THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & HAGERTY,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months.... 3 00

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Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$33 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 45 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column..... 80 00

GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 48—WHOLE NO. 2379. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1874. NEW SERIES—VOL. 15, NO. 29.

Cards.

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. april 1-6m*

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bowers
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa. [jan29,'67-y

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 12 tf.

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Pa.
All business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. Deeds of conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. *12dnov74

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa. e25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county. Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

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

CHARLES SCHAFER,
LAGER BEER BREWER,
Clearfield, Pa.
HAVING rented Mr. Entres' Brewery he hopes by strict attention to business and the manufacture of a superior article of BEER to receive the patronage of all the old and many new customers. *12jaug73.

J. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
CROMOS MADE A SPECIALTY.
NEGATIVES made in cloudy as well as in clear weather. Constantly on hand a good assortment of FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Frames, from any style of moulding, made to order. apr28-tf

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

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25;1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8-1'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:16'73 Clearfield, Pa.

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

ELI HARMAN,
PRACTICAL MILLWRIGHT,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Agent for the American Double Turbine Water Wheel and Andrews & Kalbach Wheel. Can furnish Portable Grist Mills on short notice. [jy12'74

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

H. F. NAUGLE,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,
je19'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.,

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1873.
REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy23'72

Miss E. A. P. Rynder,
AGENT FOR
Chickering's, Steinway's and Emerson's Pianos; Smith's, Mason & Hamlin's and Peloubet's Organs and Melodeons, and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.
ALSO TEACHER OF
Piano, Guitar, Organ, Harmony and Vocal Music. No pupil taken for less than half a term.
Rooms opposite Gulich's Furniture Store. Clearfield, May 5, 1869-tf

J. HOLLOWBUSH . . . . . E. DAVIS CAREY
HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
218 Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. feb24,70-1ypd

H. F. BIGLER & CO.
have for sale
CARRIAGE & WAGON WOODS,
SHAFTS AND POLES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c.
Carriage and Wagon Makers should make a note of this ad and call and examine them. They will be sold at fair prices. may22-72

Cards.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov1'73

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding.)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-12'73 Clearfield, Pa.

R. V. WILSON, N. D. H. S. VAN VALZAH, N. D.
DRS. WILSON & VAN VALZAH,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in residence of Dr. Wilson.
OFFICE HOURS: From 12 to 2 P. M. Dr. Van Valzah can be found at night in his room, next door to Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store, up stairs. nov26'73

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-72

JOSEPH S. M'NEALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:74.

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Court House, (Sheriff's Office). Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. jel1'73

J. W. BANTZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 4. All legal business entrusted to his care promptly attended to. 2jy74

T. H. MURRAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market st., opposite Naugle's Jewelry Store, Clearfield, Pa. jel4'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n11:73 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,68

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 3. Jan. 3, 1874.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb. 28:68tf.

FREDERICK O'LEARY BUCK,
SCRIVENER & CONVEYANCER,
General Life and Fire Ins. Agent.
Deeds of Conveyance, Articles of Agreement and all legal paper, promptly and neatly executed. Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 4. Clearfield, Pa., April 29, 1874.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:16 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

ROBERT WALLACE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wallaceton, Clearfield County, Penn'a.
All legal business promptly attended to.

CYRUS GORDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Market street, (north side) Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to Jan. 29, '73.

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

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

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug16'70

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. m1'71

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
[33] CLEARFIELD, PA. [1y

A. FLECK. A. W. MILES.
T. A. FLECK & CO.,
Agents in Clearfield county for the sale of
E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S
Fashionable Patterns of Garments,
ALL STYLES AND SIZES.
Market Street Clearfld, Pa.

T. M. ROBINSON,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.
Vaseline, Frank Miller's and Neatsfoot Oils.
Agent for Bailey and Wilson's Buggies.
Orders and repairing promptly attended to. Shop on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., in room formerly occupied by Jas. Alexander. [3:474

JAMES E. WATSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Houses and Offices to let. Collections promptly made, and first-class Coal and Fire-Clay Lands and Town property for sale. Office in Western Hotel Building (2d floor), Second St. [my13'74y

Banks.

