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.

If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months.......... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less....................................$1 50
For each subsequent insertion.......................... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices......... 2 50
Auditors' notices.. 2 50
Cautions and Estrays... 1 50
Dissolution notices... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year...... 5 00
Local notices, per line.. 20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square	$8 00	¼ column	$50 00
2 squares	15 00	½ column	70 00
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. 2,737. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1881. NEW SERIES—VOL. 22, NO. 25.

Lawyers' Cards.

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

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. 1:18 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 "Old Westerol building," (up-stair). Oct. 9, '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. 75y

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,
jan1'81 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. 9:30'74

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

JOSEPH S. M'ENALLY.............DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. 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 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, 1874.

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 5, 1878-1y*

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jal1'73 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

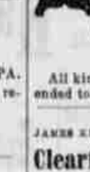
JAMES H. TURNER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Wallaceton, Pa.
He has prepared himself with all the necessary blank forms under the Pension and Bounty laws, as well as blank Deeds, etc. All legal matters entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. May 7th, 1879-tf.

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. [*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.	$4,381,89
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plans	5,000,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn	2,624,683
Insurance Co. of North America	6,433,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,782,863
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	679,145
Watertown	764,815
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,591,454

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	1,020,037 98
Travelers' Accident Ins. Co., Assets	5,319,194 23
Northern Ins. Co. of New York As'ts	346,890 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 Mohannon Banking Co., to the credit of R. PIERCE.
Philipsburg, Pa., Jan. 26, 1881.-6m.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION RULES OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY—1881.

COUNTY COMMITTEE.

1. The organization of the County Committee shall be and remain as now constituted—that is, one member for every borough and township and a Chairman, which Committee shall be selected annually by the delegates, and their term of office shall begin at January following their election.

OF THE DELEGATES AND CONVENTION.

2. The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is based upon the following rule, that is to say: Each election district in the county polling one hundred Democratic votes or less, shall be entitled to two delegates absolutely, and for each additional one hundred Democratic votes, or fraction greater than one-half thereof, polled in said district at the last preceding Governor's election, an additional delegate, and under this rate the following allotment of delegates is now made for 1881:

Burnside borough	2	Covington	2
Clearfield	3	Decatur	2
Curwensville	2	Ferguson	2
DuBois	2	Girard	2
Glen Hope	2	Graham	2
Houtzdale	2	Goshen	2
Lumber City	2	Greenwood	2
New Washington	2	Gulich	2
Newburg	2	Huston	2
Osceola	2	Jordan	2
Wallaceton	2	Karthaus	2
Beccaria township	2	Knox	2
Bell	2	Lawrence	4
Bloom	2	Morris	3
Boggs	2	Penn	2
Bradford	2	Pike	2
Brady	4	Sandy	2
Burnside	2	Union	2
Chest	2	Woodward	2
Total			82

ELECTION AND DUTIES OF CHAIRMAN.

3. The delegate elections and County Convention shall be governed and conducted strictly in accordance with the following rules, and the Chairman of the County Committee shall be annually elected by the County Convention and shall be *ex-officio* the President of all County Conventions.

TIME OF ELECTIONS.

4. The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic County Convention shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday of September, (being the 17th this year) beginning at 1 o'clock, P. M., of same day.

WHO TO HOLD ELECTION.

5. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the members of the County Committee for each district, and two other Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee.

HOW TO FILL VACANCIES.

In case any of the persons so constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for opening of the same, his or their place or places, shall be filled by an election to be conducted *viva voce* by the Democratic voters present at the time.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

6. Every qualified voter of the district, who at the last general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to vote at the delegate elections.

MODE OF VOTING.

7. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballots shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot to be received from the person voting the same by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle prepared for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle no person but the members of the election board shall have access.

OF INSTRUCTIONS.

8. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided by Rule Seventh, nor shall such instructions, if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegate, unless one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such election shall be held to be instructed to support the candidate having the highest number of votes for such office.

That when a candidate having received the highest number of votes in a district is stricken from the roll in accordance with Rule Thirteenth, it becomes the duty of the delegates in said district to cast their votes for the candidate having received the next highest number of votes in said district; *Provided*, that such candidate shall have received one-fourth the number of votes polled for the candidates.

CONDUCTING THE ELECTION, RETURNS AND BLANKS.

9. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; which list of voters together with a full and complete return of such election containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instructions voted, shall be certified by said board to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Committee.

CONTESTING SEATS OF DELEGATES, FRAUD, ETC.

10. Whenever from any district, qualified Democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates which such district has in the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election of false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specially setforth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complaint shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or their validity of such instructions.

A COMMITTEE OF FIVE.

