CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

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The Clearfield Republican.

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Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Boots and Shoes.

JACOB S. COLE,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.

THE subscriber adopts this method of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture boots and shoes at the old stand, opposite Drawker's Hotel, where he invites the public to give him a call. His work is made out of the very best French Calf and Kip, and at exceedingly low prices for cash or approved country produce. All kinds of heavy boots and shoes made to order, and all work warranted. JACOB S. COLE.
Curwensville, July 30, '68-1y

PEACE PROCLAIMED.

THE WAR OVER IN CLEARFIELD

KNOX TOWNSHIP QUIET.

Nearly all the Contrabands going back to their old masters; but 'nary one going to old Massachusetts, where they were loved so long and so well.

In consequence of the above facts, F. SHORT, of the old "Short Shoe Shop," would announce to his numerous patrons, and the people of Clearfield county at large, that he has now a large lot of good material, just received from the East, and is prepared on short notice to make all manner of Boots and Shoes, at his new shop in Graham's row. He is satisfied that he can please (unless it might be some intensely loyal stay-at-home patriots.) He is prepared to sell low for Cash or Country Produce. Don't forget the shop—next door to Showers & Graham's store, Market street, Clearfield, Pa., and kept by a fellow commonly called
ap2,'67-y "SHORTY."

DANIEL CONNELLY,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer

HAS just received a fine lot of French CALF SKINS, and is now prepared to manufacture everything in his line at the lowest figures he will warrant his work to be as represented. He respectfully solicits a call, at his shop on Market street, second door west of the postoffice. There he will do all in his power to render satisfaction. Some fine Gaiter tops on hand.
my9,'67-y DANIEL CONNELLY.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

EDWARD MACK.
MARKET & 3d STS., CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE proprietor has entered into the BOOT & SHOE business at the above stand, and determined not to be outdone either in quality or price for his work. Special attention will be paid to manufacturing Sewed work. He has on hand a large lot of French Kip and Calf Skins, of the very best quality. The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give him a trial. No charge for calls. "Nuff sed." 6-tf

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,
IN CURWENSVILLE.

THE subscriber having lately started a new Boot and Shoe shop in Curwensville, on Main street, opposite Joseph R. Irwin's Drug store, respectfully announces to the public that he is prepared to manufacture all styles of Boots and Shoes, and everything in his line, on short notice. He also keeps on hand a good assortment of ready-made work, which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce.
apr17-tf [5:13] LEWIS T. ROSS.

Hotels.

THE MANSION HOUSE,
Corner of Second and Market Streets,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor will spare no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him. DAVID JOHNSON,
nov5-tf Proprietor.

THE WESTERN HOTEL,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

THE subscriber having leased for a term of years this well-known Hotel, (kept for many years by Mr. Lanich,) and re-fitted and refurnished it throughout, is now prepared to entertain travelers and the public generally upon terms it is hoped alike agreeable to both patrons and proprietor. His TABLE and BAR will be supplied with the best the market affords; and no pains will be spared on his part to add to the convenience and comfort of his guests.
JOHN DOUGHERTY,
oct15 Proprietor.

THE EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

THIS old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the "Morrison House," has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel. The dining room has been removed to the first floor, and is now spacious and airy. The chambers are well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home.
je25 J. MORRISON, Proprietor.

THE CLEARFIELD HOUSE,
(Formerly kept by Jas. H. Galer.)
Front Street, Phillipsburg, Penn'a.

WE will impeach any one who says we fail to give direct and personal attention to all customers, or fail to cause them to rejoice over a well furnished table, with clean rooms and new beds, where all may feel at home and who weary be at rest. New stabling attached.
JOHN McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
Phillipsburg, June 11, 1868. Proprietors.

J. W. WALLACE.....THOS. H. SHAW

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.

THIS well known and long established Hotel, formerly kept by R. W. Moore, and latterly by Wm. Schwem, sr., has been leased for a term of years by the undersigned, to which the attention of the traveling public is now called, and a liberal share of public patronage is solicited.
apr15,'68.1y.pd SHAW & WALLACE.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,
Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.

THIS old and well established Hotel, beautifully situated on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the borough of Curwensville, has been leased for a term of years by the undersigned. It has been entirely refitted, and is now open to the public generally and the travelling community in particular. No pains will be spared to render guests comfortable while tarrying at this house. Ample Stabling room for the accommodation of teams. Charges moderate.
apr11-tf WM. M. JEFFRIES.

