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
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G. B. GOODLANDER, Publisher.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 55—WHOLE NO. 2,729. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1881. NEW SERIES—VOL. 22, NO. 27.

Lawyers' Cards.

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

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. y:pd

ROLAND D. SWOOPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.
oct. 9, '78-tf.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in "Old Western building," (up stairs).
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. 7by

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. jan1'78.

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 13, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

Cards.

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 21jy'73

HENRY BRETH,
(OSTEND P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 6, 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. [*jy1872

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. Jan. 1st, 1879.

JAMES KERR. CARROLL L. BIDDLE.
Clearfield Insurance Agency.
KERR & BIDDLE, Agents,
Represent the following and other first-class Co's

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,381,89
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plans	5,000,000
Phoenix, of Hartford, Conn	2,624,083
Insurance Co. of North America	6,435,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,782,563
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	679,143
Watertown	764,818
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,595,454

Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 1, '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	$9,868,702 55
Firemen's Fund Ins. Co., Assets	1,160,017 00
Union Insurance Co., Assets	1,020,037 93
Travelers' Accident Ins. Co., Assets	5,519,194 23
Northern Ins. Co. of New York As'ts	348,890 00

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

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Newark, N. J.
INCORPORATED 1845. PURELY MUTUAL.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1881, as ascertained by Examining Commissioners of Massachusetts, Ohio and New Jersey	$35,726,815 93
LIABILITIES, as stated by the same.	31,911,433 85
SURPLUS by Mass'chu's Standard.	3,815,382 08
SURPLUS by New York Standard...	5,988,905 69

All policies nonforfeitable after second year; low expenses; large dividends declared and paid every year since organization; ample surplus; surrender values most liberal; losses promptly adjusted and paid.
OFFICERS:
LEWIS C. GROVER, PRESIDENT.
JAMES B. PEARSON, VICE-PRESIDENT.
ED. L. DOBBINS, Sec'y. THEO. MACKNETT, Treas.
POTTER & KEYES, State Agents, 322 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
R. M. M'ENALLY, Special Agent. Office in Mossop's building, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. [5-5-'81-tf.

WITHERED ROSES.

Withered rose-leaves in an urn—
Everywhere our glances turn,
Time old graver uncovers.
Many a dainty, perfumed note,
Hands long cold once warmly wrote,
Hidden here by lovers.

Ah! the manly hearts, now cold,
Ah! the mem'ries, sweet and old,
This quaint room discloses.
All the warmth is chill to-day;
All the life has passed away,
Naught is left but roses—

Roses, withered now and dead,
All their ancient sweetness fled
With their ancient splendor.
As I bend above, I feel
A vague fragrance from them steal,
Like a mem'ry tender.

Of their olden pleasant days,
When the sun's rich golden blaze
Kissed their cheeks to glory.
Ah! the pain these mem'ries give!
Ah! the pain that one must live
When our life's sweet story.

Holds no more the olden joy!
Of what use a valued toy
When its charm is broken?
Of our life when youth is o'er—
Of the past which comes no more,
Are these flowers the token.

When the sun has lost its light,
When the fall of Winter's night
Our Autumn-tide o'er closes—
Call we then the mem'ries sweet—
Of those vanished moments fleet—
Ashes of youth's roses?

MEETING AT LONG BRANCH.

GARFIELD AND GRANT SHAKING HANDS.

ANXIETY AND EXCITEMENT OF THE COTTAGERS WHEN THE GREAT PRESIDENT AND THE GREAT EX-PRESIDENT CAME TOGETHER—GRANT AND HIS FUTURE, AND GARFIELD AND HEALTH.

We happened to be at Long Branch when these two Radical champions met face to face. The gossiping was gigantic. We will allow Mr. Lambert the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, in a letter dated June 26th, to portray the scene as follows:

The final meeting of President Garfield and Ex-President Grant has lifted an awful load of anxiety from the mind of the average visitor to Long Branch. Hundreds of people seem to have come here for the particular purpose of seeing the illustrious men meet, and many of them stood around for several days with their hands in their pockets wondering what sort of a scowl Grant would give Garfield and what kind of faces Garfield would make at Grant. Calculations have been made as to whether either of the parties carried concealed weapons, and the court tailors were appealed to for information as to whether it has been customary to build the Presidential pantaloons with pistol-pockets or otherwise; the weight of the boots of each man was considered and the probable propelling force calculated, but on none of these points was any satisfactory conclusion reached. For three days, however, people went around with buckets, prepared to save the blood of the great men when the collision came, and there were the strongest evidences of agony and deep concern among all the cottagers up and down the beach for miles.

SCOWLING ACROSS THE STREET.

