

The Republican.

J. W. SIDERS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1879.

Congressman Acklen, of Louisiana, is now accused of seduction and forgery. The feeling against him at Washington is very bitter, and many members are said to favor his expulsion.

Another Democratic State has been heard from. The committee appointed by the Oregon Legislature to investigate the State department finds \$97,000 squandered. The report is particularly severe on Governor Grover, who tried so hard to get an electoral vote for Tilden.

The Indiana Legislature meets January 17. Voothees took rooms at an Indianapolis hotel more than a week ago, where he will remain until a United States Senator is elected. It will not be long until we shall know what kind of stuff some of our Legislators are made of.

Secretary Sherman is reported as saying, when asked how he felt three days before resumption, "that he felt excellently well, because he was led to believe, from advices from almost every part of the country, that there would be comparatively but little demand for gold when the vaults of the sub-treasury were practically thrown open to the public."

The senatorial canvass in Illinois, is just now becoming interesting. Sen. Logan will have more votes to start with in caucus than any other man, but it is impossible to predict the result, as there are some Republicans in almost every Legislature elected in Illinois, who have no more means than to be influenced by the Chicago Tribune, and that paper can always be depended upon to help elect a Democrat rather than a Republican that it does not like.

The Indianapolis editors are almost all in favor of Capital punishment, but a number of their patrons think otherwise, and quite a lively correspondence regarding this subject is being indulged in just now. The subject of hanging is being thoroughly discussed pro and con. The popular feeling at this time is that a few men need hanging, and as a result of that feeling they will hang, but in a short time that feeling will subside, and a feeling of sympathy for the murderer will take its place, and it will be almost impossible to find a jury that will convict a man of murder. What we need is a law and a penalty for murder that can be enforced as easily as the penalty for committing any other crimes.

Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier wants a law repealed. This law appears on the statute book of the United States as section 821, and provides that the United States District Attorney may move, and the court may require, at any term of the United States Court, that every grand and petit juror swear that he has not willingly taken up arms against the United States, or willingly given any aid or assistance to persons engaged in rebellion. This law the News and Courier pronounces monstrous, and a blot—a dark blot—on the statute book. As under this rule it is possible to have offenders against United States laws tried before men not in sympathy with them, Southern Democratic papers are very much concerned. The men who handled the "kiss ballots" want the law repealed at once.—Indianapolis Journal.

The New Orleans Times, a Democratic paper, commenting on the assassination of the colored witnesses summoned to appear before the United States grand jury at New Orleans, declares that it is useless to expect prosperity in the South while such acts of lawlessness are committed, and plainly tells its readers that it is idle to expect to gain the confidence of the outside world while such acts of violence are tolerated and all law held in defiance. When Republican papers make such declarations they are accused of "waving the bloody shirt." It may be possible that law and order can yet be restored in the South by the united efforts of the leading men of all parties, but in no other way. Had the admonitions of the "bloody shirt" papers been heeded years ago, the prosperity and confidence for which the South will now have to wait for many years, would be at hand.

Minority representation is to have a hearing in congress by a bill in preparation which proposes to have the legislature of each state, after the return of the next census, divide the state into districts, each of which, as far as possible, shall be entitled to either three or five representatives. In case the district is entitled to three representatives, each voter can vote for two of them; in case it is entitled to five, each voter votes for three. Where states have but two representatives, as is the case with Rhode Island and Florida, they are to be divided into two districts and elected as at present, and where the state has an odd representative after the state has been divided as nearly as possible into districts to be represented by three or five members, a separate district is to be set apart for this representative, who is to be elected as at present. The effect of this will be to break up solidarity. Supposing no political change, the Democrats would still have a majority, as they have now, but there would be Republicans and democrats from all over the country, and not from any one section.—Indianapolis News.

The president says he shall be in no hurry about filling the vacant Berlin mission. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, still has the inside track but some Ohio man may yet turn up and walk off with the pot.

The first of January is here—the day that was to usher in the hardest times every known in this or any other country, according to the theory of our Greenback or "flat money" friends, unless the resumption act was repealed. Do any of them realize to-day that money is scarcer than it was six months ago? Or do they not feel that times are "easing" up just a little?