THE RAILROAD HOUSE,
MAIN ST., PHILIPSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand the best of liquors. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public will do well to give him a call.
jan7,'65. ROBERT LLOYD.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,
COXESTOWN, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the Watermen of Clearfield county, that he has refitted and re-opened the hotel formerly kept by E. Shoemer, at Coxestown, where he will take special pains to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. He has blown all the rocks out of the river and planted snubbing posts for half a mile above his place. (feb13,'67) GEORGE FALK.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.

THE CLEARFIELD STORE
RECONSTRUCTED.

George L. Reed.....William Powell,
John F. Weaver.....William W. Betts.

GEO. L. REED & CO.,

Two doors north of the Court House,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

HAVING returned to our old business stand, we hereby notify the citizens of Clearfield and the public generally, that we have entered upon, and intend to prosecute, a vigorous campaign against high prices and inferior goods, and have now on hand a full supply of all kinds of goods used in this market. In the line of

Dry Goods,

We claim to have a full assortment, consisting in part of Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Prints of all grades and styles; and

Fall and Winter Dress Goods,

Such as Alpacas of all shades; De Laines, Merrinos and Flannels; besides, a full assortment of gentlemen's wear, consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Satinetts and a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Notions, Hosiery, Trimmings,

BONNETTS, &C.,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

GROCERIES.

We have a full supply of Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, linseed, coal and fish Oils,

FLOUR, BACON, DRIED FRUIT,

Sugar-cured Hams, Mess Pork and a full supply of Provisions.

Hardware and Queensware,

Wooden & Willow Ware.

All the foregoing articles will be exchanged for CASH, LUMBER, or COUNTRY PRODUCE, and at prices to which there can be no exception. Those in need of Goods in our line, will please

CALL AND SEE US!

GEO. L. REED & CO.
Clearfield, Sept. 17, 1868-tf.

RICHARD MOSSOP IS NOW

Selling, at half their usual price,

DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
BROWN SHEETINGS,
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
WOOLEN GOODS,
HOSIERY,
MEN'S CLOTHING,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING Goods
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOYS' do do
HOOP SKIRTS,
BALMORALS,
LADIES' COLLARS AND CUFFS,
RAISINS AND CURRANTS,
BROOMS AND TUBS,
CANNED FRUITS,
BEEF AND PORK,
FLOUR AND FEED,
&c., &c., &c.

Down! Down!!

THE LAST ARRIVAL
AND OF COURSE THE CHEAPEST!

A Proclamation aginst High Prices!

WE are now opening up a lot of the best and most seasonable Goods and Wares ever offered in this market, and at prices that remind one of the good old days of cheap things. Those who lack faith upon this point, or deem our allegations superfluous, need but

CALL AT OUR STORE,
Corner Front and Market streets,

Where they can see, feel, hear and know for themselves. To fully understand what are cheap goods, this must be done. We do not deem it necessary to enumerate and itemize our stock. It is enough for us to state that

We have Everything that is Needed

and consumed in this market, and at prices that astonish both old and young.
dec29 JOSEPH SHAW & SON.

READING FOR ALL!!

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Market St., Clearfield, (at the Post Office.)

THE undersigned begs leave to announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he has fitted up a room and has just returned from the city with a large amount of reading matter, consisting in part of

Bibles and Miscellaneous Books,

Blank, Account and Pass Books of every description; Paper and Envelopes, French pressed and plain; Pens and Pencils; Blank, Legal Papers, Deeds, Mortgages; Judgment, Exemption and Promissory notes; Writs and Parchment Brief, Legal Cap, Record Cap, and Bill Cap. Sheet, Music for either Piano, Flute or Violin constantly on hand. Any books or stationery desired that I may not have on hand, will be promptly ordered by first express, and sold at wholesale or retail to suit customers. I will also keep periodical literature, such as Magazines, Newspapers, &c. P. A. GAULIN.
Clearfield May 7, 1868-tf

BUY the DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC. Only 25 cents. Every voter should have one. tf.

Drugs and Medicines.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

A. I. SHAW, DRUGGIST,

(Second street, opposite the Court House,)
CLEARFIELD, Penn'a.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that he now on hand a full supply of—

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES
Dye Stuffs, Tobacco, Cigars, Confectioneries Stationery &c.

PHYSICIANS

Will find his stock of Drugs FULL and COMPLETE, and at a very slight advance on Eastern prices.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Teachers and others will be furnished with classical and miscellaneous books by express, at short notice.