County National Bank,
OF CLEARFIELD, PA.
ROOM in Masonic Building, one door north of C. D. Watson's Drug Store.
Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.
JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.
W. M. SHAW, Cashier. *tf:1:74

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

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 31 South Third Street, Philadelphia
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities.
Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished. Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

Hotels.

LEONARD HOUSE,
(Near the Railroad Depot.)
CLEARFIELD, PA.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. e13'74 S. B. ROW, Prop'r.

SHAW HOUSE,
(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.
The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage. oct1'73 R. NEWTON SHAW.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA.
This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

MONTOUR HOUSE.
Opposite the Court House,
LOCK HAVEN, PENN'A.
je14'71 HAUSEAL & KROM, Prop'rs.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
D. JOHNSTON & SONS,
oct25'71 Proprietors.

LOYD HOUSE,
Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.
Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call.
nov1,'73. ROBERT LOYD.

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.
The 'Mansion House' Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train. JOHN DOUGHERTY,
apr8-70 tf Proprietor.

ALLEGHENY HOTEL,
(Market St., bet. Second and Third,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.
The subscriber having become proprietor of this hotel, would respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage.
apl2'73 GEORGE LEIPOLDT.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield county, Penn'a.
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 traveling 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.
Sept. 28, 1870-tf. ELI BLOOM.

Dentistry.

DENTAL CARD.
DR. A. M. HILLS
Would say to his patients and the public generally, that, having dissolved partnership with Dr. Shaw, he is now doing the entire work of his office himself, so that patients need not fear being put under the hands of any other operator.
Clearfield, March 26, 1872-p&20mch73

J. M. STEWART, D. D. S.,
Office over Irwin's Drug Store,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
All dental operations, either in the mechanical or operative branch, promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the treatment of diseases of the natural teeth, gums and mouth. Irregularity of the teeth successfully corrected. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Ether, and artificial teeth inserted of the best material and warranted to render satisfaction. april8'71:1y

ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE GREAT
REDUCTION OF PRICES!
BY S. PORTER SHAW, D. D. S.
IMPORTANT TRUTHS:
Having succeeded in getting a lighter tariff on material, hence the low and moderate charge for partial and full sets of Teeth. I use the best manufacture of teeth and other material. All operations registered and warranted to give service and satisfaction.
Friends, reflect that my charges for the insertion of artificial and the saving of the natural teeth are now the most reasonable in Pennsylvania. Preserve your teeth and you preserve your health.
Putting of the natural teeth in a healthy, preservative and useful condition is made a specialty. Diseases and malformations common to the mouth, jaw and associate parts, are treated and corrected with fair success. Examinations and consultations FREE.
It would be well for patients from a distance to let me know by mail a few days before coming to the office.
It is very important that children between the ages of six and twelve years should have their teeth examined.
Anæsthetics are administered and Teeth removed without pain.
Dispositions and character are judged by all the world by the expression of the face, hence how very disastrous may it therefore be for persons to indulge an expression of distorted features, even apart from a hygienic view. Now, to enjoy natural (not artificial) comforts and pleasures, respect and obey natural simplicities and instinct.
S. PORTER SHAW, D. D. S.
Office in New Masonic Building, Second street, Clearfield, Pa. may14'72

BANTZ & BUCK,
General Insurance Agents and Real Estate Brokers,
Represent the following reliable Insurance Co's:

North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.	$26,000,000		
Washington Life Insurance Co.....	4,000,000		
Fire Association Insurance Co.....	2,500,000		
Amazon Fire Insurance Co.....	3,078,148		
Watertown Fire, insures dwellings and farm buildings only.....	575,000		

York, Pa., Stock Insurance Co. Horses insured against death and theft.
P. S. Parties in the country desiring insurance on their lives or property can have it promptly attended to by addressing us by letter, or calling in person at our office, in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 4, Clearfield, Pa. may27'74

KRATZER & LYTLE,
AGENTS IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY FOR
LORILLARD'S
Celebrated Brands of
Smoking & Chewing Tobaccos.
We are enabled to wholesale to dealers throughout the county at city prices.
KRATZER & LYTLE,
je3'74-tf Clearfield, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
They're neither white nor small;
And you, I know, would scarcely think
That they are fair at all.
I've looked on hands whose form and hue
A sculptor's dream might be;
Yet are these aged, wrinkled hands
Most beautiful to me.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
Though heart were weary and sad,
These patient hands kept toiling on,
That the children might be glad.
I almost weep, as, looking back
To childhood's distant day,
I think, how these hands rested not
When mine were at their play.

