The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1881.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

Silas C. Herring, the safe manufacturer, died suddenly in Plainfield, N. J., one day last week.

Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, arrived in town yesterday. The Colonel is taking recreation from the arduous toil of the editorial room.

The Greenbackers of this State held their Convention at Pottsville, on the 15th inst., and nominated R. W. Jackson, of Mercer county, for State Treasurer.

The Cambridge (N. J.) *Tribune* says that Conkling isn't running as well at Albany as he did at Canonchet, when Sprague was after him with a shot-gun.

BRIDGED OVER.—President Garfield and General Grant have shaken hands and made some observations about the weather. The safety of the Republic is now assured.

The REPUBLICAN will not be issued next week. Our next paper will be July 13th. The office will be open for the transaction of business in the meantime and doing all kinds of job work.

FOOD FOR THE SYNDICATE ORGAN.—Governor Hoyt's veto of the Judicial Apportionment bill will enable District Attorney McKenrick to assist Judges Mayer and Orvis to run the Quarter Sessions business of our county for some time in the future.

We publish three new laws on the first page and one on the second page of this issue, all enacted by the last Legislature. These will be followed by others from time to time, as circumstances will permit. We will give the amendments to the game and fish law in our next issue.

PRIMARY ELECTION.—The Democratic Primary election will be held this year on Saturday, September 17th. It will, therefore, be in order to publish the names of candidates on and after the 10th of August. All candidates will please take notice.

IT'S THE WAY.—The way the Half-breeds treat Conkling, now that he is down, reminds one of this story: A Hebrew had a man down and was gouging and pounding him. Some one came up and said: "You should not gouge a man when he is down." "Mine frent," replied the other, "it ish the time to gouge a man wen he ish down." —*Hartford Times.*

It's quite a number of counties that expected to be formed into separate Judicial districts under the new Apportionment bill, went on and nominated candidates for Law Judges. Clarion and Jefferson are among the early birds that expected to catch the worm. But the Governor "got away with it" in the shape of a veto.

HORRIBLE!—While Mexico is behind the United States in some respects, she has just outdone them in the magnitude of a railway accident. Two hundred deaths at once by a train breaking through a bridge is considerably beyond anything in the recent record of railroad disasters in this country.—*Exchange.* Yes, but it was a Yankee who built it for Mexican cash. Which side is entitled to the Missionary?

A thunder storm of unprecedented fury swept over the Federal Capital on Monday night. While it continued there was a roar of wind, accompanied by blinding torrents of rain. Ford's Opera House, City Hall and a number of residences were unroofed, shade trees blown down, and other property damaged. The damage done in Washington and Georgetown is estimated to be between $75,000 and $200,000.

EXCESSIVE CHARGES.—We notice by the last number that a member of the Syndicate, through the *Citizen*, upbraids us publicly for censuring somebody privately, for charging the taxpayers of the county two hundred per cent. extra for freight for delivering a half ton of records for the Prothonotary's and Recorder's offices. Parties may pay just what they please in the shape of freight on their own goods and merchandise, but we do protest against the payment of triple rates on public goods. Business seeks the lowest rates, and why triplicate rates are imposed on the taxpayers is not for us to state, because we have no information on that point. Now, step out and vindicate the freight bill in the Commissioner's office. Why a taxpayer should advocate high rates of freight is more than we can comprehend.

THE CART UPSET.—Governor Hoyt's veto of the Judicial Apportionment bill kills off a large number of amateur Law Judges and keeps in position a regiment of Associate Judges. Our county is, therefore, doubly saddle-bagged by this act of the Governor. According to the Constitution of the State, it was the duty of the Legislature to erect our county into a Judicial District, and to allow us to elect a Law Judge of our own, and dispense with the election of Associate Judges this Fall. But this action of the Governor will compel our citizens to elect two Associates this Fall who will remain on the Bench for five years—no difference how much larger our population may become in that time, or how soon the Legislature may erect our county into a separate Judicial District after the 10th of January, 1882. The veto has proved rather disastrous to the schemes of persons who block out the result of games before they are played.

THE STAR ROUTE INVESTIGATIONS POSTPONED.