STATIONERY,

Consisting of Cap, Flat Cap, Foolscap, Letter and Perfumed Note Papers; also, a very neat stock of Mourning Note Paper and Envelopes on hand. Pens, Pencils, Ink, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Will find a full stock of PURE SPICES, SODA, SODA ASH, Concentrated LYE, SOAP, &c.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Are requested to examine his stock of Perfumery, Hair Oils, Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Toilet Setts, &c., &c.

SMOKERS AND CHEWERS

Will find a full supply of prime Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO, Imported and Domestic CIGARS, Snuff, Fine-Cut, &c., &c.

CARBON OIL,

Of the best brands, always on hand.

LIQUORS.

The best quality of Liquors always on hand, for medical purposes.

Physicians' Prescriptions promptly and carefully compounded.
April 9, 1868. A. I. SHAW.

A NEW FIRM.

HARTSWICK & IRWIN,
Druggists, Clearfield, Pa.

HAVING refitted and removed to the room lately occupied by Richard Mossop, now offer, low for cash, a well selected assortment of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Also, Patent Medicines of all kinds, Oils, Gla Putty, Dye Stuffs, Stationery,

TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

Confectionery, Spices, and the largest stock of varieties ever offered in this place, and warranted to be of the best the Market affords.
Dec. 13, 1865. J. G. HARTSWICK, JOHN IRWIN.

Attention, Afflicted!

THE subscriber gives notice that he has resumed the practice of Medicine in Luthersburg, where he intends to devote his attention to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES in general. He will keep on hand a choice selection of DRUGS and MEDICINES adapted to the treatment of chronic diseases, and may be consulted at his office at any hour of the day.

N. B.—A word to those afflicted with chronic diseases may be to their advantage. Many may not be aware that country Physicians who do a mixing practice have not time to attend to the treatment of chronic diseases, and consequently neglect them; hence this class of diseases requires exclusive attention.
GEORGE WILSON, M. D.
Luthersburg, Feb. 27, 1868-tf.

Trusses and abdominal supports of every kind of the latest improvements, for sale at the Drug Store of HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

SWAIMS' PANACEA, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Helmbold's Buchu, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Jaynes and Ayer's medicines of every kind, for sale by HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

RUSS'S St. Domingo, Hubbell's, Drake's, Hoofland's German, Hostetter's and Greene's Oxygenated Bitters; also pure Liquors, of all kinds for medicinal purposes, for sale by
HARTSWICK & IRWIN.

Banks.

Clearfield County Bank.

THE Clearfield County Bank as an incorporated institution has gone out of existence by the surrender of its charter, on May 12, 1865. All its stock is owned by the subscribers, who will continue the Banking business at the same place, as Private Bankers, under the firm name of the "Clearfield County Bank." We are responsible for the debts of the Bank, and will pay its notes on demand at the counter. Deposits received and interest paid when money is left for a fixed time. Paper discounted at six per cent as heretofore. Our personal responsibility is pledged for all Deposits received and business transacted. A continuance of the liberal patronage of the business men of the county is respectfully solicited. As President, Cashier and officers of the late Clearfield County Bank, we require the notes of said Bank to be presented for redemption.

JAS. T. LEONARD, RICHARD SHAW,
WM. PORTER, JAS. B. GRAHAM,
A. E. WRIGHT, G. L. REED,
WM. A. WALLACE.

The business of the Bank will be conducted by John M. Adams, Esq., as Cashier. [jan28,'56

J. D. M'GIRK. Edward Perks.

BANKING & COLLECTION HOUSE
OF
McGIRK & PERKS

Successors to Foster, Perks, & Co.,
Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

WHERE all the business of a Banking House will be transacted promptly and upon the most favorable terms. mar7-tf

County National Bank.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

THIS Bank is now open and ready for business. Office on Second street, in the building formerly occupied by Leonard, Finney & Co.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

JAS. B. GRAHAM, RICHARD SHAW,
WM. A. WALLACE, WM. PORTER,
A. E. WRIGHT, GEO. L. REED.
D. W. MOORE, JAS. T. LEONARD,
jn28,'66] Cashier. President

Clothing.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

THE times are hard; you'd like to know
How you may save your dollars;
The way to do it I will show,
If you will read what follows.

A man who lived not far from here,
Who worked hard at his trade,
But had a household to support
That squandered all he made.