For three days Mr. Garfield had lived just across the drive from Mr. Grant and Mr. Grant had lived just across the drive from Mr. Garfield. It was exactly the same distance from the cottage where Grant was to the hotel where Garfield was as from Garfield's hotel to the Grant cottage, but the distance either way was too great for either to travel. It was, however, just about the right distance for a man to see without glasses, and it was well-known to every man, woman and child in this place that Ex-President Grant spent the greater part of his daylight time behind the window shutters of the house trying to see what President Garfield was up to across the way. At this identical time President Garfield occupied an eligible position behind the window shutters of the Elberon Hotel, where he closely watched every suspicious movement of the ex-silent man across the avenue. The strain of all this upon imaginative people here was simply awful. It would have been a great relief if one great man had dared the other great man half way; it would have been still more gratifying if Garfield had gone out into the middle of the road and strutted around with a chip on his shoulder, or if Grant had dared Garfield to come inside the fence, or if anything in the world could have happened it would have been very pleasant to the expectant crowds who daily hung around to see fair play.

HOW THEY FINALLY MET.

But the meeting finally occurred. The great President and the great ex-President got tired glaring at each other through the window shutters. The President went out to ride and the ex-President went out to walk, and they most unaccountably encountered each other. It was one of those mornings when Grant had forgotten to take his pistol from under his pillow and put it into his pocket, and as he felt around under his coat-tails for it he turned white and began to wonder if he had left his will and his Mexican Railroad and the third term in good order. He felt certain that Garfield would get the drop on him, and he regarded complacently, as a brave man can, the closing moments of an eventful life. He did not know that Garfield had mis-laid his bowie-knife and he was not near enough to the President to see that he turned pale at the discovery. This was a situation for two men whom the newspapers and the gossips had got into a temper to chew each other in pieces. They had finally met and neither had a weapon. There was not even a club or a stone within reach. A score or more spectators, who had assembled to gather up the fragments of greatness after the fight should end, were breathless with fear. President Garfield looked at ex-President Grant and raised his hat; ex-President Grant looked at President Garfield and raised his hat; the one drove away; the other walked on, and the war was over.

You must have noticed the way in which all this was done, much as a couple would flirt and finally meet on a pleasant afternoon in the Park. A lady who entirely understood these things pronounced the affair "just too sweet and lovely for anything."

THE RELATIONS OF THE MEN.

The other meeting between Garfield and Grant took place yesterday, and has been described in the dispatches from here. It was a purely formal affair, General Grant having gone over, as a lot of cottagers had, to a reception of the President. There is nothing in common between these men, but neither is as small as the average of people who have been talking about them here for some days seem to indicate. Garfield, at the beginning of his administration, asked Grant for some advice, and got some, but as the advice he got was not exactly the kind he asked for he laid it aside. He may have it somewhere around the house yet, but if so it is covered with dust. That, of course, rather hurt the feelings of the late President. He had no further use for Garfield, and his relations are now purely formal.

A prominent friend of Grant's said yesterday that the advantages of a good understanding between Grant and the President were appreciated particularly among Grant's friends. Ex-Collector Murphy, who has been with the ex-President almost constantly for a week, has been working very sincerely to bring about an understanding which should be useful in a political way, but it has not yet been accomplished. The scheme back of it includes the return of Roscoe Conkling to the Senate, which is part of the arrangement that the President will not likely consent to.

THE FUTURE OF GRANT.

"Grant," said a business friend of that eminent citizen, "should take his mind out of politics. It is nonsense to talk of ever again making him the President of the United States, and I have reason to know that Grant himself has given up the notion. What he wants to do now is to let the politicians, whether Conkling or anyone else, take care of themselves. If they can't do it without Grant's help, let them go. Grant's future is all right. His children are all looking after themselves. Fred and Ulysses, Jr., are in the railroad business with all the advantages that could be desired, while Jesse here is already well fixed, having made a lot of money in some fortunate mining speculations. The old man—my informant was referring in his familiar way to friend Grant—"has got something laid up and there is a quarter of a million to be given him in a short time. He needn't bother himself about the future and if he takes the advice of friends he will find a good place to live and settle down and not let a newspaper man come anywhere in the same ward."

"Why do you say that?"

"Well, a man like Grant can't do too little talking to the newspapers. He has some grievances which he wants to talk about, but every man's grievances look mighty small when they get into print and it always seems to me the bigger a man is the smaller his grievance looks. Just put it down as official, young man, that Grant will never again be a candidate for President." I was willing to believe what the man said, because all of Grant's friend's here are saying much the same thing.

THE GRANT COTTAGE.