Such complaint shall be heard by a Committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the Convention, which said Committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be reported to the Convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the Convention shall proceed immediately, upon the call of the yeas and nays, to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of the yeas and nays the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed, shall be omitted.

QUALIFICATIONS OF DELEGATES—SUBSTITUTES.

11. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

MUST OBEY INSTRUCTIONS, OR BE EXPELLED.

12. Delegates must obey instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated it shall be the duty of the President of the Convention to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the Convention, and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

A MAJORITY OF ALL NECESSARY TO NOMINATE.

13. In Convention a majority of all the delegates shall be necessary to a nomination; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the SIXTH ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination is made, *Provided*, that if there shall be a tie vote between two or more of the candidates for any office, during the balloting of the delegates, then in that case the candidate having received the lowest popular vote shall be dropped, and the balloting proceed.

PENALTY FOR COMMITTING FRAUDS AND BRIBERY.

14. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before the County Convention, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward, to any delegate for his vote, or to any other person with a view of indulging or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates, or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office, and before the final adjournment, the name of the nominee shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a Convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the Convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such acts, or any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

15. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered, or secured to him, or any person for such delegate as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the Convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled, and shall not be received as a delegate to any future Convention, and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

RULES TO HAVE PRECEDENCE.

16. Cases arising under the rules shall have precedence over all other business in Convention, until determined.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

17. The County Convention shall meet annually, in the Court House at 1 o'clock P. M., on the third Tuesday of September.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES.

18. The names of all the candidates for office shall be announced at least three weeks previous to the time of holding the primary election.

J. P. BURCHFIELD, Chairman.
WM. E. WALLACE, Secretary.

LIFE'S SEASONS.

BY ALLEN H ROSENKRANS.

Life has its Spring, when rarest blooming flowers
With sweetest fragrance fill the balmy air
And richest pleasures crown the sunlit hours,
While all of earth seems clothed in beauty fair.

Life has its Summer, when the golden sun
Shines from the zenith of proud manhood's life;
Then are the trophies of the battle won,
Amid the warring of this earthly strife.

Life has its Autumn, when the fading leaf,
Foretells the desolation soon to come,
And o'er the life there broods a silent grief
While homeless hearts are longing for a home.

Life has its Winter, when beneath the snow,
Lie buried all the hopes and all the joys of life;
And in the West the failing sun is low,
Then sets and ends the day of weary strife.

PENFIELD, Pa., June 11th, 1881.

SPLENDID EULOGY OF WM. PENN.

REMARKS OF SENATOR J. B. EVERHART ON THE RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE REMAINS OF WILLIAM PENN.

The Senate having under consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House, that the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to communicate with such meeting in England as may have the graveyard in charge, and with such other persons as he may deem proper in the matter, including Peter Penn Gaskill, of Shennagany Castle, County Cork, Ireland, and Colonel William Stewart, of Tempsford Hall, sandy, Bedfordshire, England, representatives at law of the said William Penn by his first and second marriages, transmitting to them a copy of this resolution and asking their assistance and co-operation in the matter of disinterment and transfer; and, if he deem it necessary and expedient, that he ask the co-operation of the President of the United States, through the Secretary of State or otherwise, in securing an object which would be so agreeable to the people of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was read a second time.

MR. EVERHART: One hundred and sixty-three years ago, the Propriety of this State was buried in Jordan's Meeting-house yard, Buckinghamshire, England, and there are his remains to-day. Two centuries have passed since Charles the Second signed his patent, and named the province, against his protest, Pennsylvania. He invested the patentee with vice-regal powers for an annual tribute of two beaver skins, and one-fifth of the gold and silver.

Upon this grant William Penn founded a Commonwealth without auguries or oracles, without an army, without a hierarchy, without titles and without oaths. Here he fostered a religion which has no image or sacrifice, no baptism or eucharist, no organ, choir, or pulpit. Amidst a wilderness of savages, and in an age of corruption, tyranny, and war, he established liberty, peace, and justice. He introduced new methods of administration. He stripped the law of cruelty, and treaties of deception. He diminished crimes by reducing punishment, and avoided hostilities by honest dealing. He promoted industry by honoring it, and prevented oppression by equality of suffrage. When slavery was universal he strove to abolish it by ordinance and example. When ignorance was prevalent, he organized education. When the Sabbath was ignored, he enjoined its observance. When bigotry was rampant he upheld the prerogative of conscience. When liquor drinking was debauching the Indians, he sought to restrain its traffic. When primogeniture was a cardinal canon of the law, he excluded it from the rules of descent. When it was common to invade the soil of the aborigines he acknowledged their ownership and extinguished it by purchase.

