

Princess Beatrice and the Prince Imperial.

Is it true, this dainty story? Is it true—ah, who shall say? In the brighter noonday glory...

To that son the right descended Still to count himself a king; Courtiers still his steps attended...

So he grew among the strangers Till he came to man's estate, Then he sought after the dangers...

One short word had he spoken, His had been the maiden's hand; In her eyes he read the token...

Is it true, this legend olden, Or some poet's idle dream, Who has sought, in garments golden...

Lady Gamblers.

From the London Standard. Very little observation will convince any one who goes into society that the mania for gambling is not confined to the male sex...

things by their right names, becomes easier the next time she has occasion to help herself to the household funds...

Card-playing, as well as betting, is on the increase, too, in certain circles. I read only the other day, a newspaper report of a case in which mention was made of the game of "Baccarat" being played at the house of a lady well known in fashionable circles...

A botanist, named Signor Rotura, who has made a special study of South American flora, has invented a process of suspending animation in animals indefinitely and of restoring it at pleasure...

The Frozen Trance.

The inventor's experiments on animals have been so successful that he has requested the Governor to allow him to operate on the next felon under capital sentence. He proposes to freeze him up for a month and then to thaw him out, and declares with the sublime faith of a genuine discoverer...

Learn to do something.

A young man stepped into the office of the Indianapolis rolling mill not long since and asked for work. "What can you do?" asked the president. "I don't know," said the young man. "Have you a trade?" "No, sir." "Where did you come from?" "From Pennsylvania." "Are you a German?" "No, sir; I am an American." "If you were a German, or an Englishman, or a Frenchman, I could set you to work, because you would know how to do something; but Americans are seldom trained to do anything in particular that anybody wants done."

Babcock's Appeal.

Come back, come back, O wandering star! Return, return! My soul complains thou art so far, I burn, I burn; I weep with many a friend for you, But some have not remained so true, I learn, I learn.

POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE DAY.

Extract from a Speech of Hon. RICHARD T. MERRICK, of Maryland. At the meeting of the Democratic Convention of Howard county, Maryland, the Hon. Richard T. Merrick was called upon to speak, and responded in words of great force and eloquence.

"Parties are now organizing for the great contest in which we are to engage in 1860, and the principles which will be involved in that contest should be freely discussed, and the sympathies of patriotic citizens be drawn close together in order that the political outrages and fraud heretofore perpetrated upon the rights of the voting population of this country and the Democratic party should be redressed; the aggressions of the Radical party upon the principles of constitutional liberty should be successfully resisted, and the institutions of our fathers be preserved from the now manifest purpose of our opponents to mangle and destroy."

"In 1860 the country was precipitated into a sanguinary internecine strife upon the extravagant and illogical construction of the relative rights of the States and the Federal government, in which the theory was asserted that the States assessed under the constitution had the right to withdraw from the Federal Union and break it up. The arbitrament of war finally disposed of the theory forever, but at the close of the strife views still more extravagant and illogical in favor of the extreme power of the Federal government as against the rights of the States apparently seized upon the minds of men, and for fifteen years the country has been in the throes of political agony to re-establish the just and constitutional relation between the Union and the constituent element. In political organizations, as in nature, the antagonism of opposing forces preserve the harmony of the system. The force of the States broken down by the war left unresisted the power of the Federal government in its attempt at consolidation. The radical party, availing itself of this condition, adopted such legislation as in the judgment of its leaders would forever perpetuate its power by a fundamental change in the organization of our system. All opposition to these measures was met by an appeal to the prejudices of the people, excited and embittered by the recollections of the war, and the claim of protection under the Constitution, however completely sustained by logic and argument, was met with the denunciation that it was only evidence of treason. Supervisors of election, Federal Marshals and deputy Marshals and special deputy marshals, appointed under a statute claiming to be Federal law, swarmed through the States on days of election, armed with unlimited powers to seize, arrest and hold in custody the voters of the country, whilst the Federal army stood within ready call to sustain these pestiferous instruments of usurpation and tyranny in whatever devices they might practice upon the rights and liberties of the people."