The Grant cottage looks rusty and almost dilapidated, and it appears still worse because it stands next to Mr. George W. Child's cottage, which has been put in its Summer attire, with new paint, a closely cropped lawn and a profusion of flowers on the balconies and about the windows which hide a large part of the cottage from view. There is not a neater looking place along the beach drive anywhere than Mr. Childs', and there is not a less attractive looking one than General Grant's. The Grant cottage needs paint on the outside and whitewash on the inside. The grass needs cutting, the trees need trimming and the fences are demanding repair. It has been given out that all these things would be done, but there has so far been no commencement. Meantime the ex-President is comfortably domiciled at the modest cottage of his lucky son, Jesse, where he smokes and reads and receives his friends. There are not a great many callers, however, and the ex-President goes and comes in a quite ordinary way now, taking frequent walks and attracting little attention. He likes the illustrated papers, which of late have had several cartoons of him, and he laughs at them in the utmost good nature.

Grant likes being in what is called the Elberon part of the town. The fashionable drift is that way and all the more elegant cottages now building are in that quarter. Why these structures should be called cottages is beyond the understanding of ordinary people; many of them are palaces. Commodore Garrison, for instance, is finishing one which will cost him ninety thousand dollars and he will have to buy his furniture out of another fund.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOLIDAY.

Garfield expects to leave here tomorrow and return to business at Washington, but he will come back again after awhile. He has enjoyed this brief holiday very much, and will go away improved. There was no one who needed the restoration more. Garfield doesn't look as he did a little more than a year ago when at the Chicago Convention, but he has seen a great deal of trouble since then and has a great deal more to see before he gets through with his experience as the Chief Magistrate. He told one of the Pennsylvania editors who were here during the week that he should suppose editing a country newspaper would afford more fun and be far easier than serving as President. Undoubtedly Garfield is right, but there were some of the Pennsylvania editors who would have traded places with him.

J. H. L.

THE ESCAPING STEAM.

Topnoody made up his mind the other day that he was not going to be bossed any longer by his wife, so when he went home at noon he stalked in and called out imperiously:

"Mrs. Topnoody, Mrs. Topnoody!"

Mrs. T. came out of the kitchen with a drop of sweat on the end of her nose, a dish-rag tied around her head, and a rolling-pin in her hand.

"Well, sir," she said, "what'll you have?"

Topnoody staggered, but braced up.

"Mrs. Topnoody, I want you to understand, Madam,"—and he tapped his breast dramatically—"I am the engineer of this establishment."

"Oh, you are, are you? Well, Topnoody, I want you to understand that I"—and she looked dangerous—"am the boiler that will blow up and sling the engineer clear over into the next county. Do you hear the escaping of the steam, Topnoody?"

Topnoody heard it, and he meekly inquired if there was any assistance he could render in the housework.

Patient old lady: "I have been a great sinner for more than eighty years and didn't know it." Old colored servant: "I knowed it all de time!"

Short courting: "Rachael, the Lord hath sent me to marry thee," said the suitor. "The Lord's will be done," was the submissive reply.

HIGH HEELS AND LAME BACKS.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR A FASHIONABLE DISORDER—SOME PECULIARITIES OF THE FEMININE MIND.

A New York reporter, crossing the Fulton ferry some days ago, was made an unwilling listener to some feminine confidences on backache. As all women and the greater part of their men folks are directly or indirectly interested in the subject, the reporter visited a man of science who was named by one of the young ladies as having cured her trouble.

"Oh, yes," said the doctor; "backache is very common among women; more than two-thirds of them suffer from it. But there is one kind of this trouble, caused by a prevailing fashion, which women ought not to allow themselves to suffer from."

"Are you a specialist for fashionable backache?"

The doctor laughed. "I will tell you all about it," said he "Three years ago a fashionable young lady called upon me, saying that her back was very lame, and had been so for a considerable time. The pain had lately so greatly increased that she had become frightened about herself. She had been obliged to shorten her promenades, so she said, was almost incapable of dancing, and her life was gradually becoming a burden. She had "tried everything, and taken medicine all the time, but—and then she broke down in such a way that I began to suspect hysteria.

"She looked tired, and her face bore an expression of pain and despondency which was not compatible with her years—she was about twenty-three—nor her evidences of constitutional force, which I judged to be strong. I confess I was at a loss to account for her trouble, and close questioning gave me no indications for treatment. I at last prescribed a tonic—on general principles—and asked her to call in about a week. When she appeared again, a glance sufficed to show that she was no better, and I was much puzzled as I saw her walk up and down the office in nervous excitement, exclaiming that she would never get well, she knew she wouldn't, etc. As I looked, a certain peculiarity in her walk led me to think that there might be some spinal trouble, and I commenced a cross-examination, which she brought to a sudden close by saying: "Why, doctor, several of my friends are suffering just as I am, but they are not yet so worn out with the pain; we cannot all have spinal complaints, can we?"