He left a name amongst the lawgivers of nations. Like Romulus he granted easy conditions of sharing the benefits of government to foreigners. Like Solon he prohibited an indiscriminate infliction of penalties, and apportioned them according to offences. Like Lycurgus he provided for the education of the youth. Like Numa he believed in peace. Like Plato he believed in progress. Like Moses he believed in God. He builded on a sure foundation. He made divine virtue the cornerstone of institutions which we still enjoy.

How rare was his career! Born amidst all the associations of war, the son of a fighting admiral, he became at length a voltary of non-resistance. Raised amidst licentious and luxurious fashions, he adopted the simple habits of an outlawed sect. Accustomed to the rites of the church, he was expelled for non-conformity from Oxford. Traveling abroad he acquired the chief continental tongues, and those unobsequious civilities which he said become a Christian. Studying the Calvinistic theology at Saumur, he may have learned there the representative system of his colonial polity. Visiting Ireland he gallantly assisted in quelling a mutiny at Carrickfergus.

Reading law at Lincoln's Inn he obtained a knowledge of the subject which served him well as prisoner and Proprietary. Incarcerated, and afterwards driven from his father's house for acting with the Quakers, he defended his belief in public against Churchmen and Dissenters. He argued, with ultimate success, before a Parliamentary committee, against the compulsory requirement of oaths. He journeyed and preached in company with George Fox, and shared his hardships. He issued from the press edifying volumes on religious privilege. He denied the right of the Middlesex magistrates "to prosecute any one in this world about anything belonging to the next." Esteemed by Princes for his sincerity, he used his favor in behalf of the Scotch refugees, the banished Rhinelanders of Crevelt, and the fifteen hundred Nonconformists in the prisons. He prayed for the release of the bishops held in the Tower for refusing to read the declaration of indulgence. He begged the lives of some of those condemned by the atrocious Jeffreys. He remonstrated against the despotic order to elect the King's candidate president of Magdalen College.

He advocated the election of Algernon Sidney to Parliamentary for his liberality and patriotism; he recommended an earnest welcome in America to the fleeing Huguenots of France; he appealed to the ruler of Poland to indulge those of different faith, and recalled his ancestor's boast that he was not a King of consciences; he impressed his religious views on the accomplished Princess Palatine Elizabeth, and on Peter, the great Czar of Muscovy; he visited the Prince of Orange to induce him to favor toleration. He suggested a universal diet of nations to prevent war.

He contributed to establish salutary laws in New Jersey. He directed Philadelphia to be laid out with orchards and yards around the buildings, so that it might be "a green country town, which could never be burned." He framed a constitution for the colonists which they could alter or subvert, which allowed all but the Governor, both Council and Assembly, to be chosen by every one who paid "lot or scot to the Government;" which allowed no tax without law, no law without the consent of the people, no property restriction on voting, no class monopoly of office, no trial without a jury, fines to be moderate, prisons to be workhouses, children to be educated to useful trades, and worship to be free.

He directed the institution of the Friends' School, at Philadelphia, which may exist to-day. He negotiated with the Indians under the elm at Shackamaxon—the place of kings—that treaty of concord "which was never broken." He declined a large sum of money for the exclusive Indian trade, lest he should defile his trust. He refused the duties offered him upon certain imports and exports. He released certain quitrents for the public good. He spared the assassin whom he disarmed in the streets of Paris. He returned a soft answer to Richard Baxter. His principles stood the test of trial. He was deceived by exorbitant charges of his agents until the accumulated sum placed the whole province under mortgage. He was traduced by scheming men, called a Jesuit, because he asserted the right of the Papist to indulgence; called a courtier because his claims for clemency were heeded in the palace; accused of treason to King William because he had been grateful to King James; deprived for awhile of his Government; despoiled of his lawful income; reduced to a bare subsistence; imprisoned by those he served; defeated in his suit by Lord Baltimore about the boundary line, which, a century later, caused the survey of Mason and Dixon's; subjected to affliction and disappointment. Yet, he left a memory which the criticism of the most popular historian of the age has failed to injure. He left a monument more significant than statue or column, pyramid or mausoleum. It is here—this vast organization of wealth and people—this heritage of liberty and law, with its prestige of past renown, and its destiny of constantly unfolding grandeur.

Penn's philosophy, opinions, and conduct were all consistent. What sublimity of purpose, what simplicity of manner, what energy and wisdom, what kindness of heart did he exhibit! Studious, courageous, pious, patient under persecution, meek in authority, eloquent in expression, profound in learning, broad in thought—preferring duty to ambition, suffering to unfaithfulness, reproach to resentment—as gentleman, scholar, preacher, and legislator, his character seems unsurpassed.

