THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
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CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

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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. 2,730. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1881. NEW SERIES--VOL. 22, NO. 28.

Lawyers' Cards.

H. W. SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Clearfield, Pa. 11:1:78

J. J. LINGLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. 1:13 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. 75y

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

WM. A. WALLACE, ... DAVID L. KREBS, HARRY F. WALLACE, ... WM. E. WALLACE.
WALLACE & KREBS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Clearfield, Pa. jan1'81

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

J. F. SNYDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office over the County National Bank. June 26, '78tf.

FRANK G. HARRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. First-class Life and Fire Insurance Companies represented. Office in the Opera House. Mar. 16, '81-1y*

THOS. H. MURRAY .... CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 5:30'74

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

JOSEPH S. M'ENALLY .... DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan:1:76

J. F. McKENRICK, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, CLEARFIELD, PA. All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House. aug14,1878-1y.

A. G. KRAMER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Real Estate and Collection Agent, CLEARFIELD, PA., Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'76.

JOHN L. CUTTLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut. Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:63:tf,

Physicians' Cards.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office in residence on First st. April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. W. A. MEANS, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, DUBOIS CITY, PA. Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'70

DR. T. J. BOYER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 8 p. m.

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. july31,'78-tf.

G. C. JENKINS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CURWENSVILLE, PA., Offices at residence, corner of State and Pine Streets. Jan. 5th, 1881-tf.

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. OFFICE IN RESIDENCE, CORNER OF FIRST AND PINE STREETS. Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M. May 12, 1875.

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

Cards.

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

HENRY BRETH, (OSTEND P. O.) JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR BELL TOWNSHIP. May 8, 1878-1y*

JAMES MITCHELL, DEALER IN Square Timber & Timber Lands, jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

A. V. HOYT, Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, PHILIPSBURG, PA. All business will be attended to promptly. Dec. 15, 1880-1y.

REUBEN HACKMAN, House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger, Clearfield, Penn'a. Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

FRANK FIELDING AND WILLIAM D. BIGLER, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW*, CLEARFIELD, PA. Nov. 17th, 1880-tf.

WEAVER & BETTS, DEALERS IN Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs, AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [jan9, '78-tf.

RICHARD HUGHES, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE —FOR— *Decatur Township*, Osceola Mills P. O. All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

HARRY SNYDER, BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER. Shop on Market St., opposite Court House. A clean towel for every customer. Also dealer in Best Brands of Tobacco and Cigars. Clearfield, Pa. mar 19, '75

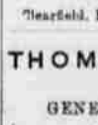
JAMES H. TURNER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Wallaceton, Pa. He has prepared himself with all the necessary blank forms under the Pension and Bounty laws, as well as blank Deeds, etc. All legal matters entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. May 7th, 1879-tf.

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 H...ses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth. GEO. W. GEARHART. Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

THOMAS H. FORCEE, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GRAHAMTON, Pa. Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds. Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [*jy16'72

S. I. SNYDER,

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

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

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,391,89
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plans	5,000,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn.	2,624,085
Insurance Co. of North America	6,435,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,782,862
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	679,145
Watertown	764,815
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,595,454

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

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 $9,088,702 55
Firemen's Fund Ins. Co., Assets 1,160,017 00
Union Insurance Co., Assets 1,020,037 98
Travelers' Accident Ins. Co., Assets 5,519,194 28
Northern Ins. Co. of New York As'ts 346,890 00
Insurance placed on all kinds of property at equitable rates. Curwensville, Pa., Feb. 16, 1881-tf.

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 92
LIABILITIES, as stated by the same. 31,811,432 85
SURPLUS by Mass'chu's Standard. 3,815,382 08
SURPLUS by New York Standard. 5,988,905 03
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, 522 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. R. M. M'ENALLY, Special Agent. Office in Mossop's building, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. [5-5-'81-tf.

THE NATION'S SAFEGUARD AND ITS DANGER.

CLEARFIELD, PA., July 8th, 1881.

REV. H. S. BUTLER—*Dear Sir*: Having had the esteemed privilege of hearing the sermon delivered by you in the Clearfield Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath morning, July 3d, 1881, and desiring that it should have a wide circulation for the public good at the present time and for future generations, we request the same for publication. Respectfully yours,

A. M. HILLS, W. A. HAGERTY,
JAS. B. GRAHAM, JOHN F. WEAVER
D. L. KREBS, C. L. BIDDLE,
H. F. WALLACE, And many others.

CLEARFIELD, PA., July 11th, 1881.

MESSRS. HILLS, GRAHAM, KREBS, AND OTHERS—*Gentlemen*: Your kind note requesting for publication a copy of the sermon preached by me on July 3d is received. Sensible of its many imperfections as a sermon (written with unavoidable haste), yet hoping that its enunciation of certain important principles may be serviceable to a wider audience, I herewith place the manuscript in your hands, subscribing myself

Your friend and servant in the Lord,
HENRY S. BUTLER.

TEXT: I Chronicles, xxviii: 9.—"If thou seek Him, He will be found of thee; but if thou forsake Him, He will cast thee off forever."