All the New York City banks began making preparations for resumption several days ago, and nearly all have notified their customers and correspondents by a circular letter of the change to be made to-day, January 2. The Clearing House has issued a circular that, in accordance with a resolution passed by the associated banks at a meeting held November 12, special exchanges of gold checks at the Clearing House will be discontinued after the morning of December 31. The First National bank has already resumed, having paid out over a hundred thousand dollars in gold on Friday last. This bank has issued a circular declaring that on and after January 2, it will discontinue the keeping of special gold accounts, and balances will on that date be consolidated in general account. Remittances by express may be ordered in gold, silver, legal-tender or national bank notes. Silver in sums of \$1,000 and upward will be forwarded free of expense.

As a condensed statement of the wonderful development of our export trade in wheat during the last five years the Inter-Ocean says: "From September 30, 1870, to October 1, 1878, our exports of wheat, without reference to immense quantities in the shape of flour, bread, and biscuit, amounted to 409,349,445 bushels, valued at \$551,580,220, equal to an average price of \$1.34746 per bushel. From September 30, 1873, to October 1, 1878, our exports of wheat, without including flour, bread, and biscuit, amounted to 305,653,577 bushels, valued at \$303,799,119, equal to an average price of \$1.25567 per bushel. Thus, in five years, we exported 74.7 per cent. of the quantity, and 71.4 per cent. of the value, exported in the preceding fifty-three years." These figures show that the United States stands at the head of the wheat growing nations of the world. Woven our great agriculture regions are fully developed we can almost furnish breadstuff for the world.

Neighborhood Notes.

Our exchanges all speak of a delightful Christmas.

Lowell, Lake county, has a new paper called the Enterprise.

The Kokomo Dispatch issued a quadruple sheet last week.

Gen. Judson C. Kilpatrick will lecture at South Bend, Jan. 4th.

A man in Porter county named "Nick Allen, was shot by his stepson last week.

From 13 to 17 degrees below zero, Tuesday last week, is what our exchanges say.

The Warsaw Union suspended for one week. It will not be issued tomorrow (Friday).

John Lukens, one of the oldest settlers of Wabash county, was killed by a falling tree last week.

The Teachers' Institute at Rochester last week, conducted by Prof. Myers, was in every way successful.

The Albion New Era has just completed its third volume. It is ably edited and should be well patronized.

South Bend had a \$36,000 fire Christmas eve. Six three story buildings in the business portion of the city were destroyed.

The Starke county Ledger says there is talk of trying to raise \$10,000 by means of a lottery to build a hotel in Knox.

Friday night of last week Joseph Burke, aged eighty-three years, living in Clinton township, Elkhart county, fell, causing injuries which may prove fatal.

A cargo of silk worms, valued at \$50,000, passed through Michigan City last week, on the Michigan Central en route from China to France, via San Francisco.

W. L. Matthews, of Warsaw, has written a book on the subject of education, which the Union says will be put in press soon. It will contain four hundred and fifty pages.

Postmaster Winslow, of Kokomo, has tendered his resignation to take effect as soon as his successor can be appointed. There are plenty of candidates for the vacancy.

An Indian girl in Wabash county, who is the owner of 100 acres of land and considerable personal property, wants to marry a white man who will "help much work." No others need apply.

At Goshen, on Monday of last week a tramp was arrested, tried and found guilty of attempting to commit a rape on a twelve year old girl, and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

A store room at Rochester, owned by Mrs. Mann, and occupied by Rannals & Plank, was destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss about \$2000, insured for \$1000. Most of the goods were saved. The stock was fully insured.

The Peru Republican appeared last week as a six column eight page paper, and in entire new dress. The Republican is one of the best county papers in the State, and deserves the success that it is achieving.

The ticket office of the Detroit, Ecorse and Indianapolis railroad, at North Manchester, was entered Tuesday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock while the agent was at supper, and \$82 taken from the cash drawer. No clue to the thieves.

The Lagrange Standard warns its delinquent subscribers to hurry in with their arrears. It says that there is a prediction that the world will come to an end soon, and there will be no hope of salvation if they do not pay the printer.