As was to be expected, the Star route investigations have been postponed. General Brady, through his counsel Shellabarger and Wilson, on Thursday last, made application before Court, Judge Cox presiding, for an immediate investigation by the grand jury of the Star route charges. It was stated on behalf of Brady that he has been subject to bitter assaults from the press for months, that the Government agents are represented as getting evidence against him, and that the newspapers are continually filled with charges against him; that it was stated that the grand jury just impanneled would take up and investigate these charges, and now it is announced that the whole matter will be postponed until September. Mr. Brady claimed the privilege under the law of a prompt and speedy trial, and asked the Court to direct the grand jury to investigate the charges immediately. Colonel Cook, special counsel in the Star route cases, made a speech, saying that the evidence was not yet ready for submission to the grand jury; that not a single case is yet complete, and that to go before the grand jury in the present condition of the cases would be a complete failure. He said that the cases were being made up and the evidence collected as fast as possible, but it will be several weeks, at least, before any case is complete. Cook spoke of the importance of the cases and charges, and said there was intention of prosecution, but the Government means to clear itself of all responsibility, if there was wrong. He said the charges of wrong extended to Texas and up through Oregon and all over the west, and it might be necessary to call witnesses from those far distant sections. The Court held that it could not expedite matters by hastening the grand jury investigation before the prosecution is ready, and so all the Star route cases finally go over until September, and our opinion is that this will end the matter. The investigation will not be made during Garfield's administration.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* speaks as follows of a law passed by the last Legislature in reference to bribery and corruption at primary elections, and which we published in full last week: "It is an excellent statute, and will no doubt tend to purify the nominating elections and conventions of political parties. Such a law should have been placed on the statute book long ago. But while this act will go far to prevent bribery at primary elections, it seems to lack one provision necessary to the purification of such elections. It should have prescribed the manner of choosing the election officers, and fixed a penalty for the false counting of tickets and the fraudulent certification of returns by such officers. In this it fails. The Legislature evidently believed that officers of primary elections will not falsify the count or the return unless they are influenced to commit the fraud by a bribe. This is a mistaken view. Officers of primary elections are subject to other temptations besides bribery. Personal friendship for a candidate or a factious interest in the result of such elections often induce a betray their trust. Still, the act in question is a step in the right direction, and we should be thankful for that."

A pamphlet copy of Col. A. K. McClure's address before the Alumni Association of Lehigh University, on Wednesday last, has been received. The subject of his remarks was, "Take the Sunny Side," and its language is beautiful and inspiring. He advised his hearers to take the sunny side of the present; the sunny side of their country; the sunny side of home; the sunny side of toil; the sunny side of faith; the sunny side of religion, and the sunny side of death. Those who were favored with the hearing of this address will doubtless be better and stronger men, and we trust it will have a wide circulation. Everybody who reads it will be benefitted by its cheerful spirit. Its length prevents its publication in our columns.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.—With all the exact information on the subject that it is possible to ascertain, and the closest estimated in the cases of exactness, the money in the United States was computed and held May 1, 1881, as follows:

IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE.

Gold	$217,895,854
Silver and certificates	64,677,213
Paper currency	339,728,993
Total held by the people	$622,301,310

IN PUBLIC REPOSITORIES.

Gold	$202,904,994
Silver and certificates	5,688,719
Paper currency	198,552,574
Total in public depositories	$407,158,287
Total all kinds of currency outstanding	$1,291,459,599

That the sum total now exceeds one million three hundred thousand dollars there can be no doubt.

Clarkson N. Potter, who succeeds Jacobs as the nominee of the New York Democrats for the Senate in Platt's place, is the member of Congress who presided over the famous electoral frauds which showed that Hayes held his title by perjury, bribery and the destruction of ballots in the South. Potter is said to be a man of ability and good character. The dead-lock at Albany seems to have settled down to two daily ballots for each vacancy. Mr. Kernan and Mr. Potter receive the united Democratic vote.

AMALGAMATION.—Next Winter the public schools will be obliged to receive colored children, as well as white, under the new law of the State, which has been signed by the Governor, abolishing all distinction on account of race or color, and repealing the old law which provides for the establishment of separate schools for whites and blacks. This will do away with the necessity for the colored school building in Bellefonte and also with the necessity for a colored school teacher. We don't believe our colored citizens will like this a whit better than the whites will.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Mr. Bentley, Commissioner of Pensions, resigned at Mr. Garfield's request, who wanted the place for one of his Indiana friends in the person of Marshal Dudley. General Bentley has made a careful and judicious Commissioner of Pensions, but has had the misfortune to array the large army of claim agents against him, and their influence has been sufficient to cause him to be removed.

THE BRIBED LEGISLATOR.