I met him once. Says he, "My friend,
I look threadbear and rough;
I've tried to get myself a suit,
But can't save up enough."

Says I, my friend, how much have you?
I'll tell you where to go
To get a suit that's sound and cheap:
To REIZENSTEIN & Co.

He took what little he had saved,
And went to Reizenstein & Brothers',
And there he got a handsome suit,
For half he paid to others.

Now he is home, he looks so well,
And their effect is such,
That when they take their daily meal,
They don't eat half as much.

And now he finds on Saturday night,
With all their wants supplied,
That he has money left to spend,
And some to lay aside.

His good success, with cheerful smile,
He gladly tells to all.
If you'd save money, go and buy
Your clothes at—
REIZENSTEIN'S CLOTHING HALL.

Where the cheapest, finest and best Clothing and good Furnishing Goods can be had to suit every taste and in every style apr11,'67

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC for 1866 1867 and 1868 for sale at the Post Office. Price 25 cents. Mailed to any address. [je25-tf

THE OUT-LOOK.

The great fear of the Southern people is that if General Grant shall be elected President, the negro Governments set up in the Southern States will be perpetuated—that the odious disfranchisement of the whites will be continued and that negro supremacy will be secured for all time to come. These results, disastrous and alarming as they certainly must be to the white people of the South, may follow the success of the Radical party and be fastened by them upon the Southern States, but in the very nature of things they cannot long continue as the fixed relations of the two races.

No amount of Radical legislation can raise the African race to superiority or even equality with the white—either physical, mental, moral, religious or political. The lessons of the past three years of Congressional legislation, teach us, we admit, that Radical Jacobins when inflamed by wild and malignant hatred to the South, and excited by love of place and power, can and will go far in their efforts, will stickle at no conscientious scruples of conscience or falter at no obligations of official oaths to continue and perpetuate their schemes for the dishonor and degradation of the white people of the South. With a Radical President and a Radical majority in both Houses of Congress, these revolutionary Jacobins can, and doubtless will go to the most extreme and bitter lengths, to secure the success and perpetuation of their reconstruction schemes. But then, there is a limit even to the excesses and outrages of these Jacobins beyond which they cannot proceed. While they may with impunity trample under foot the dearest rights of freemen—rights guaranteed by a written Constitution—while they may openly and defiantly violate the plainest provisions of the organic laws—while they may degrade and pollute the ballot-box, the inestimable weapon of freemen, and the palladium of their liberties—while they may strike down the entire industrial and commercial prosperity of the South—yet, thank God, they cannot repeal the laws of nature or nullify the edicts of Jehovah.

The right and power of the white race to rule and govern this continent is not derived alone from human laws and enactments. The irresistible decree of an Allwise Creator has stamped the Caucasian as the ruling race of the world. Constitutions may totter and States be destroyed, human rights ignored, laws defied, public sentiment violated and a common humanity outraged by the Butlers and Greeleys, and Wades and Sumners, and Binghams and Kellys, but the laws of nature and nature's God they can never repeal or destroy. High over the din and babble of these treacherous plotters against liberty and the rights of man, rises the voice of Him who sits upon the storm and guides the whirlwind, proclaiming in tones which cannot be mistaken or ignored, that "this is a white man's country."

The inequality attempted to be forced upon the people of the South by the operation of the so-called Reconstruction acts can only be enforced and continued by force. The theory of the United States Government, that all just governments derive their power from the consent of the governed, must yield to the old exploded theory of the monarchys of the divine rights, and which, even now, is being stabbed to death in its first and greatest stronghold by the warm-blooded Republicans of Castile.

Mr. Hill spoke truly in his letter the other day, to the New York *Times*, when he said the Southern people will "practically disregard these Reconstruction measures, *it matters not who may be elected and order to the contrary*." Self-preservation is the first law of nature. This is as true of nations as it is acknowledged to be of individuals. The good of society; the peace of the country; the safety of our people; the prosperity of our varied industrial pursuits; the vitality of our institutions, and the purity of our race demand, that the inferiority attempted upon us by these wicked Reconstruction measures, shall continue no longer than we have the power to prevent. We are now appealing to the good sense of the Northern people for redress through the peaceful agencies of the ballot-box; if we fail here, we must seek elsewhere for the remedies which our innate sense of right teaches every white man reside *somewhere*, and which can be, by proper appliances, made to subserve the interests of dethroned justice and right.