And now we are asked to share, without expense, with the consent of his descendants, in bringing hither his remains. Surely this is an opportune and becoming proposition. It seems fit that here, where his name is placed, where his fame culminated, where he loved to dwell and hoped to die; here, amidst the scene of his labors and the fruits of his genius and dust of his friends that his bones should be buried and rest forever. They will honor the State, they will hallow the son, they will attest his history, they will show our recognition of a universal sense of propriety and duty.

It is natural that one should repose at last upon favored or familiar ground. So Israel's children took his body with a great company of chariots and horsemen to Machpelah's cave, amongst those to whom his name was given. And so they conveyed Joseph, embalmed and in his coffin, through all the wanderings of the wilderness to the country promised to his people. And the sons of the slain Theses are said to have borne him in royal state, over the Ægean waves, to the city of Minerva, which he served or saved. And the dead Napoleon was restored with universal welcome from his exile tomb to that glory-enamoured France "which he had loved so well." Surely this Commonwealth cannot choose but to gratefully receive and reverently keep the ashes of William Penn.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Our Legislature, bad as the majority is, sometimes do a good thing for their constituents.

In view of the fact that a large number of establishments for the manufacture of butter and cheese are being chartered and established in the Eastern part of the State, the following Act which was, one day last week, passed finally by the House will be of special interest. The bill is entitled, "An Act to protect the manufacturer of butter and cheese." It provides: "That from and after the passage of this Act, if any person or persons, with intent to defraud, sell, supply or bring, to be manufactured, to any butter or cheese manufactory in this State, any milk diluted with water, or in any way adulterated, uncleanly or impure, or milk from which cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as skimmed milk, or if any person or persons so furnishing milk as aforesaid who shall keep back any part of the milk known as "strippings," or shall knowingly bring or supply milk to any butter or cheese manufactory that is tainted or partially sour, or shall knowingly bring or supply to any butter or cheese manufactory milk drawn from cows within fifteen days before parturition or within five days after parturition, shall for each offense forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten dollars, with costs of suit, to be sued for in any court of competent jurisdiction for the benefit of the person or persons, firm or association or corporation upon which such fraud or neglect has been committed."

THE PLEASURE OF BUSINESS.—No human mind is contented without occupation. No human soul is satisfied without an aim or purpose in life. The greatest success in life consists not in the mere accumulation of riches, but in being able to acquire wealth with a disposition to apply it in such a manner that it shall be a comfort and blessing to others—not in the mere giving of money, but in putting people in a way to labor and help themselves. There is no pleasure in oppression. There is no joy in grinding and exacting gold from the poor; but there is a great deal of genuine satisfaction in being able to offer steady and honorable employment to the many willing hands that have nothing to do. One of the greatest enjoyments of the prosperous business man consists in being able to comfortably provide for the many employes in his house and manufactory. In doing this he is fulfilling his obligations to society; he becomes a useful and honored citizen; business to him is real pleasure; he enjoys his successes, when they are fairly won, because he feels that he deserves them.

When a business man has the right kind of a purpose in life he enjoys his occupation, he feels a just and worthy pride in his prosperity, he is pleased with the respect and gratitude of those whom he directs and controls in the management of his affairs, and he feels that in benefitting himself he is conferring a favor upon others.

RURAL DRAINAGE AND DISEASE.

BY H. C. HOVEY.

It has been estimated that more than half the deaths occurring in cities are due to preventable causes. The vital statistics of farming regions are not so easily obtained, but statements of responsible physicians, having each a large country practice, in widely separated portions of the United States, prove the importance of judicious sanitary measures in rural as well as municipal localities. One observes that "one-third of the autumnal sickness of this region might be prevented by systematic drainage of farm lands, without detriment to their agricultural value." Says another, "about fifty per cent. of our sickness might be obviated by suitable sanitary precautions." All agree that a large proportion of the maladies coming under their notice are attributable to the insidious poison emanating from decomposing animal and vegetable matter.

The purest country air is less pure than is commonly supposed; a fact demonstrated to visitors of Mammoth Cave, who, on emerging after breathing for several hours the air of the cave, which is almost absolutely free from noxious gases, find the outer air laden with oppressive odors, and depressing in its influence on the system.

Miasmatic exhalations arise from every swamp, and wayside pool, from the decaying forest leaves, and many other objects that are hardly thought of as prejudicial to good health. This particular form of the evil reaches its minimum in hilly regions, where the tilted strata supply natural drainage; while its maximum is found is such extensive areas as exists in Indiana, Illinois, and other portions of the West, where vast deposits of alluvial and lacustral soil cover nearly level sedimentary beds, allowing but very sluggish removal of marshy accumulations.

The cultivation of the surface soil, and the drainage made for agricultural purposes, have gradually redeemed large tracts of wet land in the regions mentioned; yet much remains to be done, and it is gratifying to see that steps are being taken by some of the States embracing prairies and broad river bottoms, to investigate the relation between the hydrographical features of the country and the prevalence of malaria and zymotic.