The bribery investigation at Albany has ended. The administration journals with singular unanimity affect disbelief in the charge of attempted bribery preferred by the Stalwart Bradley against the Half-breed Sessions in the New York Legislature. They pretend that the allegations of Bradley are simply part of a foul plot concocted by the Conkling party to defeat Mr. Depew. But they have only the denial of Mr. Sessions before the Investigating Committee as proof of the correctness of their theory. On the other hand they are confronted by the detailed statement of Mr. Bradley, by the fact that Mr. Sessions has a rather mal-odorous reputation, that Depew is the attorney of the New York Central Railroad Company and is backed by Vanderbilt, that Sessions himself corroborates everything in Bradley's statement except that money was offered for Bradley's vote. Another witness, one William J. Trimble, representative from the Twenty-first Assembly district of New York city, has testified before the Investigating Committee that he was offered money by a notorious lobbyist Conkling. This witness confirms the general effect of Bradley's statement which is to induce the belief that the opponents of Conkling have resorted to corrupt methods to accomplish their purposes. It must be admitted that thus far the administration managers at Albany have been thoroughly worsted in the bribery investigation. Both Bradley and Sessions have shown themselves to be unreliable and dishonest. The investigation closed on Thursday.

GRANGERS' GATHERING.

THE TRI-STATE PICNIC AND EXHIBITION TO BE HELD AT WILLIAMS' GROVE.

The eighth annual tri-State picnic and exhibition will be held at Williams' Grove, Cumberland county, Pa., opening on Monday, August 29, and closing Friday, September 2, 1881. This will be the only agricultural exhibition of general importance in eastern or southern Pennsylvania this year, as the State Agricultural Society has decided to hold its fair at Pittsburgh, in September next, and there is, therefore, every reason to believe that the eighth annual tri-State picnic will be greater in every particular than any heretofore held. It is earnestly hoped and confidently expected that members of Granges and Farmers' Clubs in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Ohio will prepare liberal samples of their agricultural products for exhibition at the tri-State picnic, and also contributions are expected from every State in the Union.

This will be the largest meeting of farmers ever held in the United States, and it is important that the show of agricultural products shall be on a grand scale, commensurate with the attendance of people.

Manufacturers of and dealers in machinery, implements, musical instruments, etc., desiring prominent position on the exhibition grounds, and persons wanting restaurant and other business privileges, will communicate, on or before July 15, with R. H. Thomas, *Farmer's Friend* office, Mechanicsburg, Penn's.

A MERMAID IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The Marietta *Register* says: "One of the oldest fishermen of that section reports the discovery of one of these rare nondescript, in the river about one mile above Dugan's run. He has already seen it five times; always either early in the morning or late in the evening.

"He says it comes to the surface, looks about, then gradually sinks down leaving its hair floating on top of the water for a moment or so and finally disappears. It has the face of a woman and beautiful glossy black hair, but as it only shows itself down to the shoulders, he cannot tell what the other end is like.

"He says he could shoot it but is afraid he might be arrested and tried for murder, and it would bring him into trouble. On being asked if it had a comb or looking-glass with it, he said, 'It might have had, but he didn't see it,' and supposes it has a cave somewhere in the bottom of the river under the deep water.

"Mr. Henry Loucks, the fisherman above alluded to, is well known in town, and he is considered as *reliable* as any fisherman on the river. We are in hopes that the mermaid may be captured alive, if possible, or dead, if it cannot be had any other way. We guarantee him a safe delivery out of his trouble if he shoots it."

HE OUGHT TO KNOW.—Gen. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has received a doleful letter from an unmarried lady from one of the Southern States. She said her lover left her fifteen years ago, taking with him, as a loan from her, a few hundred dollars that her uncle had left her. She gave the name of her lover as also her own and said her lover possibly might be dead. She had certainly not heard from him since he went away, although she had taken great trouble to find out his whereabouts. She had been waiting for the names of the Census to be published, but she was getting tired of waiting. Therefore she begged that General Walker would look over the names and tell her where her truant lover could be found, or if he was dead to tell her where he was buried. She enclosed a stamp.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE WEST PENN. RAILROAD.—A serious accident occurred at Freeport, Pa., on Tuesday afternoon of last week. A west bound freight train on the West Pennsylvania Railroad ran over a cow near the Buffalo Creek bridge, throwing the engine off the track on the bridge, causing the structure to fall, and precipitating the engine and ten cars into the creek. James E. Repine, the engineer, and James Detrich, the fireman, were killed. Major Snowden, of Freeport, a passenger, was also killed. The three bodies have since been recovered. That of the engineer was found wedged in the timber. A brakeman named Gallagher made a narrow escape by jumping from a box-car. Repine and Detrich lived at Blairsville, Pa.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S UNCLE KILLED.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 22d inst., an east-bound train on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, when about twelve miles from Cleveland, struck a buggy in which were riding Thomas Garfield, uncle of President Garfield, and Mrs. Alonzo Arnold, sister of Dr. Boynton and cousin of the President. Thomas Garfield was instantly killed and Mrs. Arnold's skull was so badly fractured that her life is despaired of. The buggy was dragged about two hundred feet before the train was stopped. Mr. Garfield was 80 years old. He leaves seven children. President Garfield and Dr. Boynton were telegraphed to at Long Branch.