As the anniversary of our National Independence approaches, we are naturally and properly drawn to themes which relate to the national welfare. The text opens a profitable line of thought in this direction; for although spoken to Solomon, I take it that its advice and warning were addressed to him as the representative of his people, and apply to nations as well as to their individual rulers. The double fact asserted has been frequently verified in the history of nations,—notably in the case of Israel. The first part of the text was seen to be true in our own early history, when our fathers "sought the Lord and he heard them" and delivered them from fears and foes. That the latter clause may *not* be illustrated in the case of this great people is the prayer of every true patriot and the object sought by such discourses as the present.

The Safety of the Nation lies in Seeking God; its Danger in Forsaking God. To "seek God" here is a general expression, meaning to inquire and inform oneself as to His will, to reverence and worship Him, as well as to ask His interposition and help. Such seeking will insure favorable consideration and will result in the nation's safety; the neglect of it will entail speedy ruin.

It follows, that, in order to national security and prosperity, everything must be carefully avoided which interferes with this knowledge and reverence of God; everything which would hinder the divine interposition in behalf of the nation.

Certain prevalent evils suggest themselves as likely, if not checked, to bring about that "forsaking of God" which will result in the "casting off forever" of the nation. I direct your attention to one or two:

First, As regards our family and social life, there is Self-Indulgence. This is a growing evil, and, though largely developed in the case of many who are more mature, it threatens to make especial havoc with those who are now children and youth. Reason would tell us that, in order to a strong nation, there is need that its members should exercise self-control. History informs us that the mightiest of ancient kingdoms and republics yielded to the disintegrating force of effeminacy and luxury; and the word of God makes it plain, in dictates of highest reason as well as through numerous historical examples, that the self-indulgence which overlooks, if it does not boldly transgress the laws of God, quickly causes Him to withdraw His co-operation and thus insures a speedy downfall. This dangerous tendency among us will appear if you dwell for a moment upon certain personal and public examples of its manifestation.

1. To find the former, it may not be necessary to go beyond our own households. Are there young children in any of them who have pretty much what they see fit to order; who keep such hours as their inclination may dictate; who indulge in such mischief as their natural perverseness prompts, and who cannot bear to be crossed in any reasonable or unreasonable desire? Are there older children who spend upon expensive, if not vicious, habits and pleasures a sum which would have gone far toward the maintenance of their grand-parents, and whose principal respect for parents seems to be inspired by the frequent supplies of pocket-money which these convenient guardians furnish; who openly and unblushingly engage in actions and exhibit a bearing which a former generation would have accounted wanting in modesty, or even shameful, and while they are thus engaged pity the "old fogies" who sympathize with the former generation in its view of their conduct; who are ready to substitute a small rebellion in the home or in society if they may not follow unchallenged their wasteful ways or extravagant or questionable enjoyments? Are there those in the community who have even grown to man's or woman's estate, who are accustomed to indulge themselves in sensual or forbidden gratification, thus endangering the very foundations of the family and of society; or at least, in luxuries, or idleness, or excessive novel-reading, at the expense of their friends, or at the risk of the comfort and welfare of their families? and who, if their plans are spoiled or their pet pursuits interfered with, are snappish, cross and possibly ugly, making unhappy all who must come in contact with them?

The specific *acts* of such persons, whether younger or older, are not half so culpable or so dangerous as the *habit of self-indulgence* which those acts are fostering. Theirs is the experience, more or less fully developed, which characterized the sons of Eli, and which brought it to pass at length, that the ark of God, the safeguard of the Israelitish nation, was not safe in their keeping. A nation of self-indulgent children and adults will soon be a nation of the past.

2. That you may even more fully appreciate how surely this evil is endangering the life of our nation and how it has strengthened with our growth, consider a *public* example which is pertinent to this subject and this occasion. Our national holidays are becoming days of national carousal and dissipation; to such an extent, that many patriots are asking the question whether it were not better for the nation that they should be done away with altogether; whether it were not better that the people should celebrate these anniversaries while engaged in their usual avocations, than that men without self-control should be turned loose to compass the injury of themselves and their families, and the disgrace of the nation. Take, for instance, the one which occurs on the morrow, which ought to be a cherished occasion for recalling the men and the measures whose history furnishes the noblest traditions of our country, and thus of fostering in the minds of our most youth the purest and disinterested patriotism. Where are the public opportunities for those who would thus celebrate the day? Its traditional observance has, to a large extent, degenerated into an opportunity for horse-racing, or for scenes of revelry, (into which perhaps, a patriotic speech is introduced for the purpose of giving a color of decency and to attract decent people,) the chief result of which, and indeed, the chief intention, is to fill the coffers of tavern-keepers and proprietors of gambling establishments, and to furnish a careless crowd in which brazen-faced and intoxicated men and women may ply their unholy avocations. I need only remind you, by way of exemplification, of a so-called "Independence celebration" in a neighboring town a year ago, the evil results of which were felt in many surrounding communities. And such is deemed a fitting remembrance of the occasion upon which those noble men, with a sublime readiness to sacrifice luxuries and comforts and the necessaries of life—yes, and life itself, if need were—for the sake of country and posterity, deliberately threw off the yoke of bondage and proclaimed themselves and the nation free! Let one of these old heroes, fired with his lofty spirit of self-sacrifice and courage, witness such an acknowledgment of the act of himself and his compatriots as he would see in many of our towns to-morrow, and what opinion, think you, would he have of the apparently degenerate race which had inherited and profited by his self-denying patriotism? What, my friends, must *God* think of our appreciation of His inestimable benefits, when the only public exercise in a given community is of such a character.