Another one of the Brumbaugh family has died in Kosciusko county from the effect of trichina spirals. It is now said that the hog which furnished the diseased meat had been sick sometime previous to being butchered, but was well and fat when killed.

The holiday number of the Northern Indianaian issued last week was indeed a "mammoth sheet," eight pages of ten columns each—80 columns "chuck full" of choice reading matter—one of the largest single sheets ever issued in the United States.

A Dispatch from Crown Point to the Indianapolis Journal Christmas says: A man named Henry Homes went to the woods yesterday to get a load of wood. Getting his team entangled in the underbrush, he became exhausted in his efforts to loosen them, and overcome with cold, he laid down in the snow, where he was found insensible, with his lower extremities frozen. He was taken home and thawed out, but no hopes of his recovery are entertained by the physicians.

Pen and Scissors.

The Nile last year forgot to overflow, and as a consequence the harvest of Egypt is short.

Numbers of persons were frozen to death during the recent cold weather, several in Indiana.

Talmage is going to Chicago, in a few weeks, to preach and show up the wickedness of that great city. St. Louis is happy.

The report of the business done on the New York canals for the year just ended show an increase in tolls of \$113,000 over last year.

Geetig, now under sentence of death at Indianapolis, either is or pretends to be a raving maniac.

Buffalo Bill has made, it is reported, about \$135,000 on the stage, most of which he has invested in cattle, having in all 6,800 head.

If the North isn't solid it wouldn't take more than a week more of such weather as we have had during the last few days to make it so.—Inter-Ocean.

The Boston Post wants Alexander H. Stephens to take a seat at a first-class table, during the recess, and stuff himself, and David Davis to go up into a mountain and fast.

A Washington dispatch says that Samuel J. Tilden will be one of the first witnesses called before the Potter commission when the house instructs it to investigate the cipher telegrams.

The Democrats have about concluded not to assist Conkling in his fight against the Administration or otherwise, because every stroke favorable to Conkling will have the ultimate effect of strengthening Grant.

The Bayard family, of Delaware, has a remarkable record of political service. The present Senator entered the Senate in 1863. His father was his immediate predecessor, and occupied the seat for eight years. His grandfather occupied it for thirteen years, and an uncle was also for many years a member of the same body.

Washington Post: It is worth while to have any minister at Berlin, he should be a man of brain and nerve. No other can successfully cope with him who now rules Germany with an iron rod, and who has no great inclination to concede the rights of American citizens of German birth who visit their fatherland.

New York Tribune: Gen. Garfield is by common consent, regarded as the strongest debater in the House of Representatives. Hooker, of Mississippi, is the most polished orator. Eugene Hale, of Maine, and S. S. Cox, of New York, are the ready orators, Kelley, Ewing and Chittenden are the financial orators.

As Miss Ann Robinson, aged fifteen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was returning home from night school, on December 18th, she was tripped up in passing by a wire stretched from an awning post of a grocery store across the sidewalk. Some boys were in ambush watching the effect of their trick upon passers by. The girl in falling turned so that the back of her head struck the sidewalk. She uttered a cry of pain and then became insensible, and within a week died from fracture of the skull, after great suffering.

The Cincinnati Gazette forecasts Presidential probabilities, a little, and finds cause for warning in the fact that the Republican convention may be deluged by the votes from the South. While those States might make a show in convention, in election they are sure to go Democratic, and the Republicans, nominating a man on the ground of his popularity south, will find they are leaning on a broken reed just at the time they need a good, stout shillalah. The Gazette, like Professor Ridpath, lays a good deal of stress upon the public conscience, and tells its party if they nominate a man who will offend the consciences of a large class of Republicans he will be defeated.

The scarlet fever has assumed an epidemic form in New York city. There were over 1,000 cases on Sunday.

Teachers' Institute.

MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1878.

The Marshall County Teachers' Institute met in the Chapel Church, in the City of Plymouth, Indiana, and opened its session at 1 o'clock p. m., Mr. W. E. Bailey, County Superintendent, presiding. On motion, J. F. Langenbaugh was appointed secretary.

First subject on programme, "Common Faults of Teachers in conducting Recitations," was discussed by Thos. Payne, O. Greiner, C. Shakes, G. A. Harding, M. Young, S. S. Fish, Miss L. Young, McCrury, J. F. Langenbaugh and Superintendent.