STILL AT WORK.—The quarrel between the Garfield and Conkling factions in New York is still going on. The Legislature came no nearer electing the United States Senators on Saturday than it did a month ago. Happy family!

PROPHECIES FULFILLED.

MR. EDITOR:—What Democrat does not to-day rejoice that in spite of the most direful prophecies of ruin he cast his ballot last Fall for that grand man and peerless soldier, Winfield Scott Hancock? And what Republican with a grain of common sense but is ashamed of the present deplorable plight of his party? Last Summer, in what seemed a fit of suicidal despair, the Republicans nominated for President Gen. James A. Garfield, a man on whom the most questionable transactions had been fastened by his own party. For the second highest office in the land, Gen. Chester A. Arthur was nominated—a man who had been removed from office with a severe rebuke for improper conduct. This was the ticket for which votes were asked, even by such papers as the New York *Tribune*, which, in 1873, declared that Garfield cut a most distressing figure.

But the Democrats nominated Hancock, and it was soon evident that he was the people's choice. Hence, the pure John Welsh, the spotless Dorsey, the immaculate Brady, and the other leading patriots made up a "purse" and bought Indiana outright. The Lathario Adonis Apollo Belvidere of New York, Roscoe Conkling, who had been sulking in his tent, came forth, and putting his manly shoulders to the wheel of the Republican chariot, pushed it out of the slough of despair, and James A. Garfield was landed in the White House.

Then the patriot prophets arose and declared that the "Rebel Brigadiers" were defeated; that the protective tariff would bless our people, and that an era of good feeling would come to our land.

Well, four months have passed since Mr. Garfield's inauguration, and these prophecies have been fulfilled. Oh yes! they have(?).

First, the "Rebel Brigadiers" have been balked, haven't they? I see the most unrepentant rebel of all (Mahone of Virginia, who expressly declares that he is not sorry for his rebellion) controlling with his vote the organization of the Senate, and presented with compliments and bouquets by his admiring Republican co-workers.

Secondly, the protective tariff works admirably, doesn't it? As an evidence, twenty blast furnaces have been blown out in the Lehigh and Schuylkill Valleys during the past few weeks, because the tariff has kept out English iron so well that the country is flooded with it.

Thirdly, the era of good feeling has come, hasn't it? I see the two factions of the Republicans fighting over the spoils like two dogs for a meat-covered bone. I hear the illustrious tramp (U. S. Grant) calling by the pleasant names of liar and ingrate, leading patriots, from Garfield down to Governor Young, of Ohio. I am told that Garfield is hounding to the penitentiary the men who furnished the money to elect him. All this is proof of the kindly feeling which pervades the land.

Verily, great and inspired are the Republican prophets. A. H. R.

PROSPECTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA WHEAT CROP.

The State Board of Agriculture, which has its correspondents in every county in the State, has recently been making inquiry concerning the growing wheat crop and have received the following information as to prospects:

"The counties of Butler, Clarion, Elk, Franklin, Huntingdon, Lackawanna, Montour, Snyder, Susquehanna, Venango, Warren, Wayne, Westmoreland and Wyoming report wheat in better condition than at the same time last year. Beaver, Cambria, Crawford, Cumberland, Forest, Fulton, Lawrence, Lebanon, McKean, Philadelphia, Pike, Schuylkill and Somerset report its condition about the same as last year. Adams report a falling off varying from 21 per cent. in Adams to 2 per cent. in Columbia, Fayette and Greene. When the unusual condition of the crop of last year is taken into account, there is no reason to look for less than a fair average crop. Compared with the average crop of five years past, the crop of 1881 is reported as better in Beaver, Bradford, Butler, Cameron, Carbon, Columbia, Cumberland, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Lawrence, Montour, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Venango, Warren, Washington, Westmoreland and Wyoming. Armstrong, Centre, Chester, Clearfield, Crawford, Franklin, Indiana, Jefferson, Lackawana, Mercer, Perry, Philadelphia, Potter, Schuylkill, Snyder, Somerset and Wayne report the indication of the crop of 1881 as equal to the average of the past five years. Other counties report a falling off, varying from 20 per cent. in Adams to 2 per cent. in Northumberland. Several counties report damage done by ice, frozen snow and sleet early in the Winter; but little damage from fly is reported, and this little mainly in early sown wheat. Owing to the partial failure of the grass upon the wheat stubbles of 1880, many of them were plowed up again and reseeded last Fall. This fact causes an increase in the acreage of forty-five counties, varying from 11 per cent. in Forest to 2 per cent. in Bradford, Carbon, Indiana, Lebanon, Susquehanna and Washington. But four counties—Centre, Clearfield, Philadelphia and Pike—report a falling off in the acreage of the crop of 1881. When compared with the average of the past five years, forty-two counties show an increase in acreage varying from 15 per cent. in Elk and Forest to 1 in Bradford. By the same mode of comparison Pike alone shows a falling off, and all others report the acreage as stationary."