"I thought it impossible, of course," continued the doctor, "and the interview ended by me asking her to call again on the next day and bring one of her friends with her, when I would make another effort to discover the real cause of the trouble. I had, in fact, made up my mind that some peculiarity in dress was at the root of the difficulty. The ladies called and had hardly traversed the office when I observed in patient number two the same idiosyncrasy in walking which I had seen in the first patient. I was not long in discovering that the real difficulty lay in the high and tapering heels of my patients' gaiters. Closer examination revealed the fact that there was a difference in the height of the boot-heels of the ladies, and I found that my first patient, who was the great sufferer, was the one who possessed the higher heels. There was nothing to do but to prescribe slippers and woolen stockings for a week, to be followed by the wearing of shoes having low, broad heels."

"And it was this treatment that cured the backache?"

"All signs of lameness disappeared within eleven days, and my first patient of this kind, together with many who have followed her, regained their health and strength. There are many physiological reasons why undue elevation of the heel must cause trouble. It will suffice to say that it serves to throw forward the contents of the abdominal cavity, and the muscles, nerves and cords more or less connected with or surrounding the back are subjected to unusual strain in resisting the forward impulse. Of course, in such cases, lame back is not of itself a disease, but only the indication of deep-seated trouble, which is sometimes difficult to deal with. Ladies should be warned that this fashion in heels is certain to bring them sooner or later great trouble. If they must adhere to the prevailing style, they should take care to wear slippers on every possible occasion which the sacred duties they owe to fashion may permit. That a person may as well be out of the world as out of the fashion is a law more inexorable in the minds of many women than those of nature or of health."

GRAVEYARD INSURANCE.

OPINION OF AN EMINENT PENNSYLVANIA JURIST.

Touching this important subject, the venerable Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, says: "I am well satisfied that a large portion of the insurance companies supported for the purpose of insuring lives are public nuisances, and that those carrying them on, those acting as agents, and those acting as inspecting physicians for them ought to be indicted and convicted for misdemeanor, and that they enter into a conspiracy in establishing such institutions and in conducting them in the manner they do. We know not merely by public report in the newspapers, but by what has been tried frequently in the courts, that these, the men interested in these insurance offices, are sometimes perfectly honest. Generally speaking, they know what is going on. And they sometimes know that what is going on is neither honest nor safe. The physician who certifies to a man being a good and suitable subject, a proper person to have his life insured, knows well he is over eighty-five years of age, feeble and miserable, and at the same time hardly expects to live a year, and yet they will insure him for twenty, thirty or forty thousand dollars on his life, not in favor of relatives, but in favor of some person or other who hires him to use his name to have the insurance taken. Those things unquestionably are a high misdemeanor. They are a conspiracy to cheat. It is an evidence to cheat. It is an evidence to cheat on the part of those who manage the company if they know what is done. It is a conspiracy to cheat on the part of the physician—the party who certifies to cases of that kind—on those who take insurance. They cannot recover a penny on them if they only knew it, but at the same time they are misleading many. In a neighboring county it led to a case of murder, where men were hanged for a crime of this kind. They conspired to get a man's life insured, which they did, in a considerable sum of money. They found that he would not die quick enough and they put him to death. The whole is a nuisance, deceiving those who enter into them. A man goes there—he imagines he can take insurance on the life of a man whom he would not trust with $25. He takes an insuance on his life for $5,000 and pays the insurance for a year or two and calls that a fair business. It is such a transaction that could not be recoverable in any court. The man is cheating himself as well as the community. I have long intended to call the attention of the grand jury to offenses of this kind that have not been committed here, but in the neighboring counties of Lebanon, Lancaster and Berks they have become very common. But they are becoming common here and will lead to great evil unless stopped, and the effectual way to stop them is to indict the insurance companies and to indict those who act as their agents. They have no interest in the lives of the persons. A man can effect insurance where there is an insurable interest, as a relative, but when insurance is in favor of a total stranger it is strong evidence of an intention to defraud, and such would disable them from ever recovering a penny on the policy. Let it go on for a little while longer and it will lead to murder. These persons will get tired of paying on the policy. Here is a person who don't own a penny—one whom no one would trust with a penny and nobody expects to live six months. Yet they will take insurance on his life for fifty or sixty thousand dollars. This is done by strangers. It is practiced daily and is in violation of the law. I should have no hesitation in convicting any agent of a company who took insurance of that kind, no hesitation of convicting for conspiracy. Only a few days ago an old man complained of them having insured his life for $30,000, and they were to give him $25, but only paid him $8. This is a species of the worst kind of gambling. If the Legislature will pass no laws to put a stop to such business, the courts of justice, who have the morals and interest of the community in their keeping, will endeavor to look after it. I should never hesitate a moment to convict any person who should take insurance in that way and under those circumstances."

CONDITION OF THE JEWS.

The Jews have been wandering up and down the earth ever since the Romans destroyed Jerusalem. Since that time they have had no permanent abiding place. They gave the Christian religion to the world, and to-day the Christians in Russia are destroying their property, and driving them in many instances beyond the boundaries of Holy Russia. In the Russian towns along the Austrian frontier the houses of the Jews have been plundered and burned. The Jews found it necessary to flee for their lives across the border to Austrian soil.