"It is a great mistake to suppose that this system was organized for the coercion of the voters of the Southern States alone. It is as broad and comprehensive as the Union itself. In 1878 nearly 2,000 deputy marshals were appointed for the cities of New York and Brooklyn, all active partisan politicians of the radical party, and paid from the Treasury to supervise the elections of those municipalities. This army of partisans, thus paid from the public Treasury, were authorized by the statutes to which I have referred to arrest and take into custody, with or without process, any person who, in their opinion, might commit, or who, in their opinion, might think about to commit any breaches of the peace or violations of the Federal statutes bearing upon the subject of Federal elections. There were also co-operating with these deputy marshals a swarm of Federal supervisors of elections, appointed by Federal authority, paid from the Federal Treasury, invested with equally large and arbitrary powers. In the exercise of the authority invested in these Radical missionaries thousands of voters of the city of New York were arrested on the morning of the election and deterred from voting. These arrests were made upon various pretended charges, none of which were ever brought to trial, and, by a most singular coincidence of circumstances, according to the proof before the committee of the Senate that investigated the transaction,

every individual seized, with, I think, one single exception, was a Democratic voter.

"At the extra session of Congress the issue between the two parties upon this system of Federal intervention was clearly made up, and I have brought it to your attention for the reason that you might appreciate the deep and significant character of the political questions that are now submitted to the people, and must be determined in the next presidential election. Whatever might have been the vagaries of some of the great men of the Democratic party, the party, as an organization, has, since the days of Thomas Jefferson to the present time, maintained as a fundamental principle of our political system a just relation between the powers of the State and the Federal government, and the supremacy of each respectively as to the matters committed to each by the Constitution of the United States. The Federal government knows no voters of its own creating; it can neither make them nor unmake them; it has citizens, but not voters. It belongs to the State, and the State alone, to determine the qualifications necessary to the possession of the elective franchise; and the State, and the State alone, is charged with the special duty of supervising its exercise and guarding the purity of the ballot-box. The Federal government, under the Constitution, may determine the time and manner of holding elections for Federal offices; the designation of the functionaries, the agents and the officials who are to guard the ballot-box, and under whose supervision the election is to take place, belongs to the State, and the State alone."

"With such instrumentalities at command as are provided by the statutes to which I have referred, what Federal administration could not perpetuate itself, unless, indeed, against a most overwhelming majority? It is true that at the last presidential election the indignation of the people was so great, their sense of wrong so universal, and their determination to overthrow the tyranny of many years so all-pervading, that the Democratic candidate received nearly half a million majority of the popular vote, and was elected President of the United States. But forgery, perjury and fraud, combined with the threatened use of the Federal army, overthrew the popular will and temporarily accomplished the subjugation of the people by putting a usurper in the executive chair. It was apparent to the minds of all thinking men at the time of that contest that the great danger to the country in the future was not to be found in the attempted secession of States, for that question was forever settled, but from the consolidation of Federal power and the destruction of the States necessarily followed by the subjugation of the people. But this has become still more apparent since that damning fraud stained the history of our country. And unless the people are awakened to an appreciation of their danger and the several States of the Union speedily find that it is necessary they should be prepared to meet any possible emergency in which the rights of the people may be endangered, no thinking man can justly hope that our system of government will much longer continue as it was framed by our fathers."

"Unfortunately, within the last decade or more the States have become too much in the habit of looking to the Federal government in every exigency that may be upon them. They must stand alone—not out of the Union, nor venture to think that they can or dare step beyond the limits of the Union, but they must learn to stand alone in the Union, feeling the thrill of sympathetic sisterhood, and ready to defend the Constitution of the United States and the rights of the people under that sacred instrument from whatever quarter the attack may come. They seem to become so enervated that even were some casual internal disorder to disturb their peace they are not provided with the strength to put it down."

"Our fathers regarded a properly organized militia force in the States as the surest guarantee of success in case of foreign war, and a sure protection to constitutional liberty. Their wise advice seems not now to be heard from the far off time, but, my friends, I beg you to ponder it seriously and reflect whether it would not be more in becoming with the dignity and glory of your State that she should possess such an organized force as would enable her to suppress internal disorders when necessary, and resist any attempt to overthrow the Constitution and the rights of the people."

"One great principle of the Democratic party, which I charge the gentlemen nominated to-day for the Legislature of your State to recollect, is that 'the world is governed too much.' A distinguished philosophical thinker has said the greatest Parliament that ever sat in England was that which repealed the largest number of laws that had been enacted by its predecessors. Some Congress of the United States to meet, I trust, before many years, will rival this English Parliament in repealing laws. Among an enlightened, intelligent and enterprising people, such as the people of America, the hand of government should never be felt in the duties and transactions of the citizen except in a very few cases, such as where the peace of society is disturbed or the rights of individuals are invaded. The citizen should be left unrestrained by the law in the exercise of perfect freedom, so long as he does not trespass upon the rights of others. The Radical party of the present day seems to have inherited something of that patriarchal theory of government under which New England enjoyed all the exquisite complexities of restraint imposed by the blue laws, when a man was fined twenty dollars for kissing his sweetheart on Sunday, and five dollars for kissing his wife on that holy day."