Second subject, "Difference between Teaching and Talking," discussed by M. Young, McCrury, Harding and Superintendent.

The institute then adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, p. m. Present forty teachers.

Evening session was called to order by J. F. Langenbaugh, (Superintendent being absent). Subject discussed, "Measures taken to secure Punctuality, good Deportment and Attention, with Results." A number of teachers participated in the discussion of the subject.

Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock, a. m., Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24.—MORNING SESSION. Institute called to order by Superintendent.

First subject, Method. "How to procure valuable results in Spelling," S. S. Fish, leading, followed by Harding, Scott, Payne, Hume, Langenbaugh and Superintendent.

Second Subject, Illustrative. "The Verb and its Grammatical Properties," by Prof. G. A. Harding. This subject was handled in a scholarly manner and was highly appreciated by the Institute.

Adjourned to meet at the Ward School House at 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

First subject, "Value of Experience," discussed by G. A. Netherton, Keyser, Borton, Rogers and others.

Second subject, Illustrative. "Definition and distinction of town, township and range. Reference to county map," by A. Rogers. This subject was handled with great care, and was duly appreciated by all present, as it deserved to be.

Third subject, Paper. "How to use Black Boards and Slates," by M. Young. A very good paper.

Fourth subject, "Reading and composition," by Prof. G. A. Brown, Esq., Indianapolis schools. This subject was handled with ingenuity and great skill, and elicited merited praise.

Institute adjourned to meet again at the same place at 9 o'clock, a. m., Wednesday morning. Present sixty teachers.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25.—MORNING SESSION.

Institute called to order by Superintendent.

First subject, Discussion. "What is it to properly govern a school?" Langenbaugh leading, followed by Borton, Overmyer, Superintendent and others. Quite a spirited discussion took place on this subject.

Second subject, Illustrative. "The Noun, its functions, forms, positions and classifications, treat-d orally with blackboard illustrations," by Hon. G. A. Netherton. This subject was presented as above stated, showing that the gentleman had given much thought, care and study to the subject of Grammar, especially to the proper functions of the noun.

Prof. G. A. Brown continued the subject of reading by placing a selection from Longfellow on the board, and requiring it read by members of the institute. Particular attention was given to the thought analysis, and the various forms of emphasis. Only the new thoughts in each sentence should be emphasized.

Thought the useless mouthing of printed words by pupils an imposition on the term reading. His classification of elementary reading lessons was upon the combined methods of phonetic, word and sentence reading. Sounds, words, letters, then sentences. This exercise was particularly interesting to teachers, and was sketched down by them and taken away for future use.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Subject, "The Geography of Marshall county, by reference to the county map." Mr. Langenbaugh first explained the boundaries, surface, soil, minerals, &c., then proceeded to read a carefully prepared article upon the history of the county from its first organization to the present. Many important reminiscences were referred to, and much information about the county conveyed by the reading, which were noted for future use.

Adjourned to meet at the Chapel Church at 7 o'clock, p. m. Present seventy-five teachers.

EVENING SESSION.

Evening session was called to order by J. F. Langenbaugh, W. E. Bailey Superintendent being absent. Subject discussed, "How to teach History." A large number of teachers took part in the discussion. Adjourned to meet at 6 o'clock, a. m., Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, DEC. 26.—MORNING SESSION. Institute called to order by W. E. Bailey, Sup.

First subject, Illustrative. "U. S. History," by Hon. G. A. Netherton. This subject was presented to the institute in a very able manner.

Second subject, "Familiar Talks," by Hon. W. A. Bell, of Indianapolis. This subject was of a peculiar nature, and elicited a great deal of mirth. Mr. Bell opened his talk with a text consisting of three words, viz: When, Why and How. This text was handled as none other but Mr. Bell can. To say the least of it, it was a masterpiece.

Adjourned to meet at 1:30 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Institute called to order by J. F. Langenbaugh.

First subject, "Hygiene in the school room," by Hon. W. A. Bell. This subject was the one thing needed in our common schools, and was handled with such mastery and practical hints and suggestions, that it met with the approval of the entire institute. It was a feast of reason.