As a further example, take the day which has been consecrated to a more recent race of heroes, who stood in the breach when a division of our country was threatened. It seems that this, too, is being perverted into an occasion for sensuous revelry. What but a seared conscience, what but a degenerate semblance of the love of country, could possibly suggest such an employment of such an anniversary?

Even our day of national thanksgiving is in this way made a pretext for the shameful *abuse* of God's mercies instead of the grateful acknowledgment of them; and I noticed recently that in staid New England, which in many respects sets an example to the whole country, the annual day of humiliation, popularly called "Fast Day," which has been observed from the earliest times, is now largely used for out-of-door sports, and picnics of excursionists whose main business seems to be to swallow beer! I am aware that this is owing largely to the great infusion among us of citizens of foreign birth, many of whom value our liberties only so far as they have furnished them a refuge from want or oppression and who fail to appreciate the principles of morality and religion upon which those liberties are founded. But if they have set the example, it has been widely followed by a generation enervated through self-indulgence, and thus made ready to dance and drink on account of the birth of the nation, and to drink and dance over the graves of our dead soldiers; to swallow down, and revel out, its thanks (if any it has) for the divine goodness; and to turn even a day of humiliation into a scene of low carousal. Now bear in mind that our population is being increased at the rate of nearly six hundred thousand foreigners a year. Though many of these will make excellent citizens, a large proportion of them have not had the education which would qualify them to govern themselves or properly to sustain our free institutions. What is the prospect, if those nurtured under these institutions shall set these an example of sensuality and lawlessness? We must by our influence curb and restrain this mighty element in the midst of us, instead of leading the way in exhibitions of self-indulgence and thus giving the rein to passion and crime, which would soon overwhelm us. The chief danger, I repeat, lies in the fact that a large proportion of those *who are growing up* seem to be preparing, by the indulgence of their wishes almost without restraint and by their inability to deny themselves whatever they may crave, for an increase of this senseless and untimely revelry which debases the national character and helps to separate the nation from the God who has preserved it hitherto. This want of self-control and habit of self-indulgence will use any pretext and the leisure of any holiday, however sacred, to minister to the depraved appetites. It seems to be increasing; let it but increase sufficiently and it precedes destruction!

As this evil begins in the household, it may there most easily and most effectually be met. O, parents! yours is a responsibility for God and for the nation. Teach and help your children to control themselves, instead of multiplying opportunities for the gratification of their desires. Teach them to live *according to rule*, if for nothing else, that they may be accustomed to subject themselves to wholesome law. Prepare them to be good citizens, as well as faithful children and servants of God, by a wholesome discipline which shall make appetite and passion their slaves instead of their masters. Wo to the household which has a member with no self-control! Wo to the community or the nation which has many such. The boy or girl who has not been trained to obedience, or who cannot submit gracefully to a disappointment, is likely to grow up a wrong-headed, passionate, uncontrollable troubler in society, if not an absolute defier of order and law! The disobedience which begins in the family and progresses in contempt for the wholesome restraints of society is the root of that destructive philosophy which would destroy all government and murder all in authority, the educating force which at length prompts the assassin to his work of blood. But if this evil of self-indulgence has passed beyond the sphere of family control, it must be dealt with in the community and the State. No community can afford to let itself be imposed upon by a set of persons who care nothing for their own reputation or the comfort of their neighbors, but only for their own beastly gratification or their unhallowed gain. And no community which has proper self-respect will tolerate the orgies of such, even if they do call themselves "respectable" and do contribute to the revenue of certain in it and (with shame be it said) of the Government. A healthful public sentiment can do much to control disorder before it blossoms into crime; and that sentiment ought to be exercised, frowning upon and restraining the evil. At least it may be expected of all right-minded people to refrain from all implication in the responsibility or the gains resulting from such shamelessness, and to withdraw their countenance from such as walk disorderly. If this nation should at any time be "cast off" for forsaking God, the responsibility would largely lie at the door of those who, professedly at least, disapprove of these things.

I have scarcely time to glance at a *second* evil which has to do with our *public* life, but which threatens, more than almost any other, to separate us from God and so promote our ruin. I call it *Venality*, the form of evil which implies that the influence and patronage of public men may be bought and sold.