"Self-government properly signifies not only the right of an individual to participate in the right of political authority, but the right to govern himself in that infinite variety of transactions which constitute the daily business of life. Trade, in all its departments, is regulated by laws superior to any that human legislatures can enact, and the wisdom of statesmen, often honestly exercised to promote its activity and enhance its return, only serves to fetter and embarrass. The present

statute-book of the United States is a disgrace to the civilization of the age. But these questions upon which I have touched are very broad, and I cannot detain you to discuss them. Go into the present contest combined in solid phalanx, and prepare yourselves for the great struggle in 1860. In that struggle the indignant virtue of the American people will achieve retributive justice for the wrong and outrage upon their rights by the fraud of 1877, and re-establish, by patriotic, honest and duly elected officers of the Federal government, the great principles upon which the fathers of the Republic organized our magnificent system of government."

After Sherman.

A Portland paper having vauntingly declared that "Mr. Sherman will pitch the key of the campaign," the Portland Argus picks up that ambitious politician's record on this financial question which he harps upon. It is a curious list of quotations, and we commend them to the attention of the public. If I had my way I would grant the power to issue circulating notes to no state corporation and to no individual, but confine it solely to the United States.—Speech of John Sherman, May 13, 1874.

I would not care if there were only one kind of circulation in this country, and that a United States note convertible at the pleasure of the holder into a proper bond, or into coin.—Speech of John Sherman in the Senate in 1874. For one I am free to say that while our public debt exists I am for maintaining in circulation the United States notes to the full amount at which they can be maintained at par in gold.—Speech of John Sherman at Marion in 1875.

Your idea that we propose to repudiate or violate a promise when we offer to redeem the principal in legal tenders is erroneous. I think the bondholder violates his promise when he refuses to take the same kind of money he paid for the bonds.—Letter from John Sherman, March 20, 1868. The bondholder can demand only the kind of money he paid, and he is a repudiator and extortioner to demand money more valuable than he gave.—Letter from John Sherman, March 20, 1868. We must place all the obligations of the people of the United States upon the solid basis of gold and silver coin.—Speech on the Strengthening Act, 1869, by John Sherman.

What is the first section of this bill? It is simply a solemn pledge of the United States that all the obligations of the United States, notes and bonds, shall be paid in gold and silver coin.—Speech on the Act to Strengthen the Public Credit, 1869, by John Sherman. I say that equality and justice are amply satisfied if we redeem these bonds at the end of five years in the same kind of money, of the same intrinsic value it had at the time they were issued.—Speech in the Senate, 1869, by John Sherman.

How shall we approach resumption. Not by any further contraction of the currency. Our contraction now is unexampled in the history of any nation.—Speech of John Sherman, 1869. One hundred and forty millions has been withdrawn in two years. I think the people have a right to be relieved from further contraction.—Speech of John Sherman, 1869. Further contraction will destroy all the business of the country, and the people will not submit to it.—Speech of John Sherman, 1869. If the choice must be made between greenbacks and bank notes, I am in favor of greenbacks; but I think that both ought to be maintained in circulation at par with each other and with coin.—John Sherman, 1878.

It would seem not only legal, but right, in the broadest sense of the word, that we should avail ourselves of the rapid and remarkable fall of silver bullion to recoin the old silver coins, including the old silver dollar, the oldest of our coins, and with them pay our depreciated notes, and thus restore the old coin standard.—Speech of John Sherman, 1876.

What to Teach Your Boys.

Teach your boys that a true lady may be found in calico quite as frequently as in velvet. Teach them that a common school education with common sense is far better than a college education without it. Teach them that one good, honest trade, well mastered, is worth a dozen beggary "professions."

Teach them to respect their elders and themselves. Teach them that, as they expect to be men some day, they cannot too soon learn to protect the weak and helpless. Teach them that to wear patched clothes is no disgrace, but to wear a black eye is. Teach them that God is no respecter of sex, and that when He gave the seventh commandment, He meant it for girls. Teach them that by indulging their depraved appetites in the worst forms of dissipation, they are not fitting themselves to become the husbands of pure girls. Teach them that it is better to be an honest man seven days in a week than to be a Christian one day and a villain six days. If all this instruction is too much trouble, teach your boys to think, and you need not worry yourself about anything else. They will reveal all your opinions and revise your decisions for themselves, anyhow, and the earlier you qualify them to do so the better.