At Odessa, on the Dniester, near the Black Sea, the plundering continued the entire day. The rich Jews fled, and the poor with their families were left to be taunted and buffeted by a howling mob of drunken, brutal men. At Kieff, on the Dneiper, the synagogue was broken open and the congregation grossly maltreated. The Jewish quarter of the town was sacked. In the dark ages the Jews were mobbed by Christians and their property destroyed. In this enlightened nineteenth century, however, the persecution of the Jews is entirely out of place. They are more intelligent than the natives of Russia. They educate their children better. They are more temperate. They save their money and soon become rich and influential.

The Russians as a race are fearfully given to drunkenness. Even the priests get beastly drunk. When the shepherds fail so deplorably in their duty what can be expected of the flock? The Jews acknowledge the powers that be. They don't agitate against absolute rule, and hence the Russian peasants who have been wronged, kept in ignorance, degraded, cheated, suffered untold hardships under the rule of an absolute sovereign, doubtless feel that the Jews have basked in the sunshine of the Czar and grown rich in consequence.

And again the Russian is fearfully bigoted. He firmly believes that there is only one road to heaven, the one his fathers traveled, and he becomes wild with rage if any man asserts there is any other road to that blessed abode. The Jews for ages past have traveled another road.

They teach their children that the road Abraham, Isaac and Jacob traveled leads to heaven. In consequence the peasants become aroused against the Jews wherever dense ignorance and bigotry prevail. A short time ago the Germans were agitated against the Jews, but not being bigots in religion, the Jews were not mobbed. The Jews in past time have suffered fearful injustice at the hands of European nations.

TIMELY HINTS.—On the contrary, vines and creepers on the walls protect them, and make a house warmer and dryer, and also make it look much better.

The best oil for making boot and harness leather soft and pliable is castor oil.

Glycerine is excellent to rub on chafes, burns or chapped hands or sun scalds.

Raw hides make the best and most durable belting for farm or other machinery. Put the hair side next to the pulley.

White lead ground in oil is an excellent application for saddle chafes or harness or yoke galls on horses or cattle.

Keep your boots well oiled in winter and they will last longer, while your feet will be dryer and warmer.

A few drops of diluted carbolic acid in a kettle of glue will keep it from spoiling for several days in the warmest weather.

Autumn is the proper season to prepare grafts and cuttings. Of the latter cuttings of grapes, currants, quinces, gooseberries, poplar and many other plants, taken off in the Fall and buried in the ground all Winter, will grow with facility in the Spring. Grafts should always be taken off in the Fall and kept in moist sand or sawdust till ready to use.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—A French journal states that chloride of lime scattered about where rats and mice frequent will cause them to desert the spot. A solution of it brushed over plants will effectually protect them from insects. It scattered over ground infested with grubs, it will free it of them entirely. Bunches of cotton or tow smeared with a mixture of chloride of lime and hog's lard, and tied about in different parts of a tree, will guard it against the attack of insects, slugs, grubs, etc., and drive away those already in possession.

IN CLOVER.

Lovely, sunny, Summer day,
In a hammock swinging,
Sea-waves brightly flashing near,
Happy birds a-singing.
Hum of pipe and hum of bee,
Whir of insects blending
In a dreamy symphony,
Rings of smoke ascending
On the air to break and fade,
Green boughs arching over,
Fragrance born on every breeze—
Isn't he in clover?

Flower-dotted grass beneath,
Blue sky o'er him smiling,
Pretty girl on either side
Pleasantly beguiling—
One with fan and shade whose tints,
With the wings are vying
Of the gorgeous butterflies
Gayly round them flying,
One with book from which she reads
Song of maid and lover
In a voice of melody—
Isn't he in clover?

NEW GAME LAWS.

SUPPLEMENTS WHICH HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE GAME LAW.

The following are the full texts of several amendments to the general game law, which were passed by the last Legislature and have been approved by the Governor:

A supplement to an Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts relating to game and game fish, approved the third day of June, 1878, changing the time for hunting and killing deer, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, pheasants and prairie chickens.

That the first section of the act to which this is a supplement shall be so amended as to read and be as follows: That no person shall kill or pursue in any part of this State, any elk or wild deer, save only from the first day of October in any year, to the thirty-first day of December next following, and no person shall have in his or her possession or offer for sale or transport any elk, wild deer, antelope or fresh venison, save only from the first day of October in any year, to the thirty-first day of December next following. No person shall at any time kill any fawn, when in its spotted coat, or have the fresh skin of any such fawn in his or her possession. No person shall pursue any elk or wild deer with dogs in any part of this State, or shall kill in the water any elk, or wild deer or fawn which has been driven thereto by dogs. Any person offending against any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, for each elk, wild deer or fawn so killed or pursued, or trapped, or fresh elk, wild deer, antelope, or fawn skin, had in his or her possession, and may be proceeded against in any county of the State wherein he may be arrested, having the same in his or her possession; and provided also that any dogs pursuing elk, or wild deer, or fawns, may be killed by any person, and any constable or other town official may kill any dog that habitually pursues elk, or wild deer or fawns, and the owner of such dog shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars, for each elk, wild deer or fawn killed by such dog.