The existence of this, in any degree, furnishes the clearest evidence of widely spread and deeply seated corruption; consequently, the present condition of our politics is such as to call for well-founded alarm. When even the most petty offices are assumed under conditions, and involve a "consideration," either of money or some prospective advantage; when public offices must be made to yield enough not only to support the incumbent but to make good the pledges under which they were assumed; when "rings" can dominate the public concerns and "ring-masters" can balk all legislation, and not only defraud the people but cause them to suffer in many ways, that their own personal ends may be accomplished and their personal ambition gratified, when the highest and most dignified of our legislative bodies can set the example, to be speedily followed in the two largest States, of blocking the public business by an unseemingly contest over the spoils of office, it is not too soon to sound the alarm. The remedy in this case lies with the people who nominate and elect to office. And if the people do not interfere by dismissing leaders who can buy or be bought, God will interfere by tokens of his displeasure and will purge the land with his judgments; it may be, by handing over the nation for a time to the element which is seeking to promote its own greed and ambition at the expense of the general welfare, until the domination shall become hateful.

It is not at all likely that the remedies for these and similar prevalent sins will be at all generally applied until there shall first have been a revival of "seeking God." It is only through the precepts of His word of truth that the nation is likely to be aroused to the danger, or convinced as to its antidote; only through deference to His word and will that the nation's prosperity and glory can be perpetuated. It becomes us, then, to take the initiative in this work of seeking God:—1. By studying that Word, each for himself, with a special view to its teachings as to our duty in being ourselves, and by our influence helping to make, good citizens; in our own lives, and in the lives of others whom we control, restraining evil and promoting excellence; especially making self-control and enlightened patriotism *family virtues*, so that from the fountain-head of all society and government they may flow forth to bless the land.

2. By spreading that word, that its sacred principles of morality and justice and social equality and neighborly interest may pervade every portion of our wide domain and imbue our people, old and young, with a holy desire to honor God, while they conserve all those lofty interests, which, under God's blessing, have made this a free, prosperous and happy people.

CLERKS.

How difficult it is to distinguish them from proprietors until you are used to it. Then it is easy. Proprietors wear clothes that clerks wouldn't be seen to sift ashes in.

At the start, however, clerks always speak of themselves as "salesmen." They have a faint idea that the latter is a dictionary word and means something.

The king clerk is the "floor walker." He is a drum major without a bear-skin cap or baton, and fills an important position in an important manner. Poor humanity always feels its knees quake when before his awful presence, until he says "show these ladies them hose," and it is proved that he is but mortal

The active clerk shows all the goods in his department, talks a steady stream and wears a customer out. He makes a few sales, and does not stay long in a place.

The listless clerk, with drooping eyes and pale necktie, drops his goods on the counter in a don't-care-a-tive sort of a way, wearied by the exertion, and the customer trades with him because he is refreshingly lazy.

The average clerk comes up town in the morning the very ideal of spick-span newness. He is *fresh* every day, his collar and shirt-front are just from the smoothing-iron, his clothes are molded to his form, and his hair looks as if his good, kind grandmother had slicked it down with bear's oil. He is a daisy.

The poorly dressed clerk. There are no facts in regard to his nonentity.

The "masher" as a clerk. He is engaged because of his superlative attraction to silly women, who call on him every day and buy some little knick-knack, in order to bask in the sunshine of his radiant and charming smile.

The genial clerk, a man who is always too good for his position, and a positive addition to a well-regulated establishment. One clerk of this sort is worth a whole store full of average clerks. He sells goods before you know you have bought them.

The genuine business man sometimes begins life as a clerk, but he pushes out of the position in an amazing hurry.

The lady clerk. Who would be so ungallant as to say she is not interesting? She is. Gentlemen always like to trade at the counter where she presides, and she is usually assigned a department where they are sure to come on little errands. Ladies, on the contrary, do not like to purchase of her, and it is noticeable that she is seldom in the dry goods department.

There are a great many varieties of clerks—drug clerks, grocery clerks, and ten thousand others. They are the ornamental and somewhat useful mile-posts on the highways of business. They seem to be a necessity, but why they should carry the world in its entirety on their shoulders and superintend the progress of the planets in their orbits, is a mystery. But they all do it, or at least they think they do.—*New Haven Register.*

Little Johnny had been caught by his aunt teasing a fly. "Johnny," said she, "supposing some great beast a thousand times bigger than yourself should tease and perhaps eat you all up?" "I hope, said Johnny, "he'd feel as bad as I do when I swallow a fly.

Mrs. Partington says that a man fell down the other day in an applejack fit and his life was extirpated.

THE ASSASSIN'S LIFE.

GUITEAU IN PHILADELPHIA—HOW HE WON HIS FIRST WIFE.

Miss Lydia A. Needles, of this city, who is spending the Summer at Asbury Park, New Jersey, is the lady who brought up Annie Bunn, the first wife of Charles J. Guiteau. The Needles, a well-known Philadelphia family, took Miss Bunn to raise when she was eleven years old and retained her until she attained her eighteenth year, when she went to Chicago, where she met and subsequently married Guiteau. In conversation with a *Times* reporter recently Miss Needles gave a history of the martial life of the couple and the causes which led to their divorce. Annie was the eldest of two daughters, the mother of whom was left a widow when the children were young. They were English people and the children were both very bright. "Annie," said Miss Needles, "was taken by my father and sent to school. She was an amiable child and early became a member of Nazareth Methodist Church, on Thirteenth street, above Vine. After a while she began to study telegraphy and became a proficient operator. When she was about eighteen she went to Chicago and obtained a situation a short distance out of the city. Some time later, in the year 1867, she procured the place of librarian in the Woman's Christian Association rooms in Chicago, and while in the place she formed the acquaintance of Guiteau, whom she wrote to me was a lawyer and a Christain and one not given to small vices. From all her accounts we got an idea that he was a model man and just the kind that suited her. She used to tell us about his regularity in attending church. I think they were married in 1868. At this time Guiteau was in the law office of his brother-in-law, Mr. Scovell, who with his wife favored the match and treated Annie very kindly after her marriage. Mr. Scovell advised Guiteau to take a little cottage and go to housekeeping, promising to buy a cottage for them and furnish it at his own expense. This offer Guiteau rejected, intimating to Mr. Scovell that he was able to pay his own way and went to boarding at an expensive hotel.