IMPORTANT TO MEMBERS OF SECRET SOCIETIES.

An interesting case was sent to a jury in the Common Pleas Court at Scranton week before last, which involved a point of importance to members of secret societies. In October, 1874, John Vaughn loaned Capouse Lodge, I. O. of O. F., of Hyde Park, $1,000 and felt secure in a judgment note for the amount from the trustees of the Lodge, and obtained judgment upon it in Luzerne county. Subsequently the real estate of the Lodge was sold, and the money raised thereby was exhausted before the Vaughn judgment was reached. Subsequently Capouse Lodge surrendered its charter, and Mr. Vaughn died, and his administrator began suit in assumpsit against sixteen members of the Lodge. The facts as stated above were not brought into question, and the point at issue turned solely upon the rights of plaintiffs to collect from individual members the debts owing by the Lodge. The case was given to the jury Saturday afternoon, and in his charge Judge Handley held that the Lodge was a co-partnership, and that the members were liable for its debts. That although a judgment had been obtained in Luzerne county, it had not been satisfied, and a suit against the individual members would lie. The jury retired, and, after a brief absence, returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and against the members of the Lodge, in the sum of $1,322.24, being the full claim of the plaintiff. Several other claims against the Lodge depend upon the verdict in this case.

GOING AHEAD.—The comet is a "bigger" traveler than General Grant. A week or two ago it was down in the neighborhood of the Patagonian heavens, cavorting about the Southern Cross, and now it is far north of the equator, and making at the rate of ever so many hundred miles a second toward the Polar star.

GNAWED BY RATS.

WHILE A MOTHER IS ABSENT FROM HER HOME IN A WRETCHED TENEMENT A HORDE OF RATS KILL HER SLEEPING BABE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24th.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Caroline Fritz, a poor woman, residing with her husband and four children in a tenement, which might by courtesy be called a house, in the rear of 309 Brown street, after seeing two of her children off to school and consigning a third to the care of a neighbor, Mrs. Wurst, left her five weeks old baby, Caroline, asleep upon a bed in the second story and started to gather coal along the Germantown and Norristown Railroad tracks on Ninth street. Two hours subsequently she returned with her load, and barely a minute afterward, when she went up stairs, she was at a window shrieking for help, her face convulsed with horror and agony, and holding aloft in her arms to a neighbor's gaze the bloody, almost unrecognizable features of her infant. "My God! Mrs. Rennelstein," the agonized woman shrieked to her neighbor, whose house is in the rear of 305 Brown street, "look at that; the rats have eaten my baby. Go for a doctor." The neighbors also ran in, attracted by the screams. The return of the mother had routed the rats at their horrid feast. When she entered the lower room two big gray fellows came clattering down the stairs and disappeared in some of the numerous retreats lining the room.

THE BABY'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

When she reached the upper chamber—the so-called house only having two apartments—she had found more than a dozen of the creatures devouring the infant's face and arms ravenously and the poor little thing trying her best with her puny and waning strength to fight them off. Before she went after the coal she had washed the child, dressed it afresh and laid it asleep upon the bed, covering it over with a piece of fine mosquito netting. On her return this netting was torn and gnawed and dragged away partly from the babe and was red with its blood. The rats fled up the chimney, in the holes around the floor, into an old-fashioned rubbish chest several feet above the floor and down the stairs, some of them carrying with them in their jaws fragments of the little one's flesh. One dropped her nose upon the bed, the covering of which was marked by the blood-stained foot-prints of the voracious crew. Dr. Wittkamp, who had been called, made an examination of the little sufferer and saw that its life would be of a few moments duration only. Nearly every ounce of blood had been sucked from its veins by its destroyers, leaving the babe bleached almost white.

A SHOCKING SCENE.

They had eaten its nose completely off and part of the lips and cheeks, leaving a great hole similar to that made often by cancers. The forehead and ears and the throat were spotted, like small-pox, with the indentions left by the teeth of the rats. The left arm and hand, which the child had evidently exposed while asleep, were torn and eaten to the bone in places. Fragments of the flesh were upon the counterpane close by. In ten minutes the infant died, without a struggle, in the arms of the mother, the other children and a number of women neighbors forming a mournful group around it.

Mrs. Rennelstein, who was the first to respond to Mrs. Fritz's appeal for a doctor, said that about a quarter before 12 o'clock she heard the infant cry, and remarked that some of the children must have been teasing her, as they sometimes did. She kept on crying louder, then suddenly ceased. This must have been about the time when the vermin overpowered her and drained away her blood.