That section twenty-five of the act to amend and consolidate the several acts relative to game and game fish explanatory of the same, approved June 3, 1878, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"No person shall by any means or device whatsoever catch or kill in any of the waters of this State, any black bass, green bass, yellow bass, willow bass, rock bass, Lake Erie or grass bass, pike, or pickerel, or wall-eyed pike commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, between the first day of January and the first day of June, nor shall catch or kill any of said species of fish at any time during the year, save only with a rod, hook and line. Any violation of this section shall subject the offender to a penalty of ten dollars for each and every offence; provided, this section shall not apply to the waters of Lake Erie, except in the ponds on the island or peninsula forming the north and east shores of the harbor of Erie.

That no person shall at any time catch, take, kill or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any speckled trout or California mountain trout for sale less than five inches in length, and it shall be unlawful for any person to fish in any stream in this Commonwealth for a period of three years in which brook trout have been planted by the fish commissioners of the State, under a penalty of twenty dollars as provided for in section thirty-six of act of assembly approved June 3, 1878; provided, public notice has been given of said planting at the time in any newspaper published in the county where said streams are located for the period of three weeks.

That it shall be unlawful, for any person or persons to take, catch or kill any shad in the Susquehanna or Juniata rivers from sunset on Saturday until sunrise on Monday of any week during the run of said fish from March 15 to June 25 of each year, but fishing shall be permitted for said fish from Monday at sunrise till Saturday at sunset of each week during said time with seine or seines, net or nets, not less than four and one-half inches in the mesh, measured from knot to knot diagonally; that if any person or persons violate the provisions of this section during the close time any fish warden, constable or sheriff of any county in said Commonwealth is hereby empowered to arrest the offender or offenders on sight and confiscate all seine or seines, net or nets, boat or boats of any kind, and implements of fishing outside of any enclosure used in connection with the same, and sell the same at public auction and appropriate the proceeds less expenses to the school fund of said district where the violation occurs; and the same penalties of forfeiture shall apply to any person or persons who shall employ or use in any way whatever any gill or drift seine or seines, net or nets at any time, and in addition to the forfeitures aforesaid the person or persons so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding $50 and imprisoned in the county jail for not less than three months or both or either at the discretion of the court trying the same.

That section third of the act to which this is a supplement to read as follows: No person shall kill or expose for sale or have in his possession after the same has been killed, any hare, commonly called rabbit, between the first day of January and the first day of November in any year under a penalty of $5 for each and every hare or rabbit so killed or exposed for sale or had in his possession. No person shall hunt or cause or permit the hunting of hares or rabbits with a ferret or ferrets under a penalty of $10 for each and every hare and rabbit caught or killed by means of a ferret or ferrets.

All acts or parts of acts which are inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved June 10, 1881.

HENRY M. HOYT.

An Act to amend part of an Act entitled an Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts relating to game and game fish.

That section fifteen of the act entitled an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish, approved June 3, 1878, which provides as follows, namely: "No person shall kill, catch or discharge any firearms at any wild pigeon while on its nesting ground or break up or in any manner disturb such nesting ground or the birds thereon, or discharge any firearms within one-fourth of a mile of such nesting place of any wild pigeon or pigeons, or shoot at, maim or kill any wild pigeon or pigeons within their roostings under a penalty of twenty dollars; provided, That no person except citizens of this Commonwealth shall trap or catch wild pigeons with nets in any of the counties of this Commonwealth, unless he shall have first taken out a license from the county treasurer in the county in which said pigeons are found, for which license he shall pay the sum of fifty dollars for the use of said county, under a penalty of one hundred dollars; and provided further that no person shall at any time or place within this State kill or take any wild pigeon with any net, trap or snare, nor set any such net, trap or snare for the purpose of taking or killing any of said pigeons during the nesting season, nor shall any person sell or expose for sale any of the said pigeons after the same shall have been so taken or killed, under a penalty of ten dollars for each bird so taken," be and the same is hereby amended so that it shall read as follows:

No person shall kill or take any wild pigeon or "squab" while on its roosting ground or break up or in any manner disturb such nesting or roosting ground or the birds there on, or kill or catch with gun, net or trap or otherwise take or destroy any such pigeon or pigeons within one mile of any nesting or roosting ground, or discharge any firearms within one mile of any nesting or roosting ground under a penalty of fifty dollars; provided, That no person except citizens of this Commonwealth shall trap or catch wild pigeons with nets in any of the counties of this Commonwealth unless he shall have first taken out a license from the county treasurer of the county in which said pigeons are found, for which license he shall pay the sum of fifty dollars for the use of said county under a penalty of one hundred dollars. Approved June 10, 1881. HENRY M. HOYT.