Second subject, Talk. "Civil Government," by Professor W. A. Hosmer, County Superintendent of LaPorte schools. This was a subject that has never yet been brought before the institute properly. Mr. Hosmer gave a brief, lucid and concise history of the forms of our government, from its beginning, imparting to a number of teachers such information, as will, no doubt, be of great benefit to them in their capacity as teachers. Mr. Hosmer is proficient and well informed with the civil government of our country.

Third subject, "Drawing," by Professor Thompson, of Purdue University, LaFayette. This subject was original and unique, very simple and yet instructive, and especially adapted to the young in our common schools. Mr. Thompson is an expert in that branch of education, some of his illustrations created laughter and others admiration. Institute adjourned to meet at the Chapel Church at 7 o'clock p. m. Present, ninety teachers.

EVENING SESSION.

Evening session was called to order by W. E. Bailey, Superintendent.

First. A series of resolutions was offered and read by Hon. G. A. Netherton. The subject matter was in the form of a petition to the Legislature of the State to make some changes in the school law. On motion, the subject was made the order on Friday.

Second subject, "Drawing Continued," by Professor Thompson.

Third subject, "The Darwinian Theory as Applied to Education," by Hon. W. A. Bell. This was a rare treat, and was attentively listened to by all present. The speaker gave a short history of Mr. Darwin, the author of the theory. Adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock a. m.

FRIDAY, DEC. 25TH.—MORNING SESSION.

Institute called to order by W. E. Bailey, Superintendent.

First subject, Paper. "School Improvements," by Thos. Shakes. This paper was of some length, but full of practical, methodical and useful suggestions. Mr. Shakes treated the subject in a scholarly manner, and evinced that he fully understands the subject in all its details.

Second subject, "Drawing Continued," by Professor Thompson.

Third subject, Illustrative. "Spelling," by Hon. W. A. Bell. The old method and practice of spelling was finely illustrated, as was the new method and practice, as now practiced in our schools. The old teachers present well remembered the "old fashioned spelling matches, or school," of "ye olden times." Mr. Bell is familiar with both the old and new, and during his illustrations, caused frequent applause, and an occasional laugh. At the close of this exercise, a vote of thanks was given to Messrs. Bell and Thompson by the institute for service rendered.

Fourth subject. The resolutions from yesterday were then taken up, and read. They were discussed at length by a number of teachers, section by section. They were voted on and lost; a respectable minority voting in favor of them.

Fifth subject, Methods. "Recitations," by Professor B. McAlpine, of Bourbon. This subject was well handled, and evinced the gentleman's ability and efficiency in the school room.

Sixth. Closing remarks were then made by W. E. Bailey, County Superintendent, on "The Authority of the Teacher Under the Law," and other matters pertaining to our schools, followed by Netherton, T. Shakes, McDuffie and Langenbaugh. Harmony and the best of feeling prevailed during the entire session of the institute. Present, 105 teachers. Average attendance, 75. Whole number enrolled, 125.

At the close of the institute, Hon. G. A. Netherton, in behalf of the teachers of Marshall county, presented W. E. Bailey, the County Superintendent, with a superb "office set," after which the institute adjourned, mutually regretting that the time for parting had arrived. You, teachers, who were absent, lost that which you cannot afford to do without: A feast of reason and flow of soul throughout the entire session of the institute.

J. F. LANGENBAUGH, Sec'y.

G. A. Netherton's Presentation Address on Presenting to Prof. Bailey, on Behalf of the Teachers' Institute, an "Office Set," as a Testimonial of Appreciation.

Mr. Superintendent:—It has devolved on me to represent and express the sentiment of gratitude and appreciation which, at the close of this session of the Marshall County Teachers' Institute, we, as teachers, feel for your earnest efforts to advance the standard of education in this county since you have occupied your present position, and also of your kindness to us personally.

For more than twelve years you have been, either as a teacher or County Superintendent, identified with the educational interests of Marshall county, and we believe that in all the varied relations, you have sustained to the educational interests of the county, you have ever labored earnestly in their behalf; and we are also fully impressed with the fact that it is due greatly to your indefatigable efforts in behalf of the schools of our county that they are fast taking rank

among the best of the public schools of the State. We, as teachers, pledged you our earnest co-operation in maintaining the position already attained by the schools of the county, and in elevating the standard of education still higher as fast as possible.