In securing our right to govern and control in all our domestic institutions and regulations it is not necessary, neither is it contemplated, to resort to force against the authority of the United States. We have tried that and failed. We could not hope for better success in another attempt. Besides, if such an attempt was practicable it would be *inexpedient*

The State of Georgia is now a State in the Union, so admitted and recognized by the Radicals themselves. As a State, acting entirely within the sphere of its legitimate power, and in complete subordination to the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, Georgia may and will set aside and dethrone this African supremacy, fixed upon us by the Military Bill. As a State of the Union, free from the dictation or restraints of the Federal Government, she will undertake to exercise the same exclusive control of her internal policy as is claimed and exercised by the States of Massachusetts and Ohio. Georgia will, as Ohio, and Michigan, and Kansas have lately done, determine for herself the qualifications of the elective franchise. She will fix and determine who shall be eligible to hold office under her government, and if, in the exercise of these rights, the revolutionary Jacobins at Washington shall, in violation of the Constitution of the United States and the rights of the State, interpose the strong arm of Federal power to prevent, her people will make no war on the Federal authority—will submit to the strong arm of power—but just so long as that power is present and tangible. We will offer no resistance to the introduction in our borders of armed troops—we shall make no opposition to their being continued amongst us—we shall not attempt to interfere in the armed interpretation and enforcement of the laws—we shall acquiesce, for the time, in all the unconstitutional and illegal legislation of Congress, looking to a permanent enforcement of the carpet-bag government. We shall bide our time. In the providence of God it will come. We can and will wait for our deliverance. Other States have been similarly oppressed. Hugary waited, in patience and fortitude, and her deliverance finally came. We shall invoke for our people the same degree of patience and forbearance and manly submission to overwhelming wrongs which has made the name of Poland and Hungary and the Netherlands dear to every lover of freedom in the civilized world.

But the spirit of freemen will continue to live and grow and burn within our bosoms with an increased and increasing fervor. The fires of liberty may be smothered for a time, but with the first opportunity which offers they will break forth in all their heat and brilliancy. As long as the prostrate form of the Goddess of Liberty is kept beneath the iron heel of the mail-clad soldier of tyranny, not a sigh or groan, or remonstrance will escape her lips, but let that force be removed and she will instantly rise and re assert her empire.

Let us not be misunderstood. We counsel no armed resistance to the attempt, if it should be made by Congress, to fix and continue the carpet-bag State Governments upon us. We claim that, as a people of a State in the Union of equal States, we have the same right to change, alter, modify and establish our internal policy which is accorded to other States. If this right is forcibly withheld from us by the Federal Government we must submit—but submit no longer than the force is continued.

God knows that the people of the South desire peace. That they yearn for quiet and repose. That they pray daily for a restored Union—a Union as of yore, of heart, of intent, of equal rights, of kindness, of charity and of brotherly love. Above all earthly blessings would such a Union be cherished and preserved.—*Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.*

DAMASCUS, THE ETERNAL.

Damascus dates back anterior to the days of Abraham, and is the oldest city in the world. It was founded by Uz, the grandson of Noah.

The early history of Damascus is shrouded in the hoary mists of antiquity. Leave the matters written of it in the first eleven chapters of the Old Testament out, and no recorded events have occurred in the whole but Damascus was in existence to receive it. Go back as far as you will into the vague past, there was always a Damascus. In the writings of every country for more than four thousand years, its name has been mentioned and its praises sung. To Damascus, years only are moments—decades only flitting trifles of time. She measures time not by days and months and years, but by the empires she has seen rise and prosper, and crumble to ruin. She is a type of immortality. She saw the foundations of Baalbec, and Thebes, and Ephesus laid; she saw them grow into mighty cities, and amaze the world with their grandeur, and she has lived to see them desolate, deserted and given up to the owls and bats. She saw the Israelitish empire exalted, and she saw it annihilated. She saw Greece rise and flourish for two thousand years, and die. In her old age she saw Rome built; she saw it overshadow the world with its power; she saw it perish. The few hundred of years of Genoese and Venetian might and splendor were to grave old Damascus only a scintillation hardly worth remembering. Damascus has seen all that has occurred on earth and still lives. She has looked upon the dry bones of a thousand empires, and she will live to see the tomb of a thousand more before she dies. Though another claims the name, old Damascus is by right the Eternal City.