State and local health commissions are instituted with authority to collect vital and sanitary statistics, and to have charge of public measures for removing the causes of disease from all parts of the State; omitting, however, two very important links from the chain of a perfect organization; namely, police power to enforce good health laws in rural districts, and means to defray expenses of straightening crooked streams, to increase the velocity of the current, digging canals to relieve wet lands from overflow, and doing other things that might cost a considerable sum of money, but would add largely to the reputation of the State for salubrity, and thus bring a rich reward.

The first annual report of the Health Commission of one of our largest and most populous interior States has lately appeared, full of facts as to the deficient sewerage of cities, and its almost utter neglect in smaller towns and villages, and in rural localities; also showing the inevitable connection between the causes and prevalence of forms of sickness that might be entirely avoided by a comparatively small outlay. And what is true of Indiana would also be true of other States similarly situated as to a lack of natural drainage.

Look at the still more level State of Illinois, with its vast prairies and fertile bottoms. The sewerage of all the cities is emptied into the adjacent streams, which have usually a sluggish flow, and it is hardly asked whiter the reeking mass is distributed.

Often this seems to be the only available mode of getting rid of it, all experiments looking toward other methods meeting with but slight success. It is to be hoped that some apparatus like the "garbage destructor and carbonizer" described in a late number of the *Scientific American*, will be introduced into all large cities for the consumption of refuse without sending it down some stream to contaminate the surrounding country.

About ten years ago the course of the Chicago River was artificially reversed, so that instead of running as it had done for ages into Lake Michigan it emptied itself and its accumulation of street filth and offal into the Illinois River, coursing completely across the State. The beneficial result to the city was very great; but for 150 miles down the Illinois River loud complaints were made of a marked increase of zymotic diseases, and a remarkable mortality among the fish in that stream seemed to prove that the water had been poisoned. The fact is worth noting in passing, that the fish appeared to grow used to the changed condition of affairs; but during the past Winter the ice-bound water not being properly oxygenated for a long time, many fish died, while others in immense numbers congregated below the dam at Henry, where the constant agitation of the falling water would favor æration. And at the same time there was an alarming prevalence of diphtheria at Peora and other places along the river.

This illustration shows the importance of State regulation of general drainage, so that what is born away as a nuisance from one locality shall not be cast as an offensive burden on another.

But suppose all to have been done that can be effected by public health organizations, much will remain to be accomplished by individual effort, in response to appeals to an enlightened instinct of self-preservation.

Many farmers, otherwise well informed, do not seem to realize the fact that gases arising from stables, pigpens, and out-houses may poison the pure country air as effectually as the atmosphere in cities may be spoiled for breathing by the same effluvia spreading from neglected alleys or cesspools. An the thrifty wives of farmers, who, forgetful of cleanliness, saturate the door yard with wash water and kitchen sewerage thro'h all the Winter months, should be taught that when that ground sours and festers under the Summer sun, the heat will ripen the germs of disease as surely as it will ripen the grain in the harvest field.

Maladies mysteriously affecting families residing in what are regarded as healthy localities, are often explainable on opening the cellar door, whence an intolerable odor of decaying vegetables proceeds; or on lifting a board in the kitchen floor, beneath which is a shallow pool of standing water; or on observing that the well is so situated as to drain into itself some of the substances that are thrown away as utterly unfit to be retained in proximity to human beings.

The latter point is one very frequently overlooked. For example, a certain Western city, finely located and attractive, gained the reputation of being an exceedingly unhealthy spot, and was of course much retarded in its prosperity by that fact. Finally it was noticed that underlying the city, at a depth of about twelve feet, is a stratum of impervious blue clay, above which lies an extensive quicksand, affording an abundant water supply by means of numerous wells, and into that same quicksand all the vaults and cesspools of the place were also dug, thus mixing their foul contents with the drinking water that every one used! The amount of sickness was materially diminished by the proper attention being given to this one point. Every careful farmer will see that the compost heap, and other refuse stored as food for the roots of grasses and vegetables, shall be at such a distance from the home and well as not to contaminate the air and the water essential to the preservation of life and health.