But, oh! beyond this shadow-land,
Where all is bright and fair,
I know full well these dear old hands
Will palms of victory bear.
Where crystal streams, through endless days,
Flow over golden sands,
And where the old grow young again,
I'll clasp my mother's hands.

PRIMARY ELECTION RULES.

We reproduce for the benefit of our readers the Democratic Primary Election Rules, as adopted in County Convention on October 1st, 1873, and under which we are now working. We hope our party friends will study and endeavor to live up to them. In honor we are as much bound to live up to and support them, until they are amended or changed in the regular way, as we are the general election law of the State. And this we are satisfied all Democrats who love their *party* more than *themselves* will do, to the utmost of their ability.

1. The organization of the County Committee shall be and remain as now constituted—that is one member for every borough and township, and a Chairman, which Committee shall be selected annually by the delegates, and their term of office shall begin at January following their election.

2. The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is based upon the following rule, that is to say: Each election district in the county polling one hundred Democratic votes or less, shall be entitled to two delegates absolutely, and for each additional one hundred Democratic votes or fraction greater than one-half thereof, polled in said district at the last preceding Governor's election, an additional delegate, and under this rate the following allotment of delegates is now made:

Beccaria	3	Gulich	2
Bell	3	Houtzdale	3
Bloom	2	Huston	3
Boggs	3	Jordan	3
Bradford	4	Karthaus	3
Brady	5	Knox	2
Burnside	3	Lawrence	3
Chest	3	Lumber City	2
Covington	3	Morris	4
Clearfield	4	New Washington	2
Curwensville	3	Osceola	3
Decatur	3	Penn	3
Ferguson	3	Pike	3
Girard	2	Union	2
Goshen	2	Wallaceton	2
Graham	3	Woodward	3
Total			93

3. The delegate election and County Convention shall be governed and conducted strictly in accordance with the following rules, and the Chairman of the County Committee shall be ex-officio, the President of all County Conventions.

4. The election for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual Democratic County Convention shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the Saturday preceding the third Tuesday of September, (being the 12th this year,) beginning at 1 o'clock, P. M. and continuing until 7 o'clock P. M., of same day.

5. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of the County Committee for each district, and two active Democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places, shall be filled by an election to be conducted viva voce by the Democratic voters present at the time.

6. Every qualified voter of the district, who at the last general election voted the Democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate elections.

7. The voting of all delegate elections shall be by ballot; upon which ballots shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot to be received from the person voting the same by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle prepared for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle no person but the members of the election board have access.

8. No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Seventh, nor shall such instructions, if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegate, unless one-half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructions concerning any office, the delegates elected at such election shall be held to be instructed to support the candidate having the highest number of votes for such office.

9. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; which list of voters together with a full and complete return of such election, containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instructions voted, shall be certified by said board to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Convention.

10. Whenever from any district, qualified Democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegates to which such district has in the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election or false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complaint shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the convention, which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be report to the convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates. Whereupon the convention shall proceed immediately, upon the call of the yeas and nays, to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of the yeas and nays the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed, shall be omitted.

11. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In cases of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.

12. Delegates must obey the instructions given their respective districts, and if violated it shall be the duty of the President of the convention to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the convention, and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.

13. In convention a majority of all voters shall be necessary to a nomination; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the sixth ballot or vote, when the person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and so on at each successive vote until a nomination is made.

14. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before county conventions, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward, to any delegate for his vote, or to any other person with a view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates, or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office, and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention that any candidate put in nomination has been guilty of such acts, or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.

15. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of any consideration or reward to be paid, delivered, or secured to him, or any person for such delegate, as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of the convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled, and shall not be received as a delegate to any future convention and shall be ineligible to any party nomination.

16. Cases arising under the rules shall have precedence over all other business in convention, until determined.

17. The County Convention shall meet annually, in the Court House, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the third Tuesday of September.

18. The names of all the candidates for office shall be announced at least three weeks previous to the time of holding the primary election.

CHINESE SUPERSTITIONS.

We doubt if any race of people under the sun is, or ever has been, more given to superstition than the Chinese; they are, in fact, intensely superstitious in almost every conceivable way, and it is very rare indeed to find even an individual who is wholly free from the taint.

Like many other people, the great mass of the Chinese are firm believers in the "inevitable," and one very disastrous consequence of this is their reckless carelessness with regard to fire; they let off crackers on the slightest provocation in their streets, temples or houses, and often too, in mat-sheds; they are constantly burning "mock or paper money" in honor of deceased relatives, etc., under similar conditions; and go where you will—into a temple, or shop or a private dwelling—you are almost sure to find smouldering sticks of incense (foreigners call them joss-sticks) lying about. Under these circumstances, and considering that nearly all their buildings are, to a great extent, constructed of the most inflamable materials, it is not very surprising that, in a climate where everything is as dry as tinder during a great portion of the year, their superstitious apathy is often the cause of fearful conflagrations.

The Chinese stand in much awe of evil spirits and unpropitious influences and consequently are great believers in the efficacy of charms, and pay constant attention to omens.

As a rule, whatever is red is thought to act as a talisman; so if a man, when reading the Chinese classics, marks the stops with red ink, he is thought to adopt the surest means of warding off evil from himself. For a similar reason parents commonly put red in some form or other on their children, sometimes even braiding red silk into their diminutive queues.

The Yi-ching, or Book of Changes, one of the Five Canonical works, and the Ta Hsio, or Great Learning, one of the Four Books, are held in high esteem as charms against wicked spirits, especially if put under the pillow or placed near the bed at night; and any one who can repeat long quotations from them when walking alone never need fear molestation from the other world.

A common charm in families is the "money sword." This is usually about two feet long and is constructed of three kinds of things, each of which is regarded as a protection against evil spirits: two iron rods which form the basis of the sword; about a hundred copper coins, either ancient or modern (if ancient so much the better), which are ingeniously fastened on these rods, concealing them from view; the coins are tied on the outside of the rods by means of red cords passed through the square holes in their centers. Swords of this kind are suspended at the heads of sleeping couches and beds that the supposed guardianship of the sovereigns in whose reign the coin was issued may keep away ghosts and evil spirits. They are chiefly used in houses or rooms where persons have committed suicide or suffered a violent death; and sick people sometimes resort to them in the hope of hastening their recovery. Their efficacy is no doubt fully equal to that of a horse-shoe nailed over a door, or any of those infallible devices formerly adopted in this country against witches and ghosts.

A species of silver padlock, called the "hundred families' lock," is considered a wonderful talisman for warding off evil spirits from a child, and, as it were, locking him to life. This charm derives its name from the way in which it is obtained, for the father of the boy goes round to a hundred different families and begs from each a small subscription, and he either buys the silver padlock or else has it made from the silver he has collected. He also procures a small silver chain or ring, which is placed round the child's neck and fastened by the padlock.

Early in the morning, at the beginning of the fifth mood, Chinese families often "nail up on each side of the front door and windows of the house a few leaves of the sweet flag (acorus gramineus) and the artemisia. The leaves of the sweet flag are long and slender, tapering to a point, and resembling the general shape of a sword." The object is thus to prevent all manner of evil from entering the house, and to frighten evil spirits generally away from its neighborhood.

A charm called the "warding-off-evil coin" is in frequent use among children, being hung from their necks or buttonholes; it is made of copper or iron, and may be round, oblong or hexagonal.—Both sides generally bear some characters with a felicitous meaning, such as happiness, riches, etc., and sometimes one side has on it the twelve animals which denote the horary characters, or the periods into which the Chinese divide the day.

The Chinese language abounds in words and phrases which are looked upon as omens of good luck.

