—the coarser ones may be finished in two or three days, while the finest may take as many months. The best times for plaiting are the morning hours and the rainy season, when the air is moist. In the middle of the day and in dry clear weather, the straw is apt to break, and this, when the hat is finished, is betrayed by knots, and much diminishes the value.

CATERPILLAR AND THE FLY.

A corpulent caterpillar is stuffing his furred or velvet doublet with the juicy pulp of a young and tender oak leaf. His thoughts—at all events his sensations—are completely centered in the business which which he has in hand—more properly in the mouth; and he dreams as little of approaching danger as an alderman at a city feast imbibing the green fat of turtle, while a sparkling chandelier hangs, perhaps suspended by an all but severed chain, over his devoted head. No chandelier, indeed, but destruction in a living form as brilliant, hangs suspended over the unconscious glutton of the oak leaf. An ichneumon fly, poised in the air above him, her iridescent wings and black shining body glittering in the sun, is fearfully vibrating her tail-like piercer, with intent to plunge it into the fleshy back of her well-fed victim. She stoops—her weapon enters—is withdrawn, and leaves behind it, in the wound, a germ of nascent torture a thousand times more dreadful than a drop of deadly poison—a tiny egg deposited within the warm orifice pierced for its reception. In a few hours this egg becomes a gnawing worm, which thrives and fattens on the juices, leaving carefully untouched the vital organs of the helpless gormandizer thus compelled to foster it. Its growth completed the parasite emerges, and then, in completion of its murderous part, spins a silken thread, with which it proceeds to bind the nearly exhausted body of its supporter (as Gulliver by Lilliputian cords) to the surface of the oak leaf. Thus manacled, the shrunken remnant of the once plump crawler exists yet a few miserable days, while the young ichneumon, having inclosed itself within a shroud of silk, undergoes its transformations, and finally emerges into a perfect life, a sparking fly, like its parent, close beside the then dead body of the creature by which it had been nourished to maturity.—"*Episodes of Insect Life.*"

REAL GENEROSITY.

Ex-Senator Cameron presents the old homestead at Maytown, Lancaster county, to the Lutheran church. We copy the following from the *Telegraph*:

"A very interesting proceeding took place in the Lutheran church at Maytown, on Tuesday evening, which was attended by the full conference of the church, in session there, and by the children and people of the village. After the transaction of some routine business, and singing and praying, the business specially set apart for the occasion was brought forward. Rev. Charles A. Hay, Professor of Gettysburg Lutheran Seminary, arose and said that he had been selected by Gen. Simon Cameron to discharge a pleasing duty involving on his part a reference to one with whom he had relations as pastor of the First Lutheran church at Harrisburg, of the most pleasing and profitable character in a spiritual sense, and the presentation of a property to the Lutherans of Maytown, the old Cameron homestead of the village, to be used as a parsonage under the following conditions: 'As long as it is devoted to the uses of a parsonage it was to remain in the possession of the trustees of the Lutheran church of Maytown. If the house is not occupied for a period of twelve months as a parsonage then it is to become the property of the East Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran church. The other condition is that a portrait of the late Mrs. Eliza Cameron remain in the parlor of the parsonage—the owner devising that the parsonage shall constitute a memorial of his deceased wife.' Dr. Hay then said that he had preached the funeral sermon of the deceased lady in whose memory this magnificent gift was made. In order to show those present what his estimate of the dead lady was, Dr. Hay read a portion of the sermon from manuscript which he had brought with him. 'She had ever been faithful in all her duties as a Christian woman. Her faith brought forth many good works, and these were exemplified by charity, forgiveness and forbearance. I never, said the doctor, appealed to her in vain in the name of charity, and she always gave two-fold. What she did was done without ostentation. Hers was a heart never closed to the suffering—and hers a hand always open to the needy. Her Christianity was practical in every sense. The church to her was a place to prepare for the good which was to be done in the world.' During my ministerial service in Harrisburg she sustained every movement of the church for effort to relieve the suffering. This was her idea of a Christian life. Her activity never wearied when suffering needed succor. If she were in our midst now, and had a word to say it would be one of a practical character. She had a great admiration for results. What can you do? What are you doing? constituted the important question of life with her. She cared little for what people said. Mere words had no weight with her. She looked for works, deeds of kindness and charity, works which spread their benefits to all around her. The living husband, who erects a memorial out of his old homestead to his dead wife, devoting it to practical uses of the church, understands precisely what is proper to do as tribute to her memory. The act exemplifies her life. It is what she would herself do if she were living, and therefore it is most appropriate that her portrait should hang on these walls to consecrate the place to purity and good works. Dr. Hay spoke at length and elaborately of the traits of caracter in the deceased, as he knew her, his remarks impressing all present, particularly the children, who were greatly interested in what he said of the late Mrs. Cameron, many of whom will doubtless never forget the beautiful and tender manner in which he spoke of the deceased as he personally knew her.