In closing, I may mention a curious illustration, given in a paper by Prof. E. T. Cox, on the "Influence of Geology on Local Diseases," showing what has actually been done by rural drainage to eradicate a dreaded malady that used to prevail extensively in Kentucky and Indiana, known as "milk sickness," because, first attacking cattle, it was communicated to human beings through the milk, butter, and beef of the infected animals. Many a brave pioneer lost his life by this malady, which almost always proved fatal; and recovery was usually lingering and imperfect. At first it was supposed that the cattle had eaten some poisonous plant; but every suspected grass and weed proved harmless on scientific examination. Then it was held that mineral poisons must lurk in the Springs and brooks; but hundreds of samples were analyzed without detecting the presence of the enemy. At last an investigation of the clay shales, soft rocks formed from ancient mud beds, and which are microscopic in an eminent degree, revealed the secret. These formations abound in every infected locality, and it now seems clear that they exhale some sort of a miasm, when saturated with water, that originated or aggravated the disease, just as other kinds of malaria bring on chills and fever. Proceeding on this discovery, thorough drainage of the wet lands adjacent to the shale beds dried them sufficiently to terminate the conditions favorable to the spread of milk sickness, so that it has almost entirely disappeared from regions that once were cursed by that plague.

The opinion is now established that a large proportion of diseases are of germ origin; and the obvious mode of prevention is the destruction of the germs or their timely removal.—*Scientific American.*

THE REVISION.

Dr. Philip Schaff, Chairman of the American Branch of the Bible Revision Committee, addressed a large audience at Pittsburgh recently on the subject of the revised New Testament. After briefly reviewing the different translations made from time to time the speaker said that for fifty years there had been a growing demand for a new translation. There were two reasons for such a revision, first, the changes in languages, and second, the progress in biblical scholarship. Every living language, he said, changes from time to time. Certain words have changed to direct opposite meanings, such as "prevent" used in the sense of "precede," "let" for "hinder," "carriage" for "baggage," "by and by" for "forthwith," &c.

The most important reason, however, is the growth of knowledge. The forty-seven persons who made the King James translation had none of them been in Palestine, and knew little of biblical geography. They were thus liable to make errors, and did make many. Since then Egypt has given up her treasures, Siani has been explored, Palestine has been traversed, Babylon and Nineveh have risen from their graves to testify to the truth of the bible, and lend their manuscripts and inscriptions to the explanation of its passages.

Older manuscripts since discovered have been used in the present revision, and many actual errors rectified. "Strain at a gnat" has been changed to "strain out a gnat," and a great many such typographical errors have been corrected. The two words in the original were both translated "hell" in the King James version—"hades," meaning the abode of souls after death, and "gehenna," meaning the abode of the damned. In the revision this has been corrected. So also has the distinction between "devil" and "demon" been brought out.

The division into chapters, first made by a Catholic cardinal in the thirteenth century, and that into verses, first made by a Paris publishing house, in the sixteenth century, have been done away with, and the text has been divided according to sense. Italicized passages when they were unnecessary and weakening to the true sense, have been discarded.

APPRECIATE FARM LIFE.—It is a common complaint that the farm and farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits, or the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most sane and natural occupation, and he ought to find life sweeter, if less highly seasoned, than any other. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take root and thrive without land? He writes his history upon his land. How many ties, how many resources he has; his friendships with his cattle, his team, his dog, his trees, the satisfaction in his growing crops, in his improved fields; his intimacy with nature, with bird and beast, and with the quickening elemental forces; his co-operation with the cloud, the sun, the seasons, heat, wind, rain, frost. Nothing will take the various social distempers which the city and artificial life breed out of a man like farming, like immediate and loving contact with the soil. It draws out the poison. It humbles him, teaches him patience and reverence, and restores the proper tone to his system. Cling to the farm, make much of it, put yourself into it, bestow your heart and your brain upon it, so that it shall savor of you, and radiate your virtues after your day's work is done.

A WICKED BOY.—A Georgia boy was aiming a gun at a robin. A little girl begged him not to shoot the bird, and when he would not desist, scared it away. The exasperated young hunter thereupon shot the girl.

If nine tailors make a man, how many dressmakers does it take to make a woman?

THE WONDERS OF MIMICRY.

A very striking illustration of the possibility of mimicry without drollery was afforded once by the famous Coulon, who may be described as at once the fool and physician at the court of one of the Louises. He actually mimicked the deceased Minister Villele with such accuracy as to afford the means of painting what has been declared to be a wonderfully faithful portrait. It appeared that after the death of the minister his friends were grieved to find that there was no satisfactory portrait of him in existence. Coulon was present when expression was given to their regret at the circumstance, and agreed with them that no likeness of the deceased statesman represented, as he said, "the profound subtlety of his character and his evanescent expression." As he spoke he assumed the features, expressions, attitude, and tone of voice of the departed man with the most startling accuracy, and was at once requested to sit for a portrait. As to the features something, we suppose, must be accredited to the imagination of the beholders. The artist probably was satisfied to catch the expression from the mimic's face and to rely on his memory or inferior portraits for the delineation of features, unless the two men bore a resemblance to each other to a degree which would have robbed the performance of much of its merit.