The Chinese unicorn is in popular use as an omen of good. This animal is described as having only one horn, with a body all covered with scales. For several thousands of years it has eluded the vision of mortals excepting once, when it is stated to have been seen by Confucius in his old age. He regarded it as ominous of his approaching death; and they say that Confucius was the "elf of the unicorn," hence, perhaps, the origin of the saying that an extraordinarily bright boy is "the son of the unicorn," or "the gift of the unicorn."

Bats (which the Chinese call "fei shoo", or flying mice) are considered good omens and frequently appear as emblems of luck on various articles; the magpie is also looked upon as a bird of good omen, and if a Chinaman, when busied about some occupation, chances to hear its cry he thinks it a presage of good luck, it being a cheerful sound, and, therefore, so to speak, a note of encouragement. The Chinese, however, have a proverb respecting the magpie, that "its voice is good but its heart is bad," the meaning of this being that it is given to flattery. The coming of a dog to a family is an omen of future prosperity, but a cat is thought to indicate the approach of poverty, for it is supposed that it can foresee where it will find plenty of rats and mice in consequence of a house falling into decay. Crows generally are looked upon as very unlucky; but there is a kind of white-necked crow which is held in great veneration in China.

The crowing of a hen is thought to be ominous of something unusual being about to happen to its owners; but in this case the omen is not necessarily a bad one, as it seems to be considered at the present day. It will, perhaps, hardly be believed—but it is a fact nevertheless—that during the summer of last year, and only some sixty miles from London, when an unfortunate hen took to crowing, the neighbors in their superstitious terror forced its owner to wring its neck, being under the impression that that cruel proceeding alone could save them from the evil which they fancied was impending over them! The Chinese hail with joy the advent of swallows, and believe that the owners of the buildings where they make their nests are sure to meet with prosperity. The cry of the owl is everywhere heard with dread, as portending an approaching death. Besides the foregoing, the Chinese also derive omens from the changes in the appearance of certain flowers, and in several other ways. "But the strangest and most accountable of the Chinese superstitions is what they denominate 'foong shuey' (called 'feng shue' in the court dialect)—wind and water—a species of geomancy or a belief in the good or ill luck attached to particular local situations or aspects. Before a house is built or a burial place selected, it is necessary to consult certain professors of the occult science, who, at the price of adequate fees, proceed with much solemnity to examine the situation. After frequently perambulating and examining the ground and even deferring their decision for months they will fix on some particular place. If, after all the expense and trouble of consulting the cheats who profess the art, ill-fortune rather than good should attend the parties, this is, of course, attributed to anything except the inefficiency of the foong shuey. This term may in general be construed by the word luck, and it has been supposed that in a country like China, where nearly all long journeys are performed by water, 'good wind and water,' or in other words good luck in a journey, has by degrees come to signify good luck in every circumstance and condition of life." We are inclined to think that Sir John Davis, writing as he did at a time when the manners and customs of the Empire were not so well understood by foreigners as they are now, does not lay sufficient stress on the importance which the Chinese attach to their doctrine of Feng shui, for it is undoubtedly a very serious stumbling-block in the way of progress of European civilization in the country. When the Chinese have no other argument left to urge against an innovation they take their stand on the Feng shui, and it would seem as if no amount of reasoning were sufficient to remove the obstacle, which to a civilized mind appears nothing more than a ridiculous superstition.

In conclusion, we would say a few words respecting the dragon (Lung), which holds a striking position in the affections of this superstitious people. With them "it is frequently represented as the greatest benefactor of mankind; and it is the dragon which causes the clouds to form and the rain to fall." The true dragon, with five claws on each of its four feet, is appropriated to the Emperor, as the emblem of imperial power. Its likeness is embroidered on his robes of state, and his throne is called the dragon's seat. (The Empress is represented by the phœnix—Feng.) Dr. S. Wells Williams, in his "Middle Kingdom," observes with some quaintness: "The old dragon, it might be almost said, has coiled himself round the Emperor of China, one of the greatest upholders of his power in the world, and contrived to get himself worshipped through him by one-third of the human race." The true dragon is represented as having no ears and with two horns on its forehead, through which it is supposed to hear, and its body is said to be covered with scales. The fable runs that it never reveals its entire form to mortal man, always partially shrouding itself in clouds. According to some, water-spouts are caused by the movement of the dragon; and in times of drought supplications are made to it, as a kind of rain god or rain king, by the Emperor and the people of China.