"One of the trustees of the church received the deed, with the conditions annexed, of the house from Dr. Hay, thanking him kindly for his remarks, and through him, Gen. Cameron for the generosity of the gift. It would be the great pleasure of the trustees and the Lutherans of Maytown to preserve the gift in the spirit in which it is made, as a memorial of a deceased lady, who, in life, was well-known and highly respected by very many of the older people of Maytown. Her portrait should ever remain where it now is, invested now with a double interest, after what her old pastor, Dr. Hay, had said of her, words which would endear her memory to every Christian who visited this spot, now consecrated as her shrine.

"The house is situated in the central part of Maytown, is a large two-story brick house, substantially built and surrounded by a half to three quarters of an acre of ground, well filled with fruit trees, vines, bushes and shrubbery.

"Gen. Cameron had intended to be present to participate in the presentation, but was prevented by urgent business calling him from Harrisburg on Tuesday. As the house needs painting, and a few slight repairs a subscription was taken which amounted to $175 in cash to do this work."

PRIZE A GOOD HOME.

It is an honorable ambition for any young woman to qualify herself to be self-supporting. It is pleasant to handle money of one's own fair earning, and purchases made with such funds are quite apt to have a double value. There is an invisible wealth in such possessions that the world does not see. To some these earnings are a necessity. But there is a large class of discontented girls in good homes of plenty, where their services are greatly needed by a toiling mother, who long to push out into the great world and earn money that shall buy the cobwebs of fashion, now beyond their reach. When their motives are all sifted down, this is the real reason. Dress has tempted its thousands from the safe, comfortable home to try their chances in the great city.

There was a picture a while ago in one of the illustrated papers which I wish such tempted ones could see and ponder. Two fair, trim girls, with their small satchels in their hands, were setting out from a lovely, pleasant home, with its shady trees and orchard lands all about it, and a finger post was guiding them "To the great city." How full of hope was each face! How light each heart and footstep! Just before them stood a gulf, from which were peering up such hideous, leering faces, while greedy talons and dripping skeleton fingers were upreaching to drag them down. Caskets of paste jewels, flimsy finery, and all manner of wiles, were held out to lure them on, and one light, tripping footstep was just poising on the brink. There was a whole sermon in the title to the picture, which was simply "Sweet Liberty and abyss."

Oh, if this was but a fancy picture we might banish it like a dream. But, it holds a solemn, fearful truth.

If you have a good, safe home, dear girls, prize it above rubies. Gladly do your share to lighten its burdens. Take such means as are within your reach for self-improvement. They will rarely be more when you are cast on your own resourses among strangers. Oh, what numbers of homeless ones, toiling for a crust and a shelter, would think your lot an Eden!

Discontent is not so much a proof of your ability to achieve a better success, as real, honest, earnest effort where you now are. Unless you have made the utmost of your chances at home, there is little probability that you would do better away. Never leave it on uncertainties, and never, like Jonah, run away from God's appointed duties.