"Before they had been married a year," continued the speaker: "I found from her letters that they changed boarding-place pretty often and afterwards found it was because Guiteau would not pay his bills. About a year before the Chicago fire Guiteau came to Philadelphia on business and, at his wife's suggestion, called to see me. My opinion of him was not favorable. The first thing I said after seeing him was: 'You're nothing but a big lump of pomposity.' I felt all the time like saying to him: 'Oh sit down and behave yourself.' I did not see anything brilliant or smart about him. I discovered that Annie was living unhappily with him. They came East with little money, he leaving Annie at my house while he went to New York to open an office. He was a man of brutal passion and treated his wife badly. On one occasion he pushed her into a closet and shut the door, keeping her there until she was nearly smothered. After residing in New York a short time he sent her on to Philadelphia to find a situation, if possible, and make her own living. Afterwards we found out that as soon as he had got rid of her he went to boarding in the most fashionable hotel, expending on himself what would have kept them both. His wife being unable to get a situation in this city, eventually was taken back by him, but it was not for long. He got rid of her again by sending her off to Saratoga with a family with whom she was acquainted, and where she supported herself by doing housework. His treatment of her became so bad finally that her friends persuaded her to sue for a divorce, which she did and procured it without trouble."

Over the moral or immoral side of Guiteau's conduct while in New York Miss Needles draws a veil. It is sufficient to state that his wife at length became convinced of his faithlessness, which reached its worst stage at the time when he began to send her away to make her own living. Mrs. Guiteau is now happily re-married and living in Colorado. Perhaps the description of Guiteau's character in one sense is given in an incident related by Miss Needles, which occurred a year or so after marriage. He took a notion to go to California, but had not enough money. Miss Needles was at that time employed in the office of George W. Childs, and Guiteau, knowing Mr. Childs' reputation for liberality, wrote to Miss Needles, through his wife, asking her to borrow a considerable sum of money from Mr. Childs, for which he promised to give his note. She says she always thought Guiteau a man of rather unbalanced mind, though she never considered him insane.

Not long after the marriage of Miss Bunn to Guiteau in Chicago she came to this city, and among the persons whom she visited here was a lady who resided on Summer street. When she was leaving this friend she remarked:

"If you ever have any business to be done for you in New York you might entrust it to my husband. I will give you his address."

So saying Mrs. Guiteau handed to the lady a business card of ordinary size, which was procured by a *Times* reporter. It bears upon its face the following:

> CHARLES J. GUITEAU,
> (Late of Chicago),
> ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR,
> 59 and 61 Liberty street (Marquand Building).
> Room 24, New York.
> Special attention given to collecting claims, and accounts promptly settled. Elevator in the building.
> [OVER.]

The back of the card would seem to indicate that Guiteau was not sure that his name alone would carry great weight with it, for there the following appears:

REFERENCES:

IN CHICAGO.

P. W. GATES, President Eagle Works Manufacturing Company.
General J. S. REYNOLDS, Deputy Collector Port of Chicago.
TERBO & KELLOGG, Grain Shippers.
J. H. BURCHELL & Co., Real Estate Dealers.
SMITH BROTHERS & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
MATHEW GRAFF & Co., Wholesale Fruit Dealers.
P. L. GARRITY, Wholesale Confectioner.
WILLIAM NEWBERRY & SONS, Wholesale Can Fruit Dealers.

IN NEW YORK.

General P. H. JONES, Postmaster.
BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHING CO., 407 Broadway.
BRYANT & BENTLEY, Wholesale Jewelers, 12 Maiden lane.
J. D. KURTZ CROOK, (late of Hayward Smith & Co., Chicago, now Agent Franklin Coal Company), 71 Broadway, Room 33.
CHARLES T. BAUER & Co., Wholesale Tobacconists, 165 Front street.

IN BOSTON.

J. W. GUITEAU, General Agent United States Life Insurance Company.

When Guiteau was in Philadelphia, in 1878, for the purpose of lecturing on "The Second Coming of Christ," in St. George's Hall, he made arrangements with the printing firm of Allen, Lane & Scott to print for him a certain number of copies of a pamphlet on the subject of "Is there a Hell? A reply to Robert G. Ingersoll." When part of the number ordered had been printed Guiteau offered the firm an unreasonably small sum of money on account, whereupon they refused to deliver the pamphlets. A number of them, however, were afterward sent to the newspaper offices. The work was not only without value but without interest. It was immediately after this that Guiteau lectured in various cities "in reply to Ingersoll," and always announced himself in the advertising columns of the newspapers, as well as in flaming hand-bills, as "A Chicago lawyer and orator of great power."—*Philadelphia Times.*

"BELLE BOYD."