TOADS AMONG PLANTS.

A writer in the London *Journal* gives some interesting statements respecting the toad. In the matter of feeding he says the toad is not very particular, either as to quality or quantity. Anything that creeps or crawls will do for him—wood lice, beetles, spiders, slugs, worms, even snails with their shells, are put out of sight as if by magic, for he has a peculiar way of catching his prey. He watches the moving insect for a second or two; then suddenly darting out his tongue while at a distance of one or two inches, the insect is snatched up and swallowed instantly. One evening he gave one a wasp and a bumble bee. Both were snatched up directly and they commenced to move, apparently without causing the toad the slightest discomfort, though they must have reached his stomach in a tolerably active condition. In plant houses, especially forcing houses, where insects increase their numbers so rapidly at all seasons, the toad's services are especially valuable; and if a suitable ladder, made of narrow board with bits of lath tacked on it two inches apart, be set in a corner, slanting from the door to the stage, he will climb it, and thus be enabled to make himself still more useful. But perhaps the most remarkable fact concerning the toad is, that though he can, and does, eat a great deal, he can exist a long time without eating anything. Years ago he buried one for a month in the earth, as an experiment, and when dug up it was apparently as well as ever. More recently, having been bothered with myriads of wood lice in an early cucumber house, and not being able to find toads in February, he later on, when they became plentiful, buried three in a nine-inch pot, with a slate on top, eighteen inches under the ground, that he might have them handy for the next early forcing season. But that season he did not require them, so they remained buried until the following one, and were then, on being taken up, apparently not much the worse for their eighteen months' fast, though they did not have any ice water or alcoholic baths.

INTERESTING TO NATURALISTS.

WORMS THREE HUNDRED FEET UNDER GROUND.

[From the Gold Hill (Nev.) News.]

A *News* reporter has been shown a queer species of worm found in the face of the Lord of Dorne Mine, near Lower Gold Hill. They are found in a solid stratum of stiffy clay, 700 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, and 300 feet below the surface of the earth, amid the vein matter of that portion of Comestock. Superintendent McDougal found quite a number of them by soaking and washing the clay, and they are no defunct relics of antediluvian times, but are all alive and kicking, incredible as it may appear. These queer little subterranean worms are about three-quarters of an inch long by about an eighth of an inch in diameter, short and thick, resembling some species of grub. Each is incased in a very neat little shell of siliceous material, corrugated and firm, of a bluish cast, like a silver ore, with small round spots, having a metallic lustre. At his forward end appears a vicious-looking little head and six legs or feeders capable of being easily folded when he draws back into his shell.

On top of his head is a small helmet or cover, of the same material as the shell, so that when he hauls in for a snooze or self-protection his top-piece or helmet just closes the hole nicely. Why this hard shell covering or protective armor, or how it is that these very peculiar worms are found alive in such a depth of ground, is not easy of explanation. Their presence can be accounted for on the score of some deep crack or disturbance of the earth at some time, yet what they are doing there and what supports them is a mystery, for the clay is noways rich, though it is wormy. They certainly are a great natural curiosity.

What a man wants—all he can get. What a woman wants—all she can't get.

Fame is like a pig with a greased tail—hard to hang on to.

Dogs go to the happy land of canine, but cats go to purr-dition.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

A new school house will be built at Oak Grove in Gulich township, this Summer.

The New Washington Normal school, we understand, will be continued four weeks after the present session expires.

The teachers' examination for Gulich township will be held at Ramey this year, and for Beccaria township at Utahville.

Miss Kitta Logan has been employed to teach the Marron school, in Ferguson township, for a Summer term of two months.

Thomas C. Hopkins, of West Decatur, won a prize at the close of the Summer session of Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport.

The School Board of Chest township are electing a new school house at McGarvey's Ridge for occupancy the coming Winter.

We held the first examination of teachers for the current year at Pine Grove school house, in Lawrence township, on Thursday, June 30th.

The annual examinations will be held this year during the month of September, and probably will commence in August. The programme will be published about the first of August.

In general, pride is at the bottom of all great mistakes. All the other passions do occasional good, but where pride puts in its word, everything goes wrong, and what might be desirable to do quietly and innocently, it is morally dangerous to do proudly.—*Ruskin.*

Col. J. F. Copeland, of the State of Indiana, has been engaged as a lecturer and instructor at our next County Institute. Col. Copeland is pronounced "The Prince of Orators" and it required more than ordinary effort to secure his services, as he is in great demand everywhere.

The Pine Grove Normal School, in Lawrence township, taught by Miss Mary C. Weld, closed on Thursday, June 30th, with an examination by the County Superintendent. The class exhibited very careful training in every branch of study. Eight members were licensed to teach in the public schools.