Reconciliation as a Southern Policy.

From the Richmond (Va.) State. Reconciliation is the only policy for the South, and we hope that, in spite of all the attempts the starwarts will make to negate the well-directed efforts of our true friends in the North to bring about a real era of good feeling, we will persevere in the good work which, if we but engage in with all sincerity of purpose, cannot fail in its object. The cause of national unity and restoration of fraternal relations should enlist the hearty co-operation of all patriotic men and women, and surely it is time we made an end of this angry sectional discussion, which at least may

lead to strife and the most unhappy consequences. It is well enough to say, "Oh, nothing will come of it, and who cares if there does?" We know this was the sort of easy indifference with which we viewed the threatening storm of 1861, but it came nevertheless, and somebody did care. Let us, then, continue to work in the cause of reconciliation, and with the desire to win over all men, even our enemies, in the ways of political kindness and benevolence. It is not difficult to work in this field. It costs very little, but will be productive of the richest rewards. Already we have seen its good effects in a thousand ways, and if we but persist in the spirit in which we have begun, it will not be long before the reconciliation of all the people of these States will be an accomplished fact.

JURY AND TRIAL LIST.—The following is a complete list of the Grand and Traverse Jurors and Trial List for August Term, commencing Monday, August 25, 1879:

Table with columns for Grand Jurors, Traverse Jurors, and Trial List. Lists names of individuals and their respective roles in the legal system.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

REGULAR TERMS OF COURT—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November. President Judge—Hon. CHAR. A. MATYR, Lock Haven, Additional Judge—Hon. JOHN H. OLVER, Bellefonte.

DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, &c. PRESBYTERIAN, Spring and foot of Howard street. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 7 P. M. Sunday-school, 2 1/2 P. M. in the Wigwag, northeast corner of Spring and Lamb. Pastor, Rev. W. H. Curtis; residence, Spring street, south of Methodist church. METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Situated southeast corner of Spring and Howard streets. Services, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 7 P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 2:30 P. M. in basement of church. Pastor, Rev. A. D. Yorum; residence, Curtin street, west of Spring. ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC, Situated on Bishop street between Allegheny and Penn. Services, Sunday 8 and 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.; all other days, 7:30 A. M. Pastor, Rev. A. J. O'Brien; residence, south side of Bishop street, between Allegheny and Penn. ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL, Situated southeast corner of Allegheny and Lamb streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Wednesday service 7 1/2 P. M. and Sunday-school, Sunday 2 P. M. in basement of church. Rector, Rev. John Hewitt; residence on Lamb street rear of Episcopal church. LUTHERAN, Situated southwest corner of High and Penn streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school Sunday in Lecture room of church. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7 1/2 P. M. Pastor, Rev. Samuel E. Ford; residence, at Passage, High Street, next the church. GERMAN REFORMED, Situated northeast corner of Linn and Spring streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 9:30 A. M. in the church. BAPTIST, Situated northeast corner of High and Penn streets. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday-school, Sunday 9:30 A. M. in church. Pastor, Rev. W. A. Biggart; residence, west side of Allegheny south of Episcopal church. UNITED BRETHREN, Situated corner South High and Thomas streets. Services, Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7 1/2 P. M. Pastor, J. M. Smith; Postoffice address, Bellefonte. AFRICAN METHODIST, Situated southeast corner of High Street. Services, Sunday 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday 7 1/2 P. M. Sunday-school in church at 2:30 P. M. Pastor, Rev. Jones; residence in Thomas street. FRIENDS, Situated east of Logan street, near Bellefonte Academy. Meetings, Sunday 11 A. M., Wednesday 11 A. M. Y. M. C. A. Prayer meetings are held every Sunday at 4 and every Friday at 7 P. M. in the room of the Association above the Postoffice. A Union meeting is held in the room the first Sunday of each month at 4 P. M. Room open every night from 7 to 9 P. M., and the National Christian Temperance Union at 7:30 P. M., on Thursday. THE LADIES TEMPERANCE PRAYER-MEETING meets in the Logan House, Thursday, at 8 P. M. CENTRAL TEMPERANCE CLUB, Requires meeting each Monday at 7 P. M. in their rooms in Bush's Arcade, High street.