A HISTORY WHICH READS LIKE A ROMANCE.

THE EX-CONFEDERATE AGENT WHO LIVES IN THIS CITY AND HAS "DOUBLES" IN EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

Sitting last evening on the porch of a comfortable residence in the extreme northwestern section of the city, with a sweet little miss of three and another of seven Summers playing hide-and-seek around her chair, was a lady who a score of years ago bore an international reputation. Few, if any, of those who knew her once would now recognize in the handsome, well-preserved woman, of commanding presence and high-bred bearing, with a complexion like a rose and lily combined, a wealth of sunny, chestnut-brown hair, sparkling eyes, a sweet mobile mouth, and a face capable of most varying expression—the vivacious, daring girl who in war times had but one name, and that "Belle Boyd, the Confederate spy."

The story of Belle Boyd's life reads like a romance. Born in Virginia of good old cavalier stock, she had barely graduated and made her debut in Washington society when the war commenced, and her father, with several others of her kindred, took up arms in the Confederate cause. When General Robert Patterson with his troops entered Martinsburg, her native place, she was acting the part of the ministering angel to the wounded in the improvised hospital. While engaged in these duties many scraps of information concerning the movements of the Federal army came to her ears, and thus it was that, with an impulsiveness and ardor due largely to her youth, she entered upon the task with which her name became so prominently identified. Several ladies of the place, who had also been picking up scraps of news, held a meeting at her house, the items were bunched together, put upon paper and the document placed in the hands of a trusty colored servant for transmission to General Jackson. This went on safely for some time, until one day the messenger was captured by the Federal pickets and compelled to disclose his mission. Thereupon "Belle Boyd" was arrested, taken before General Robert Patterson, enlightened as to the nature and penalities of the articles of war, and finally placed under espionage during the remainder of the General's stay in town.

From this time onward she devoted herself to the task of furnishing information to the supporters of the Lost Cause. Scores of times she was placed under temporary arrest, and on two occasions she was incarcerated for months in the Old Capitol and Carroll prison at Washington. Oftentimes she was found in the middle of the hottest fights, but, although on many occasions her clothing was literally riddled with bullets, she invariably escaped personal injury. It is related of her that on one occasion, when taken prisoner, she was taken before General Butler at Fortress Monroe. Observing her agitation, Ben remarked:

"Pray be seated. But why do you tremble so. Are you frightened?"

"No, ah—that is, yes, General Butler; I must acknowledge that I do feel frightened in the presence of a man of such world-wide reputation as yourself," was her reply.

"What do you mean?" remarked the General, as he rubbed his hands together and smiled benignly.

"I mean, General Butler," she replied, "that you are a man whose atrocious conduct and brutality, especially to Southern ladies, is so infamous that even the British Parliament commented upon it. I naturally feel alarmed at being in your presence."

With rage depicted upon every lineament of his features the General arose from the table, and ordered her to be taken from the room.

During her residence in Washington "Belle Boyd" formed an intimate acquaintance with President Lincoln, and a friendly correspondence was kept up between the two during the greater portion of the war. On one occasion her letter paper was adorned with the Confederate motto, a snake entwined around a Confederate flag, and the inscription: "Don't tread on us, or we will bite." When Lincoln replied to the missive, he sent back the motto with "bite" erased and the word "but" substituted."

Broken down in health and bereaved by the loss of her father, who had died in the endeavor to effect her release from captivity, "Belle Boyd" determined to leave for foreign shores, and in May, 1874, she embarked on the Greyhound at North Carolina as the bearer of important dispatches from Jefferson Davis and Judah P. Benjamin to the friends of the cause in London. In endeavoring to run the blockade, however, the Greyhound was captured by a United States steamer. Belle Boyd was taken to Boston, kept a prisoner for some time, and finally banished to Canada. From there she went to England, where she passed the second epoch of her life. She was married at the aristocratic church of St. James, Picadilly, received with open arms in titled society, became a widow, and finally, having a natural talent for the theatrical profession, took to the stage.

Probably no person in the country has been afflicted with so many 'doubles' as this lady. Since her return to America and marriage to Colonel J. S. Hammond, an English gentleman, once a member of the noted "Louisiana Tigers," she has completely sunk her identity with that of her husband, and with the exception of a few occasions, when she has appeared upon the platform as the talented reader and elocutionist "Marie Isabelle Hammond," her mind has been engrossed with domestic affairs. Yet every few months she is vexed and annoyed by coming across an announcement that "Belle Boyd," the ex-Confederate spy, has turned up in some part of the country. Now the pretender is being entertained by some prominent Southerner; again she is in distress and soliciting aid. Several years ago one of these bogus "Belles" visited Atlanta on a lecturing tour and was denounced by Captain St. Clair Abrams, of the *News*, as an impostor. Next morning she proceeded to the office and demanded satisfaction, which being refused she proceeded to draw a couple of Derringers, but was seized before the weapons could be pointed. Since that time she has not turned up in Georgia. The latest pretender turned up in Waxahachie a few weeks ago under the name of Mrs. Murphy, and, according to the *Enterprise* of that place, was engaged in writing a history of her life; but a brief and pointed epistle to a prominent citizen of that place has probably by this time put a quietus on her pretentions. As long ago as 1876 the Masons of Martinsburg, Va., found it necessary to send a circular to the craft all over the country warning them against persons pretending to be the daughter of their deceased brother, B. R. Boyd, Esq. The genuine "Belle Boyd" has just completed a play which is highly spoken of, and contemplates making her entree upon the stage in this city in the coming Autumn.—*Philadelphia Record.*

"HUNT THE RASCAL DOWN."