We believe your long and intimate connection with school work enables you to understand the peculiarly arduous duties often imposed on us in connection with the teachers work, and for your sympathy and valuable aid in this behalf, we sincerely thank you, hoping that you may long continue to occupy the important position of County Superintendent which you now adorn; but, whatever changes the future may bring to either you or us, be assured that we shall ever remember, with kindest regard for you, our association together; and now, sir, permit me, in behalf of my fellow teachers of this institute, to present you this "office set," which we have thought not an inappropriate testimonial of our appreciation and esteem; and which we ask you to accept as a memento of our regard, which shall be as enduring as the results you have achieved in behalf of the noble cause of education in this county in which work we are all co-laborers. As, day after day, you toil on in the performance of your office work, may this souvenir of our regard mutually remind you of the kind remembrance in which you will ever be held by us, earnestly hoping, as we do, that your pathway through life may be ever strewn with the choicest flowers, happiness with no thorns or sorrows; and that your transit over life's tempestuous sea may be darkened by no clouds of disappointment nor disturbed by any "wrecks" of misfortune.

To which Mr. Bailey responded as follows: Teachers of Marshall County: I need not say that I appreciate this evidence of your friendship and confidence in the reception of this magnificent souvenir at the hands of our honorable representative, Mr. G. A. Netherton. The sentiments expressive of your faith in the ultimate success of our schools fills me with joy unutterable, and I can find no words suitable to express my grateful thanks for such distinguished recognition.

At this happy moment fellow teachers, when merriment and good will toward all seems so prominently stamped in the countenances before me, I cannot help feeling and at the thought that this is our closing exercise. Fresh fields of labor lie before us, awaiting our action. This week we have been sharpening our scythes and preparing to begin afresh our labors, with the advent of the new year. Oh, let us here resolve that as a band of laborers in the same great cause, our interests are common in rest, and that we will be true to ourselves, true to our profession, and true to our pupils.

My co-laborers in the great work of educating the youth of our county, in reply to your most noble declaration of confidence and friendship, I can only say that while it has been my happy privilege to serve you as county superintendent of schools, I have not unfrequently realized my great need of more knowledge in the administration of school management, and my inability to do for the schools all that ought to be done for them. I have sought the advice and experience of my co-laborers in all important measures looking toward improvement in our public schools, and have always received at your hands the heartiest sentiment of approval. Your devoted loyalty to the schools of Marshall county insures their popularity among the masses, and their usefulness to the children. There is no greater evidence of patriotism and true devotion to your regular attendance at this institute during the past week.

And now, teachers, in accepting this magnificent office set, as an evidence of your friendship and confidence, I do so with a heart too full for utterance. It is not for its value in dollars and cents, fellow teachers, but the moral support it gives your humble servant in the laborious and responsible duties before him, that renders its acceptance most gratifying.

A confidence so unhesitatingly reposed claims much in return. Am I, your superintendent, able to maintain this confidence? By the assistance of you, my fellow teachers, I hope to succeed in this great work of school reformation. It is not my individual interest which seeks your co-operation, but the interests of over eight thousand children who receive instruction at your hands.

I am proud, fellow teachers, to know that your work in the school-room is bringing around such harmonious results, and that your judgment is fast laying prejudice and steadily cementing together the various parts of our free school system. To you, my most faithful co-workers, do I entrust the education of this grand army of over eight thousand three hundred children. You will guard their most sacred interests with jealous care.

May we so teach, act, and live, dear teachers, that when our work of teaching is over we shall lay aside the pen with this magnificent jewel and these beautiful office adornments, feeling a happy consciousness of having fully discharged our every duty toward our pupils, our patrons, ourselves, and best of all, toward our God.

Not Surprised. When we consider the little attention paid to the laws of health, we are not surprised at the indifference manifested in relation to purity of daily food. If all articles were like Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, this indifference might answer; their perfect wholesomeness would insure us against all evil consequences.

Educational Column.