The Chinese often make use of an inferior sort of dragon in pictures, devices, etc., and at the holiday festival of the new year "a cloth image of the dragon," we are told, "is exhibited at theatres in the night time, and paraded in the public streets, being moved and worked by men. It is represented as pursuing a large pearl or ball, which is carried a little in advance of it, the whole being lighted with candles. This is a popular sport, and is called 'playing with a dragon lantern.'"—*All the Year Round.*

WE ALL HAVE FAULTS.

He who boasts of being perfect is perfect in his folly. I have been a good deal up and down in the world, and I never did see either a perfect horse or a perfect man, and I never shall until two Sundays come together. You cannot get white flour out of a coal-sack, nor perfection out of human nature; he who looks for it had better look for sugar in the sea. The old sayings is, "Lifeless, faultless." Of dead men we should say nothing but good, but as for the living, they are all tarred more or less with the black brush, and half an eye can see it, and every heart has its black drop. Every rose has its prickles, and every day its night. Even the sun shows spots, and the skies are darkened with clouds. Nobody is so wise but he has folly enough to stock a stall of Vanity Fair. Where I could not see the fool's cap, I have nevertheless heard the bells jingle. As there is no sunshine without some shadows, so all human good is mixed up with more or less of evil; even poor law guardians have their little failings, and parish beadles are not wholly of heavenly nature. The best wine has its lees. All men's faults are not written on their foreheads, and it's quite as well they are not, or hats would need wide rims; yet as sure as eggs are eggs, faults of some kind nestle in every man's bosom. There's no telling when a man's faults may show themselves, for hares pop out of a ditch just when you are not looking for them. A horse that is weak in the knees may not stumble for a mile or two, but it is in him, and the rider had better hold him up well. The tabby cat is not lapping milk just now, but leave the dairy door open, and we will see if she is not as bad a thief as the kitten. There's fire in the flint, cool as it looks; wait till the steel gets a knock at it, and you will see. Everybody can read that riddle, but it is not everybody that will remember to keep his gun powder out of the way of the candle.—*John Ploughman.*

To Cure Summer Complaint.—Take about two tablespoonfuls of grated comfrey root and the white of one egg, beaten well together, then have ready a pint of boiling milk, into which stir the comfrey and egg. It will thicken like "pap" and it is not unpleasant to take.

Don't tell a child you will do anything for it unless you keep your promise. A strict observance of this rule may save you the agony of seeing your children become a liar. If you say, "I'll skin you alive!" go and skin it, though it brings tears to your eyes.

WALKING FOR EXERCISE.

Activity is the law of life; inaction the fruitful source of debility and disease. Robust physical health and robust mental health, coupled with prolonged mental effort, are not antagonistic and irreconcilable conditions.—Rightly understood and cared for, they are the normal condition of true student life, and should and can always be in perfect accord.

They would be were it not that man, with all his God like intellectual endowments and his primal commission as monarch of the earth he treads, so often stumbles through life with deaf ears, blind eyes, and, per consequence, a darkened understanding. An avenging nemesis, however, follows swift and sure upon every error, whether from ignorance or neglect. There is no vicarious atonement for a disregard of the functional laws of life.

Walking is the best, most convenient and most healthful exercise for students and sedentary persons. But to make it effectual certain underlying rules and principles should be observed.—Fanciful notions must give place to physiological common sense.

1. An hour's walk, two miles and back, should be taken daily in the open air, regardless of the weather or season of the year. Aimless sauntering is worth nothing, and on an empty stomach is injurious. The walk should be with a will and for a purpose; swinging along to get over the ground in good earnest.

2. It should be taken in the morning, and always after breakfast, never before. About half an hour after breakfast is the best time to start, when the system has been put in proper condition for the day; and proceeding mo