When will they "hunt the rascal down?" Our readers remember that when the famous "Morey letter" appeared reflecting Garfield's real sentiments on Chinese cheap labor, the whole Republican gang, including their sham general, denounced it as a forgery and he cried out "hunt the rascal down." From time to time, we were told by the New York papers, the *Tribune*, *Times* and other pap-sucking concerns, that soon startling developments would be made about the "forgery." Public curiosity was thus excited and the virtuous Republican office-holders said "wait a little; some big fish will be caught." But we have waited since last October. Not only is the "rascal" who wrote the letter, *not* hunted down, but the prosecution of the editor of the *Truth* for lible has miserably failed; neither has James A. Garfield appeared in court to swear that he was not the identical "*rascal*" who wrote that identical letter on "Chinese cheap labor."

But it transpires, that the said Garfield has since his inauguration been too busy at Washington in hunting down Republican "rascals," who throve under the goody-goody, but no less fraudulent administration of Hayes, to give any attention to that particular "rascal" who wrote the Morey letter. And yet with all the fuss and fame at Washington, there is no more progress made in the Brady case than there was in the *Truth* case in New York. How awkward it would be if the wheels of justice were stopped, when evidence came home very closely to the White House? It would not be without precedent however; for we remember of a ruler of yore, who once said to his Secretary "Let no guilty man escape," and when it came to pass in those days that the meshes of the law closed around about the White House, the edict was made void—and the guilty men did escape as they had done in times past. And thus before three years are gone by, how empty and vain will the phrase sound: "Hunt the rascal down!"—*Williamsport Banner.*

"HOW LONG HAVE I TO LIVE?"

It is not every one who asks himself this question, because, strangely enough, it is the belief of most people that their lives will be exceptionally lengthy. However, life assurance companies are aware of the credulous weaknesses of those whose lives they assure, and have, therefore, compiled numerous tables of expectancy of life for their own guidance, which are carefully referred to before a policy is granted. The following is one of these well authenticated tables in use among the London assurance companies, showing the average length of life at various ages. In the first column we have the present ages of persons of average health, and in the second column we are enabled to peep, as it were, behind the scenes of the assurance office, and gather from their table the number of years they will give us to live. This table has been the result of careful calculation, and seldom proves misleading. Of course sudden and premature deaths, as well as lives unusually extended, occasionally occur, but this is a table of the average expectancy of an ordinary man or woman:

Age.	More years to live.	Age.	More years to live.
1	39	50	21
10	51	60	14
20	41	70	9
30	48	80	4
40	28		

Our readers will easily gather from the above tabular statement the number of years to which their lives, according to the law of averages, may reasonably be expected to extend.

A GREAT MIND DETHRONED.—The poet, John G. Saxe, has become such a confirmed hypochondriac that no one is able to convince him he is not a hopeless invalid. Since the death of his wife no one can influence him, and accordingly he is a troublesome patient to his physician, Dr. Wanderlich. "I never encountered a more obstinate man," says the Doctor; "he sits in his room all day long, grieving over the loss of his power as a poet, and imagining he is the greatest sufferer. I cannot detect that he is physically any worse than one of his age would naturally be supposed to be. His ailment is chiefly mental and his mind has assumed a most painful hypochondrical hue. He imagines he cannot eat anything, yet he consumes any amount of food. Then he thinks he has wasted away in flesh, but I cannot detect that he is growing any thinner, and I sometimes think that he is gaining in flesh. He does not go out of his room, and he cannot be coaxed or driven to take exercise. I think if he would take plenty of exercise, a change of scene of his daily life and seek companions who would divert his mind from himself, he would recover his animal spirits and be more like the brilliant, witty man he once was. This melancholy which stole upon him after the death of his daughter was greatly enhanced when he attempted to do some literary work, and found his pen faltered and that his thoughts were weak. On the day of the funeral of his daughter Hattie, Sunday, June 5, many of his friends attended the services expecting to catch a glimpse of him, but he did not leave his room and could not be induced to ride to the cemetery."

The forty-five days fast of Griscom, of Chicago, says the Philadelphia *Times*, has not shown that it is particularly to anybody's advantage to go without food so long as that. Griscom wasn't as handsome a man when he finished as he was when he began, but he had a great deal more appetite.

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

Clearfield borough was the first district in the county to elect teachers for the coming year.

Nine new school houses are being built in the county this Summer—one-half as many as were built last year.