"The neighbors in the house, indeed, it seems to be their play ground, and they had undermined the ground all around. Mrs. Fritz herself said the rats had been so ravenous that she could not keep potatoes in the down stairs room, and they even jumped into the basket which was hanging on the wall and stole bread.

WRETCHED DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

The house in which the tragedy occurred is a wretched two-story frame, the last of four similar rattle-traps—relics of the days before the war; and for this particular two-roomed shelter Mr. Fritz paid $5 a month. The Fritz family had occupied it about a year since they came from Germany. The family are greatly impoverished, owing to a spell of illness under which Fritz had been suffering for several months. The neighbors started a collection five minutes after the baby's death in order to get money to provide for its burial.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

There was abundant testimony at the Coroner's inquest to confirm even the worst stories about the rat-infested den, in the rear of 309 Brown street, in which the infant Rosanna Fritz was devoured by the four-footed horde. One witness said the rats had possession of her house one morning when she arose. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts and recommended the Board of Health to take some action to abate the rat nuisance.

A bitter feeling exists in the neighborhood against the owners of these miserable abodes, who squeeze extravagant rentals from the poverty-stricken tenants and suffer the rattle traps to go to ruin. It is complained that the children of the tenements are in constant danger of a night attack by rats, and that the four-footed pests undertake an occasional exodus to better houses in the vicinity.

GOVERNING PHYSICIANS.

PRACTICING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS TO REGISTER AS SUCH.

The following is the full text of an important act of the Legislature of 1881, providing for the registration of physicians and surgeons:

SECTION 1. That the Prothonotary of each county shall purchase a book of suitable size to be known as the medicinal register of the county (if such book has not been purchased already) and shall set apart one full page for the registration of each practitioner and when any practitioner shall depart this life or remove from the county, he shall make a note of the same at the bottom of the page and shall perform such other duties as are required by this act.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall practice medicine or surgery, or any of the branches of medicine or surgery, for gain, or shall receive or accept for his or her services as a practitioner of medicine or surgery any fee or reward, directly or indirectly, shall be a graduate of a legally chartered medical college or university having authority to confer the degree of doctor of medicine (except as provided for in section five of this act), and such person shall present to the prothonotary of the county in which he or she resides or sojourns, his or her medical, diploma including any endorsements thereon, and shall make affidavit before him that the diploma and endorsements are genuine; thereupon the prothonotary shall enter the following in the register, to wit: The name in full of the practitioner, his or her place of nativity, his or her place of residence, the name of the college or university that has conferred the degree of doctor of medicine, the year when such degree was conferred, and in like manner any other degree or degrees that the practitioner may desire to place on record, to all of which the practitioner shall likewise make affidavit before the prothonotary, and the prothonotary shall place the copy of such diploma, including the endorsements, on file in his office for inspection by the public.

SEC. 3. Any person whose medical diploma has been destroyed or lost shall present to the prothonotary of the county in which he or she resides or sojourns a duly certified copy of his or her diploma, but if the same is not attainable, a statement of the fact together with the names of the professors whose lectures he or she attended and the branches of study upon which each professor lectured, to all of which the practitioner shall make affidavit before the prothonotary, after which the practitioner shall be allowed to register in manner and form as indicated in Section 2 of this act, and the prothonotary shall place such certified statement on file in his office for inspection by the public.

SEC. 4. Any person who may desire to commence the practice of medicine or surgery in this State, after the passage of this act, having a medical diploma issued, or purporting to have been issued by any college, university, society or association in another State or foreign country, shall lay the same before the faculty of one of the medical colleges or universities of this Commonwealth for inspection, and the faculty being satisfied as to the qualifications of the applicant and the genuineness of the diploma shall direct the dean of the faculty to endorse the same, after which such person shall be allowed to register as required by Section 2 of this act.

SEC. 5. Any person who has been in the continuous practice of medicine or surgery in this Commonwealth since 1871 without the degree of doctor of medicine shall be allowed to continue such practice, but such person shall nevertheless appear before the prothonotary of the county in which he or she resides and shall present to him a written statement of these facts, to which the practitioner shall make affidavit. Thereupon the prothonotary shall enter the following in the register, to wit: The name in full of the practitioner, his or her place of residence, the time of continuous practice in this Commonwealth and the place or places where such practice was pursued, to all of which the practitioner shall likewise make affidavit, and the prothonotary shall place the certified statement on file in his office for inspection by the public.

SEC. 6. Every practitioner who shall be admitted to registration shall pay to the prothonotary one dollar, which shall be compensaion in full for registration, and the prothonotary shall give a receipt for the same.