A BACHELOR ON SLEIGHING.—Things matrimonial are sour grapes to old bachelordom; sleighing is a matrimonial kind of thing; at least a good deal of matrimony has always followed closely on the heels of a good deal of sleighing. An old dried up, shriveled up, hard up old chap, whose heart never experienced the divine afflatus that comes with love, thus talks of sleighing:

"If you meet a couple, one of whom is a female and the other ain't, and the one that ain't is trying to make figure 8s on the snow with a whip, and squirting tobacco juice into the circles, while the woman looks straight ahead or leans a little t'other way, it may be safely set down as a man and wife of some standing. If two youthful heads are bent down over some pretended curiosity on the robe, while the horse has the getting along left wholly to his discretion, this indicates the first symptoms of a softening of the heart and generally of the brain!

"When you meet a dashing pair, with a team that is equally on the dash, ribbons twisted all around the driver's arms, with a very long whip in the socket, they may be set down as somebody else's wife taking an airing with somebody else's husband.

"When you see a blooming young widow snugging up to a beaver overcoat like a sick kitten to a hot brick, this means a wedding—that's if the widow can only have her way about it. And so on."

Spriggins says he once prevented a severe case of hydrophbia, by simply getting on a high fence and waiting there until the mad dog left.

A baby is said to be like wheat, because it is first cradled, then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

THE ART OF HAPPINESS.

Not all the wealth of the Indies, not all the power Alexander possessed, can procure for the heart that degree of lasting peace, that fulness of comfort that all more or less are in search of. How often when the wide acres of affluence stretch before the eye, does the thought intrude: "Is the proud owner happier than others?" or does the beauty of the outward but contrast the unquiet restlessness of a sad heart?

There is much in a world spread in loveliness to soothe and comfort the heart, yet man is not so dependent upon the outward as to be made happy by it, if there is not *first* sunshine in his heart. The domain of intellect has a world of satisfaction within its borders, and in the solace of well-chosen friendship the heart can almost forget unhappiness; yet not quite forget it. There must be peace—that peace which is the blessing of heaven at home—in the soul, and then the face of nature, the gift of life, all contribute to the main sum of bliss.

That we are made to be happy—happy in spite of the manifold trials of life—is evident. "Man was" not "to mourn," and he who does so, is a rebel in a universe of love. It is not, perhaps, always how much of our happiness we derive from ourselves. A conscience that speaks peace, an intellect cleared of the mists of error—above all, a contented mind with that portion of earthly good assigned us—these constitute the real happiness of all. A spirit that looks on life with loving generosity toward others, gains by their prosperity, brightens in their success, and does more to make the possessor happy, than all of wealth or honor without it. Added to these heart-qualities, the peace of a heart reconciled to its Maker, and there are a thousand innocent joys within the reach of all.

Wealth is not necessary to enjoy the beauty of a landscape, not now necessary to procure the pleasure derived from books. A small garden—even the cherished plant in the window—is a source of pleasure; and where the mind is waiting to be pleased, the very sounds of life, rural or otherwise, are each musical with joy. Knowledge opens her store-house for the winter evening, while piety silvers all of earth with Divine goodness, striking a vista through its deepest sorrow, to that world where the obedient are filled with the fulness of joy.

TIGHT BREECHES.

A female writer—not a "strong-minded" one, either—thus holds forth on a prevailing gentleman's fashion. Of course, she knows whereof she speaks:

"The press has never been remiss in deprecating the follies of the female sex, upon occasion, in style of female apparel, but it is a noticeable fact that the popinjay style of breeches now in vogue, more ridiculous than anything the women ever wore, is annoticeable. Female loveliness is such that it can make charming any extreme fashion; but what length of familiarity, pray heaven, can ever make tolerable, much less comely, the dexterous appendages of a human crane, bound with cloth so tightly as to stop the circulation.

"The present style of pantaloons is neither comfortable, comely, nor economical. The "swell" that adopts it can neither stoop nor sit down, without positive danger of an exposure of his person from ruptures caused by tension.

"When we see these fashionables of the male persuasion in the street, we are reminded of the exhortation of the raw-boned, ill-formed preacher, when illustrating the wonders of creation. Raising his long skinny arms high above his head, he exclaimed: "God made this form." A voice in the congregation replied: "Then his tools were mighty dull."

"Here comes a six foot gallant, with a number ten boot and a figure like a pair of tongs. There is not enough of his legs to make a shadow, and he walks as if each boot was a double bass viol. By his side, perhaps, is another devotee of the same style halt his length, whose make-up reminds one of the plum pudding perched on the handle of a pair of pincers. There they go, the extremes of folly, and the very essence of ludicrousness. Nothing a woman ever wore will compare in folly with tight breeches on a bandy-legged human biped."