The *Pennsylvania* State Teachers' Association will hold its next meeting at Washington, Pa., July 26, 27 and 28.

We visited the public schools of Huston and Union townships last week, and found them doing fairly for Summer schools.

New Washington and Newburg boroughs will each have six months school the comming term, with an increase of teachers' wages.

The Osceola Borough School Board has decided on a school term of seven months, with a handsome increase in the salary of the Principal.

Miss Annie L. Hall, teacher of Marron school, in Ferguson township, sends us a list of students who attended every day of the school term, viz: Mattie Barrett, Nettie Wiley, Ida Straw and Clair Shoff.

The programme for the public examinations will appear in the next issue of this paper. The programme will contain only the places and dates, the manner in which these examinations will be conducted, and their requirements are given in full on pages 57 and 58 of the "Teacher's Hand-Book." This book should be in the hands of every teacher previous to examination.

The Philadelphia *Item* has this to say of Miss Mamie A. Irvin as a teacher; "On the occasion of the festival for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Twenty-five and Brown streets, Miss Mamie Irvin, of Curwensville, gave some delightful readings, showing undoubted talent as an elocutionist. This young lady's ability, both as a reader and vocalist, would place her in the foremost ranks of either profession."

The teacher must know how to enter into the hidden recesses of the youthful mind, and from that point work outward and upward. The pupil is like a treasure in the sea, and the teacher like a diver who goes to the bottom to bring it up. If you do not descend and ascertain first exactly where the child's mind is, you will not bring him up where you are. The descent of the teacher is essential to the ascent of the pupil.

The follwing is a list of teachers who have been married since the close of the public schools last Winter:

Females—Grace S. Morrow, Shawsville; Mary T. Sankey, Lick Run Mills; Lizzie Ross, Ostend; Lizzie R. McGhee, Chest; Sue Fulkerson, Janesville; Carrie LaTouche, Penfield; Annie Smith, Houtzdale; Mary Smith, Bloomington.

Gentlemen—W. A. Ambrose, Osceola; G. W. Fullerton, Clearfield; D. E. Bottorf, Clearfield; James E. Rorabaugh, New Washington; William. J. Owens, Bloomington. Total, 13.

SOME CAUSES FOR BAD SCHOOLS.

An Iowa Superintendent after examining students 19 years of age in spelling and writing, gives some startling facts to the public through a Marshall county paper. Cheap Directors should read it.

Nine years is the average time that these nineteen pupils have been in school, and there is not one of them that can write a letter without marring it with mistakes that would disgrace a boy nine years old, that had been properly trained. What have these nineteen pupils been doing that they can neither write, nor spell, nor construct simple sentences? What have the teachers been doing? What has produced this astonishing condition? I think I can state some reasons why this school has been so successful in doing nothing; but before doing this, in justice to the other schools, I will say that this is probably the poorest school in Marshall county. There are plenty of just such schools in the State, produced by the same unhappy combination of circumstances. The reasons are:

1. It is a town school having between one hundred and sixty and two hundred pupils of school-going age, therefore needs a man or woman of more than ordinary ability at its head.

2. There have been *sixteen* changes of principals in nine years. (State Centre has made but two changes in the same time.)

3. For nine years it has been the policy of the different boards controlling the school to employ the cheapest material in the market. For nine years the different boards have been waiting and watching for a man who would do first-class work for less money than a second-rate barber gets, and —*they have just found him.*

4. The only time the patrons manifest any particular interest, is at the annual elections; then two parties are organized. The following are the principles of the two parties as shown both by their actions and statements. These are not the principles of the entire community. There are men in this district who deprecate the manner in which the school interests are managed, but they are powerless. They recognize the great waste of time and money, and are fully alive to the fact that their children are being defrauded.

The only issue at the election is the teacher. The party favorable to retaining him adopt the following principles:

1. We again pledge ourselves to the policy of a poor and cheap school.

2. And, since it has pleased the Great Ordainer to give us such a school under the present management, we pledge ourselves anew to support the present economical (?) administration.

PRINCIPLES OF THE OPPOSITION.

1. We also favor a cheap school.

2. We demand the subordination of the teachers to the whims and caprices of our children.

3. The right of our children to do as they please shall not be questioned.

4. We execrate the course of the present principal in his efforts to control the school, as we are opposed to a centralization of power.

5. We believe that anybody can teach school.

6. We believe that the success of the school depends on the frequency of the change of teachers.

7. We do not favor any new-fangled notions. We think a knowledge of the three R's enough for a boy, and too much for a girl.

8. The opinion that a want of attendance and punctuality retards the progress of the pupil and injures the school is a mere assumption.

9. We mutually pledge ourselves never to visit the school.

10. We shall accept with implicit faith and reliance any statements made by our children.

11. We shall denounce, as dangerous to the liberty of our children, any parent who shall visit the school, either to encourage the teacher, or to ascertain as to the truth of statements made by the children.

12. We believe that teachers can do just as good work without as with apparatus.

13. We congratulate ourselves on the success with which we have always been able to maintain these principles.

Men, actuated by principles like these, rob the children and waste the public money. It is not necessary that they proclaim their views from a house-top; their actions speak.