SEC. 7. Any practitioner who shall present to the faculty of an institution for indorsement, or to a prothonotary, a diploma which has been obtained fraudulently, or is in whole or part a forgery, or shall make affidavit to any false statement to be filed or registered, or shall practice medicine or surgery without conforming to the requirements of this act, or shall otherwise violate or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished for each and every offence by a fine of one hundred dollars, one-half to be paid to the prosecutor, and the other half to be paid to the county, or be imprisoned in the county jail of the proper county for a term not exceeding one year, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any physician or surgeon legally qualified to practice medicine or surgery in the State in which he or she resides from practicing in this Commonwealth; but any person or persons opening an office, or appointing any place where he or she may meet patients or receive calls, shall be deemed a sojourner and shall conform to the requirements of this act.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect on the first day of June, 1881.

SEC. 10. That all acts or parts of acts heretofore passed and inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved the eighth day of June, 1881. HENRY M. HOYT.

WHO WOULD BE EMPEROR?

The Emperor of Russia is the absolute master of nearly a hundred millions of people. His vast dominions extend from the marches of Poland to the Chinese wall. He can muster into the field an army of two and a half million soldiers. At his nod any subject can be arrested and sent to Siberia or immured in prison without the form of trial. Yet this seemingly mighty potentate is a prisoner in his own Empire. In his dread of assassination he has immured himself in his palace on the Gulf of Finland at a considerable distance from his capital. He receives no visits except those of his ministers and family. He does not take a walk in the grounds unless accompanied by an escort of officers. If he ventures to ride out he is in dread that dynamite will explode under the imperial carriage and subject him to the awful fate of his predecessor. His palace is surrounded day and night by strong detachments of his Cossacks. Every stranger that approaches the gates is seized and searched lest he may have concealed about his person some infernal machine. He suspects the guards around him and has them changed every day. The domestics of the palace are mostly Germans and French, as he cannot trust his own subjects. He eats no food that has not been previously tasted.

The latest accounts from Russia say that this prison life is telling on the Czar and that he looks "haggard." It is added that the Czarina "is quite broken down." Yet this imperial prisoner in his wretchedness the other day perpetrated a dismal joke. He told one of the Ambassadors who visited him at Peterhoff "that his subjects in the mines of Siberia had no reason to complain seeing that he shared their captivity, and was at the mercy of a master more bloodthirsty than a Cossack." That master is the deadly and implacable Nihilist who has devoted himself to the destruction of the imperial house of Russia and who will not permit the present Czar to breathe the air of freedom in his dominions. This is a terrible revenge for the millions of lives that have been sacrificed to the ambition and cruelty of this Russian dynasty, but in the estimation of those who suffer the most from the galling despotism it is not adequate. In his Peterhoff prison it might be supposed that the reigning Emperor would learn the necessity of relaxing the rigor of Russian tyranny. Instead of that he is pursuing a policy far more despotic and relentless than that of his predecessor. This will only make the pursuit of the Nihilist conspirators more vigilant and implacable than ever. There are some people in this country who profess to admire that "strong" kind of government of which Russia just at this time affords the most striking example, with the Emperor a prisoner and his loving subjects gunning for him with dynamite. —*Harrisburg Patriot.*

What everybody wants is a pleasant, reliable medicine that never does any harm, and prevents and cures disease by keeping the stomach in perfect order, the bowels regular, and the kidneys and liver active. Such a medicine is Parker's Ginger Tonic. It relieves every case, and we have seen stacks of letters from thousands who have been saved and cured by it. See other column.—*Tribune.* [je. 29, 4t.

The *Legislative Record* is still in session, and keeps coming right along, mandamus or no mandamus.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS!

PROPOSALS will be received at the Postoffice at Woodland till SATURDAY, JULY 16th, 1881, at 12 o'clock M. for the erection of a school-house at Woodland. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on J. S. Norris, Woodland, Penn'a, up to above date, at which time the contract will be awarded.

Attest: J. C. COWDER, President.
W. E. FORNEY, Sec'y.
Woodland, June 29, 1881-3t.

FARMERS!

SAVE money and increase your crops by buying the AMMONIA ALKALINE PHOSPHATE, manufactured by the Chesapeake Guano Company, Baltimore, Maryland. This is a complete and perfect fertilizer, containing a high percentage of fertilizing material. Price, $40.00 per ton. Send in your orders at once. A ton is sufficient for ten or fifteen acres. Also agent for the best—

Fertilizer Grain Drill

in the market. Call on or address—
T. W. KING, Agent,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Clearfield, Pa., June 29, 1881-2m.

TIMBER LAND FOR SALE!