One of the most remarkable facts about the most skillful of mimics is that they are able to overcome the apparently insuperable difficulty presented by the endless and radical feature, and will give to a face an aspect and expression which have been characteristic of some visage totally different in every respect. There can be no doubt also that this is the real secret of much of the power of amusing possessed by the mimic. The vagaries of expression, voice, tone, attitude, and utterance present a constant series of striking incongruities. That which in one person requires a very keen observation to catch, and is not particularly striking when it is caught, is no sooner donned by some totally dissimilar person than it becomes ludicrously incongruous, and is found to be irresistibly amusing. There was nothing, so far as we are aware, especially odd about Chantry, the sculptor, yet Sir Edwin Landseer once put a dinner party in a roar of laughter by cleverly personating him. The sculptor put Landseer in his chair at the head of the table, and went himself and stood before the fire. "Come young man," said Landseer, imitating to a nicety the tone and manner of the individual whose chair he occupied, "you think yourself ornamental; now make yourself useful and ring the bell." Landseer was one of the most clever mimics that ever lived. His simulations were described as perfect in every particular, displaying the nicest discrimination in points of character, and the most astonishing accuracy. The bewilderment of the butler who, on the occasion just referred to, came into the room and saw his master at the fire-place, while he heard his master's voice at the head of the table ordering more wine, was very amusing.

A VERITABLE PALACE CAR.—The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, in a description of a Pullman palace car sleeper, recently placed on the Eastern division of the St. Paul and Omaha road, says: "There are twelve sections in the body of the car—twenty-eight double and two single berths. In the drawing room there are two double and two single berths, and the smoking room has a double berth. The ladies' drawing room is in one end of the car, and the gentleman's in the other end. In the gentleman's drawing room is a double washstand. The car is supplied with air and automatic brakes, with paper wheels forty-two inches in diameter. The machinery is so perfect and so complete in all its parts that the occupants do not experience the slightest jolting as the cars move along the rails. All the side, or panel work is solid mahogany, ingeniously and elaborately carved, while the carpets are of the heaviest and softest patterns of velvet. A striking feature is the metallic work, the cuspidors, knobs, etc., which are gilded instead of being silvered. It is lighted with five large patent lamps with double burners, which render all parts of the car so light that the finest print can be read as plainly as by daylight. This is the first of five cars of the same description, all of which will cost $80,000.

A lady being asked why plain girls often get married sooner than handsome ones, replied that it was "owing mainly to the tact of the girls and the vanity and want of tact on the part of the men." "How do you make that out?" asked a gentleman. "In this way," answered the lady; "the plain girls flatter the men and so please their vanity; while the handsome ones wait to be flattered by the men, who have not the tact to do it."

A young man with an umbrella overtook an unprotected lady acquaintance in a rain-storm, and extending his umbrella over her, requested the pleasure of acting as her rainbow. "Oh!" exclaimed the young lady, taking his arm, "you wish me to be your rain dear." Two souls with but a single umbrella, two forms that stepped as one.

A lady who had quarreled with her bald-headed lover said, in dismissing him, "What is delightful about you my friend, is that I have not the trouble of sending you back my locks of hair."

"If Jones undertakes to pull my ears," said a loud-mouthed fellow on a street corner, "he'll just have his hands full." The crowd looked at the fellow's ears and smiled.

If Professor Swift ever discovers a baby comet he is advised to let the skyrocket.

A young fellow pressing his own suit frequently wrinkles the girl's.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

The School Board of Decatur township have arranged to build a school house at Parsonville this Summer.

There are in the United States 9,424,086 pupils and 272,686 teachers connected with public and private schools.

The Newburg public school opened for a term of three months on June 13th, with Miss Mary Gallagher, of New Washington, as teacher.

Miss Mamie Irvin returned from Philadelphia on Thursday of last week, where she had been attending the National School of Elocution and Oratory.

The Tyrone *Herald* says that school directors are not required to be sworn into office; but they generally get well "cussed" after taking their seats all the same.

State Superintendent Higbee has appointed Hon. C. A. Mayer, of Lock Haven, and Col. E. A. Irvin, of Curwensville, Trustees of the Lock Haven State Normal school.

Sufficient patent furniture arrived at Clearfield on Saturday last, to seat the Pine Grove, Montgomery, Waterford and Wolf Run school buildings, having been ordered by the Board of Lawrence township for that purpose. We understand this enterprising Board contemplates building a new school house at Clover Hill this school year.

HE WANTED TO KNOW HOW THE MONEY WAS USED.

The School Board of Penn township, this county were arrested Thursday, on oath of Peter Snyder, a tax-payer, charged with neglect of duty in failing to publish the annual report for the year 1879-80. The hearing came off before 'Squire J. W. Kahler, of Hughesville, during the afternoon, the result of which was, that the matter was settled by the Board paying the costs, and promising to attend to their duties hereafter, according to the letter of the law. Mr. Snyder gave his reasons for taking this action, by stating "that he wanted to know how the money of the school district had been expended."—*Williamsport Chronicle.* The above contains a hint to School Boards, upon which comment is unnecessary.