A great gawky saw for the first time a school girl going through some of her gymnastic exercises for the amusement of the little ones at home. After gazing at her with looks of interest and commiseration for a while, he asked a boy near by "if that gal had fits?" "No," replied the lad, contemptuously, "that's gymnastics." "Oh tis hey," said verdant, "how long has she had em?"

It is a certain truth, that man is never so hasty, or so little imposed upon, as among people of the best sense. It costs far more trouble to be admitted or continued in ill company than in good. As the former have less understanding to be employed, so they have more vanity to be pleased, and to keep a fool constantly in good humor with himself and with others, is no very easy task.

A person who was recently called into court for the purpose of proving the correctness of a doctor's bill, was asked by the lawyer whether "his doctor did not make several visits after the patient was out of danger?" "No," replied the witness, "I considered the patient in danger as long as the doctor continued his visits."

Olive Logan thinks that any woman who can protect herself in a horse car is qualified to vote, and exclaims, "now girls, be men!" Rather a difficult command to obey.

Cross and vulgar minds will always pay a higher respect to wealth than to talent, for wealth, though a far less efficient source of power than talent, is a far more intelligible one.

HOW TO MAKE DAUGHTERS INDEPENDENT.

One of the saddest but commonest sights that meets our eyes in society, is helpless women thrown upon their own resources to support themselves and families by their own exertions. Almost every city and village neighborhood is full of such cases. They have been reared, it may be, in the lap of luxury, and every want supplied by a kind and indulgent father or husband, but by some sudden turn in the wheel of fortune, or by the death of father or husband, their supplies have been suddenly cut off, and they are thrown upon the cold charities of distant relatives or friends, or upon their own exertions to support themselves and their growing expensive families. No thoughtful father, who sincerely loves his daughter, can see these cases occurring all around him, and not ask himself the question: What provision can I make against such a calamity coming upon my beloved child, after I am taken away from her by death? The usual expedient is to go to work to accumulate wealth, and entail it upon the daughter in such a way that it cannot be taken from her by a prodigal or worthless husband. All experience proves, however, that wealth has wings, and they cannot be so clipped nor crippled that it will not fly away. The best laid plans of entail and investment are often futile. The rich of one generation are, in nine cases out of ten, the poor of the next, and *vice versa*. The question arises then, what endowment can a father bestow upon his daughter that cannot be taken from her by faithless executors or profligate husband? What gift can he confer upon her that will not fade with her youth and beauty, nor take wings and fly away when death removes him from her as her natural guide and protector? I answer, consistent Christian principles and a thorough education. These have no wings, and will stand by and remain with her through all the vicissitudes of fortune. A plain old farmer, who had been robbed by the soldiers during the war, until he had but little left, appeared in the office of the president of one of our female schools with his two daughters, and throwing a roll of greenbacks upon the table, said: "Take them, and put them in the heads of my girls, where soldiers cannot steal them, nor spendthrift husbands scatter them. I have been struggling hard to make a fortune to leave them when I die, but the soldiers have taken it nearly all from me. Now I want to spend what is left in teaching them how to take care of themselves. I want you to educate them, so that if it is necessary they may teach for a living, and if it is not necessary, the education that will fit them successfully to teach, will prepare them with honor to fill any position in society which they may be called to occupy." He was himself an uneducated man, but he took a commonsense view of the matter. There is no way that a father can make a daughter so thoroughly independent as by giving her such an education as will fit her to become a teacher of youth, if it becomes necessary for her self support.

There are but four or five occupations which are open to females in this country, as society is organized at present. She may keep a boarding-house, she may conduct a farm, she may become a milliner or mantua-maker, she may sew, or she may teach children. Society ought to be so organized that the range of woman's occupation could be greatly enlarged without unsexing herself. But we have to take society as it is, and not as it ought to be, or as we would have it. Of all the occupations named above as open to women, none is so useful, so honorable, or so remunerative as teaching. A woman thoroughly educated and qualified to teach the higher branches of a good education can make herself respected and beloved in any society in this country. A very few of the vain and supercilious may affect to look down upon her, but the wise and virtuous and good, whose good opinions alone are worth coveting, will always honor and treat her kindly. Then if there is no necessity for her to teach, her education fits her for any society into which she may be thrown.