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of the undivided one-half interest in a large tract of valuable land, situate in Bell township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing 1,600 acres, more or less, and well covered with white pine, oak and hemlock timber. This land is located on the waters of Haslet and Laurel Runs, not exceeding three miles from the river, has good roads and everything convenient for operating. This tract is known as Number 5768.

ALSO,

The undivided one-half interest in one other tract in the same township, containing 600 acres, lying on the waters of Curry Run, and nicely situated for logging. It is also well timbered with a large quantity of good timber.

The above tracts of land will be sold to parties wishing to purchase on fair terms, and at any time I am called upon.

R. C. THOMPSON.
Bower, Pa., June 29, 1881-tf.

Notice to Heirs!

In the matter of the partition of the estate of Jonathan Wiser, deceased. } In the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county.

To Sarah Wiser, widow, Jane Verner and Wm. H. Verner, her husband, vs. Henry Wiser, Israel Wiser, Hannah Batts and William Batts, her husband, Jonathan Wiser, Lindsey Wiser, Alexander Wiser, Jared A. Wiser, Mary Yothers and Joseph Yothers, her husband, Margery E. Young and Henry Young, her husband, Sarah Stone and Sweasey Stone, her husband, Susannah Green and George Green, her husband, and Lewis Wiser.

The above named Defendants and each of them will take notice that a rule has been granted upon the heirs of Jonathan Wiser deceased, to appear, at the next Orphans Court in and for Clearfield county, to be held in the borough of Clearfield, on the FOURTH MONDAY in SEPTEMBER NEXT, being the 26th day of said month, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, to accept or refuse the premises at the valuation fixed upon the same by the inquest, of all of which the said Defendants will take notice.

JAMES MAHAFFEY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Clearfield, Pa., June 28, 1881-4t.

Estate of Isaac Bloom, Jr.

NOTICE OF PARTITION.

IN the matter of the estate of Isaac Bloom, Jr., late of Pike township, dec'd. } In the Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, Penn'a.

To Henrietta B. Elder and Robert Elder, her husband, residing at or near Concord, Hancock county, Iowa; Jennie S. Jones and Warren Jones, her husband, residing at or near Alden, Hardin county, Iowa; Hannah R. Lemon and John Lemon, her husband, residing near Mahaffey, Clearfield county, Penn'a.; Florine Pritchard and J. S. Pritchard, her husband, residing at or near Belmond, Wright county, Iowa; Maggie Hoover and N. L. Hoover, her husband, residing at DuBois, Clearfield county, Penn'a.; Belle Hunter and W. S. Hunter, her husband, residing at or near North Lawrence, Kansas; Walter R. Bloom, residing at or near Belmond, Wright county, Iowa; T. Jed. Bloom, residing near Curwensville, Clearfield county, Penn'a.; Annie Forest and J. C. Forest, her husband, residing at or near Clearfield Bridge, Clearfield county, Penn'a.; R. J. W. Bloom, residing at or near Garner, Hancock county, Iowa, heirs and legal representatives of Isaac Bloom, Jr., late of Pike township, Clearfield county, dec'd, and also heirs of P. Cortez Bloom, dec'd, and also heirs of Blanch V. Bloom, dec'd, who were heirs of said Isaac Bloom, Jr., deceased.

TAKE NOTICE, That in pursuance of a writ of Partition to me directed, I will, on SATURDAY, the 30th DAY OF JULY, 1881, held on account of the premises aforesaid, at the late residence of said decedent, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, June 29, '81-3t. } JAS. MAHAFFEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Fi. Fa.* & *Ven. Ex.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on

Friday, July 22d, 1881,

At 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:—

All that certain tract of land situated in Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a dogwood; thence by land of J. P. Fry south 3½ degrees west 156 perches to post near a hemlock; thence by land of Essen McEwen and H. Westover north 86½ degrees west 287 perches to stone; thence by land of Henry Westover north 3½ degrees east 99 perches to a cherry, north 72 degrees west 342 perches to post, north 22½ degrees west 70 5-10 perches to a white pine, north 68 degrees west 72 perches to pine; thence by land of Daniel Carson north 55 degrees east 102 perches to a white pine; thence by land of Samuel Snyder south 38½ degrees east 109 perches to a post; thence north 47 degrees east 59 perches to a post; thence by land of James McEwen south 29 degrees east 96 perches to a fallen white oak; thence south 15 degrees east 11 perches to a post; thence south 85½ degrees east 144 perches to a dogwood and place of beginning, containing 221 acres, strict measure, with about 25 acres cleared, a good orchard of 50 apple trees, and having thereon erected a frame barn and frame house 26x36 feet, with kitchen attached, and other outbuildings, and one-half interest in a small saw mill.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Westover.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was stru