Young ladies and gentlemen who contemplate teaching in the county this year, or next, should send us their address with stamp, and we will send them a discriptive circular of the "Teacher's Hand-Book," a little work intended to introduce a uniform system of instruction in our schools by presenting a plan for the organization and management of all the schools, in addition to the plan prepared for the graduating of pupils in our Common Schools. This book contains an outline of the mistakes most prevalent in the management of our schools, as gathered from observation, and the means of correcting them, and of making the work of young teachers more effective, by the many hints and suggestions calculated to guide them in their work. The book has required in its preparation more than a month's labor, and cannot fail to be of great value to our school interests.

State Superintendent Higbee, being present at a Sunday School Convention up in the Cumberland valley, where the relation of Sunday Schools and public schools was under discussion, made a ringing speech declaring there was no antagonism whatever. A local paper reports that he said: "Many teachers in our public schools were unfit to teach children. They were lacking in character. The Directors should see to it that such persons are not employed. The teacher should be good, honest, upright, and should possess brains enough to teach what he knows. As between character and brains, we would prefer character. The remarks of Superintendent Higbee were listened to with attention, and when he closed he was greeted with a heavy round of applause. The audience felt that he had the courage and firmness to meet and battle with every difficulty in the way, and that the youth of our State would be well cared for by him."

ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS.

The following is a list of District Reports and Certificates received for the week ending June 16th:

Burnside borough,	received June 9th.
Bell township,	" " 9th.
Bradford "	" " 11th.
Goshen "	" " 11th.
Osceola borough,	" " 12th.
Brady township,	" " 13th.
Girard "	" " 13th.
Penn "	" " 13th.
Gulich "	" " 15th.

The School Boards for the above districts are organized as follows:

Burnside—President, L. H. Haney; Secretary, D. H. Davis.

Bell—President, C. Estricker; Secretary, G. W. Campbell.

Bradford—President, John C. Cowder; Secretary, Wm. E. Forcee.

Osceola—President, Dr. F. B. Read; Secretary, Henry Liveright.

Goshen—President, Lewis I. Irwin; Secretary, John Fulton.

Brady—President, Fred Kohler, Troutville; Secretary, Jona. Shaffer, Luthersburg.

Girard—President, Augustus Mignot, Leconte's Mills; Secretary, George W. Stever, Leconte's Mills.

Penn—President, Charles Helper, Grampian Hills; Secretary, John Pentz, Grampian Hills.

Gulich—President, Henry Alleman, Alleman's P. O.; Secretary, William B. Whitesides, Ramey.

NORMAL NOTES.

A Normal Class under Mr. L. E. Weber will be organized at Luthersburg after harvest.

Miss Mary C. Weld, teacher of the Pine Grove Normal Class, will accept a situation in the West, which has been tendered her.

The teachers of the New Washington Normal School commence recitations at 8 o'clock A. M. and continue until 6 P. M.

The students of the Lumber City school will contest for prizes in essay, declamation and reading on the evening of July 1st.

We understand that Hon. Geo. R. Barrett will lecture before the Lumber City Normal School, and S. T. Brockbank, Esq., before the New Washington School, during the last week of June.

Last week Rev. Owen Hicks delighted the students of New Washington Normal and a large number of their friends with a brilliant lecture on the "Battle of Gettysburg, or Notes from Culp's Hill." Rev. Hicks has the reputation of being a very entertaining speaker.

TEACHERS TO BE ALLOWED THEIR TIME WHILE ATTENDING INSTITUTE.

Last week we announced that the bill making it obligatory upon school directors to allow their teachers the time and wages for attending the annual Teachers' Institute had been defeated in the Senate. We have discovered, however, that it has become a law, having been signed by the Governor on June 7th. The following is the Act:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be the duty of the school directors of the several school districts of this Commonwealth, and they are hereby required to allow the school teachers employed in the said school districts, who are actually engaged in teaching school therein, the time and wages whilst attending and participating in the exercises of the annual County Institutes for the improvement of teachers.

SEC. 2. That at the close of the annual sessions of the said Institutes, it shall be the duty of the several County, City and Borough Superintendents to make a report to each board of school directors in their respective jurisdictions, setting forth the number of days that each teacher shall have attended and participated in the exercises of the said annual Teachers' Institute, which said report shall be the basis for allowing the teachers their wages; provided, that the provisions of this Act shall not extend to the First school district of Pennsylvania, nor to the counties wherein special laws regulating or relating to County Institutes are in force.

Approved the 7th day of June, 1881.
HENRY M. HOYT.