The South and the West need hundreds of female teachers, reared on the sod, where they now have scores. In fact, thoroughly educated teachers indigenous to our soil, are the great need at present in these regions. Why, then, do not more of our substantial farmers and men in the middle and higher walks of society train their daughters to fill these places? There is no way that they can make them either so independent or so useful. Think of it, ye farmers and merchants and professional men of small estates! How can you make your daughters so self-reliant and independent as by giving them a thorough education and then allowing them to return to you, if need be, a portion of the money expended in their education by their own exertions in teaching after they have completed their education. The New England plan is for the father to educate the oldest son and daughter, and then make them pay back a part of the money expended upon them to be spent in educating the younger children. An eminent man of that section of the country remarked to me, some years since, that his father had seven sons, all of whom were educated at college, but the father educated only the oldest. The elder one by teaching educated the second one, and the second the third, and so on to the end. I am not a very great admirer of Yankees in general, but there are some of their customs which might be adopted by us with great advantage, and this is one of them. It is only by some such plan as this that men with moderate means and large families can give a thorough education to all of their children. There is no reason why the father should bear the whole expense unaided of the education of a large family, when he has children who are able to share with him in its burdens.—*Christian Commonwealth.*

"CANCER DOCTORS."

HOW THEY SWINDLE THE PUBLIC—DANGER OF THEIR PLASTERS.

We were recently called upon to amputate a breast that had become cancerous by reason of the irritation produced through the application of a cancer plaster, applied to a harmless spot (nævus) upon the surface of a healthy lady's breast. So frequently have we been called upon to interfere in cases of this sort, that we have been persuaded in our own mind to warn our readers against the practices of these so-called "cancer doctors."

The lady referred to was called upon by one of those ignorant itinerants, who pronounces every mole, nævus, scar or mark upon the surface of the body, a cancer. She heard his recital of the danger of cancer—how hundreds die from their horrible effects—how imperceptibly they make their appearance—and how wonderful his cancer-plaster was in effecting a cure. Her mind was so influenced by his terrible story, that she persuaded herself that a harmless red mark upon her breast might be one of those fearful cancers. So she exhibited it to the knowing cancer doctor, who at once pronounced it a "spider cancer"—showing her the legs of the spider—explained how these legs would become deep seated roots that would dip down into her flesh and destroy her life; congratulated her upon his most opportune arrival, and at once gained her confidence and consent to apply his wonderful plaster. It was done. The plaster—composed principally of arsenic—destroyed the skin, eat deeply into the flesh, and established a painful and ugly sore, which all the skill of the Cancer Doctor failed to heal. The disease continued until a vascular, bleeding growth, as large as a tea-cup, made its appearance upon the surface of her breast. She became frightened, applied to a physician, who told her she had indeed a cancer, (*fungus hæmatodes,*) and advised an immediate removal of the entire breast. She applied to us for that purpose, and recited the above particulars to us.

Most persons who chance to have some slight discoloration of the skin upon any portion of the body, are apt to imagine that it is cancerous in its nature. People seem to be monomaniacs upon the subject of cancers, if we may judge by the numbers who apply to us, demanding examinations of all manner of little trifles, in the way of marks, moles, warts, and those little red spots that appear like a net-work of small vessels under the skin. All these are magnified into cancers, and our advice is sought as to the best means of disposing of them. We are glad they come to us, for we can then set their minds at rest, and warn them against the visitations of the Cancer Doctor with his everlasting plaster.

Sometimes these fellows succeed in removing little *encysted tumors*, located under the skin, with their plaster, which can be done with safety, often, when not located near any important gland like the breast. When they *do* succeed, they at once secure a certificate from their over credulous victim, of a "wonderful cure of cancer," which is at once proclaimed through the medium of the village paper, to those similarly afflicted. But let me tell you that while you dispose of a harmless little tumor, which, if an annoyance to you, could be removed by a surgeon without pain or danger, you are absolutely running a risk of your life at the hands of an ignoramus who is not competent to tell *when* you are in danger, or how to relieve you when such danger is imminent. Avoid them as you would the small-pox—hide from them as you would from a book pedler—shun them as you would the devil, for they will not only swindle you out of your money, but your life as well.

We have seen their work, and know whereof we affirm. If you have a mark upon your body that frightens you, go to your family physician with it; he is certainly more competent to judge whether it is a cancer or not than one of these self-constituted cancer doctors; if you doubt his ability in such cases, there are skillful surg