J. F. LANGENBAUGH.

"A Happy New Year."

This expression was uttered yesterday (on the first day of January Eighteen-hundred and Seventy-nine), by millions. The simple meaning of the phrase is—a wish that the person addressed may be happy during the year. It is a large wish, expressed in a few words, and comes like a messenger bird of glorious plumage; or like a gleam of sunshine irradiating palace and cottage with its genial glow. We too, join and shout—"A Happy New Year" to every body and more especially to the teachers of Marshall county and the readers of the Educational Column. We can not take each one of you by the hand, look into your eyes and utter the wish; you are too widely scattered. But we send you the word by "Uncle Sam's" post boy, and trust it will come safe to hand, warm and earnest as it leaves us. We wish happiness to each and all of our fellow teachers. We trust they may be happy at home—with "wife, children and friends"—and those who have no wives, or husbands we pity! We wish them happiness in their associations, peace and prosperity in their school-rooms, and pleasant intercourse with their fellow teachers. There is much enjoyment in the social intercourse of teachers, if properly cultivated; and the privilege is one that every teacher should appreciate. We wish them happiness in their school-rooms, in their business; that the present may be to each of them a prosperous year. And lastly, we wish those who have no wife, or husband, success in securing one, for we know that success will give them happiness. A Happy New Year my fellow teachers—One and all.

1878 is dead, is past and gone—that Old Year to which, when it was young and fair, we made such specious promises. How firmly we resolved that each of its days should bear a worthy record! How strong was our conviction, that it would see our besetting sin conquered, our special weakness cured! And then we loathed the remembrance in June of our January resolves. How we welcomed the year's close, that we might "turn over a new leaf" and begin afresh. Alas! not all our wasted years had taught us the folly of New Year's resolutions.

Oh! the dead old year, the thoughts that lie in its sacred trust can never die. Within the past, have bloomed and died. But the New Year comes like the friend we need.

We vainly peer in its face to see What it holds in trust for you and me. And we turn away with a sigh and say, For the Old Year we can never forget.

Fellow teachers and readers of THE REPUBLICAN, let us meet the New Year with gladness, and let us look "forward and not back," "up and not down." Let us bid the Old Year farewell without a lingering regret, and welcome the new, for in it are garnered and treasured all our hopes and joys that may be realized.

Then may we not hope as the New Year is born; The mild current of the more serene may run; And the old rack of darkness which may rise to our sight, Be changed to the brightness of glorious light! And new friends and teachers we give you Good cheer and good cheer we give you And wish you a happy happy happy happy New Year.

A SAFE MAXIM FOR 1879.

The world estimates men by success in life, and by general consent success is evidence of superiority. Never, under any circumstances, assume a responsibility you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others. Base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character by doing this, never reckon the cost. Remember that self interest is more likely to warp your judgment than all other circumstances combined, therefore, look well where your duty is concerned. Never make money at the expense of your reputation. Be neither lavish nor niggardly—of the two avoid the latter, for a mean man is universally despised; but public favor is a stepping stone to preferment, therefore generous feelings should be cultivated. Let your expense be such as to leave a balance in your pocket—ready money for a friend in need. Keep clear of the law, for when you gain your case you are generally the loser of money. Never relate your misfortunes and never grieve over what you cannot prevent. No man who owes as much as he can pay, has any moral right to endorse another.

Bryant Memorial Service.

The Academy of Music in New York was thronged Monday night on the occasion of the Bryant commemoration, held under the auspices of the New York Historical society. President Hayes, General Sherman, Secretary Evarts and a large number of distinguished persons occupied the platform. Mr. Tilden sat in one of the boxes with Parke Godwin and members of Bryant's family. George William Curtis, the orator of the evening, spoke more than two hours. During his address he alluded to President Adams as a man of indomitable will and energy and great capacity, and said "He was above and independent of party. May we ever have such a president, and one whose motto shall be 'He serves his party best who serves his country best.'" (Great applause.)

Lake Michigan is frozen out a distance of over five miles from Chicago—something which does not often occur.

Horses Wanted.

The undersigned wishes to buy fifty heavy Draft Horses and a few driving horses. I will be at Plymouth, Tuesday, Bourbon, Wednesday