Rev. Samuel Miles delivered an excellent lecture before the New Washington Normal School on June 29th. The subject of his lecture was "The Beyond," from which he delivered a discourse full of inspiration, leaving the most favorable impressions with his hearers. Rev. Mr. Miles is an ardent worker in the causes of religion and education.

The Lock Haven State Normal School stands at the head of all the State schools again this year, having recently graduated 42 pupils out of a class of 42. The applicants were well prepared for the examination and seemed to exhibit great mental and physical strength.

The school seems to attract students from all parts of the State and much larger this than former years. As a matter of interest to those who are acquainted with the school we subjoin the names of those who graduated June 21st, with the counties represented, viz:

NAMES.	COUNTIES.
Emma S. Brown	Clinton.
B. Frank Geary	Clinton.
Edgar L. Raub	Clinton.
S. R. Hemperly	Dauphin.
Tillie Valentine	Berks.
Ella Williams	Clinton.
Libbie Lowe	Lycoming.
Alice Hall	Clinton.
Carrie Bishop	Potter.
Ella Carroll	Clinton.
Gussie Wolfenden	Clinton.
Mary A. Walters	Clinton.
Emma Heacock	Columbia.
Kate Paxton	Lycoming.
Lucy Corson	Cape May, N. J.
Annie M. Quiekel	York.
Florence Hollenbeck	Potter.
Mary M. Yardley	Clinton.
Annie Schnure	Union.
Nellie Axtell	Bradford.
Claire Waggoner	Clinton.
Emma M. Walters	Clinton.
Jacob Schoch	Snyder.
W. H. Southard	Lycoming.
George Wylie	Cameron.
John Huntsberger	Dauphin.
Jesreel Womeldorf	Clinton.
W. R. Leathers	Centre.
Charles Nelson	Potter.
W. H. Rich	Clinton.
J. A. Gallagher	Clearfield.
A. W. Schenck	Centre.
W. Laverty	Clinton.
George Reardon	Clinton.
J. J. Wolfe	Clarion.
Thurlow Greenman	Potter.
Mark S. Harvey	Potter.
Price Graffius	Huntingdon.
W. E. Ritter	Lycoming.
Mitchell H. Rockwell	Cameron.
Emmet M. Aumiller	Perry.
S. T. Stephenson	Clinton.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The annual reports and certificates have been received since the 16th day of June, as follows:

Burnside township	received June	21.
Pike Independent	" "	21.
Bloom township	" "	21.
Huston "	" "	21.
Beccaria "	" "	22.
Clearfield borough	" "	24.
Boggs township	" "	24.
Rockton Independent	" "	25.
Bradford Independent	" "	27.
Graham township	" "	27.
Covington "	" "	27.
Knox "	" "	29.
Greenwood "	" "	30.
Morris "	" "	30.
Newburg borough	" "	30.
Pike township	" July	5.
Sandy "	" "	5.

The above School Boards have organized for the current year as follows:

Burnside—President, Jacob McKee, Grant; Secretary, James C. Owens, New Washington.

Pike Independent—President, Wm. Cleaver, Curwensville; Secretary, V. U. Spencer, Curwensville.

Bloom—President, Isaac Thomas, Forest; Secretary, Frank McBride, Forest.

Huston—President, George E. Williams, Penfield; Secretary, Amos Horning, Penfield.

Beccaria—President, Thomas Flick, Utahville; Secretary, Reuben Rex, Glen Hope.

Clearfield—President, G. L. Reed, Clearfield; Secretary, Wm. R. Brown, Clearfield. (Died since organization of the Board).

Boggs—President, Burton Merritt, Clearfield Bridge; Secretary, James Measo, West Decatur.

Rockton Independent—F. F. Peoples, Rockton; Secretary, Peter Beer, Rockton.

Bradford Independent—President, Isaac Barger, Woodland; Secretary, Isaac Wilson, Woodland.

Graham—President Philip Shimel, Wallaceton; Secretary, B. D. Schoonover, Grahamton.

Covington—President, Emil Mignot, Frenchville; Secretary, F. L. Coutriet, Frenchville.

Knox—President, Samuel C. Snyder, New Millport; Secretary, Jared A. Bloom, New Millport.

Greenwood—President, James Stevenson, Bower; Secretary, M. W. Johnson, Bower.

Morris—President, Peter Moyer, Kylertown; Secretary, Dr. Al Thorb, Kylertown.

Newburg—President, E. Hildebrand, Hurd; Secretary, Gilbert S. Tozer, Hurd.

Pike—President, Joseph L. Dale, Curwensville; Secretary, Johnson Holden, Curwensville.

Sandy—President, A. Heberling, Jefferson Line; Secretary, E. C. Washburn, Sabula.