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

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

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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For each subsequent insertion..... 50
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YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square.....$8 00 | ¼ column.....$50 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 80 00
¼ square.....20 00 | 1 column..... 120 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. 2390. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1874. NEW SERIES—VOL. 15, NO. 40.

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,
Hollidaysburg, Pa. [apr22,'73-y

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Penwfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct.14-1y

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. 3:20nov'72

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. [1y27 7'71

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. w35-1y 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. [y18 72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. [1y1.67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENNA.
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,'71y

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.
j2 1973 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
j61 1973 CLEARFIELD, PA.

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. Weeds. [apr1,'68-tf

H. F. NAUGLE,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,
j6 1972 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, 1872.

REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [y31 72

Miss E. A. P. Ryder,
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 Gallick's Furniture Store, Clearfield, May 5, 1869-tf.

J. HOLLOWBUSH. W. DAVID CAREY.
HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
218 Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Certain 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 and call and examine them. They will be sold at fair prices. may20 72

STONE'S SAW GUMMERS AND SAW UPSETS.
We have received the agency for the above and will sell them at manufacturer's prices. Call and examine them. They are the best.
jn18-72 H. F. BIGLER & CO.

Mountain Echo Cornet Band,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
MUSIC furnished for Picnics, Festivals, Concerts, Lectures, &c., on reasonable terms.
Address, F. R. SEGNER, Sec'y,
may4-4m Curwensville, Pa.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.
JOSEPH H. DEERING, on Market street, in Shaw's Row, Clearfield, Pa., has just received a fine lot of French Calf Skins and Kips, the best in the market, and is now prepared to manufacture everything in his line. He will warrant his work to be as represented.
The citizens of Clearfield and vicinity are respectfully invited to give him a call.
Work done at short notice. 7:49:1y

Cards.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
9-2874 CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov1'2-72

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WEIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-1273 Clearfield, Pa.

S. V. WILSON, M. D. H. S. VAN VALZAH, M. 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 rooms, next door to Hartsock & Irwin's Drug Store, up stairs. nov18'72

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

JOHN R. M'KALLY. 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. jan1'71

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. j1'72

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. 20:j14

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

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
j11 1873 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. [j11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Pie's Opera House, Room No. 5. Jan. 3, 1871.

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
and Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, 1st. 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. 28-72tf.

FREDERICK O'LEARY BUCK,
SCRIVENER & CONVEYANCER.
General Life and Fire Ins. Agent.
Deeds of Conveyance, Articles of Agreement and all legal papers 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. 1:2:71

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. 3:pd

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

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. aug10'73

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 24th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n1'71

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
j1y23 CLEARFIELD, PA.

JAMES C. WHITE,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER
Rooms in the Leonard House,
sept9'74 Clearfield, Pa.

T. A. FLECK. A. S. HILLS.
T. A. FLECK & CO.,
Agents in Clearfield county for the sale of
E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S
Fashionable Patterns of Garments,
ALL STYLES AND SIZES.
2:73 Market Street Clearfld. Pa.

T. M. ROBINSON,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.
Vaseum, 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. [3:4'74

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

CHARITY.

BY GOODLANDER & HAGERTY.

When winter blasts on nature's sterile face
A robe of desolation dark do throw,
Then 'tis the time their mortals should embrace
The chance of causing poorer hearts to glow,
When will't to relate, whose warmth the pleading air
Causes with all its fury penetrate,
With generous impulse, wealth ought then to share
Its blessings with the truly desolate.

Give to the poor give freely from thy hoard,
And feel an interest in thy brother's fate;
The lesson learn love every life to impart
Comfort and hope to those of low estate;
For all thy gifts are lost of small avail
Unless the heart an interest in the deed,
In this world have true charity prevail,
Eternal things must then still present need.

Oh! mortal! that to whom with generous hand
The God above has trusted worldly store,
Look on the poor and relieving in the land,
And turn thy eye not in anger from thy door.
Spurn not that form, the poor and lorn is he,
Nor think thyself inferior as a man;
For He who formed you both alone can see
The wrongs that above his goodness run.

The mystery unravelled cannot be,
Yet thou should'st have such blessing too
Canst name,
Wishing, even in thy earliest infancy
A needful home could not so much as claim.
'Tis not for man to inform truth on stern
As these—sufficient 'tis for him to know
The few are happy, whilst the many mourn
Over hardships, toil, and misery here below.

If Sacred Writ be true, then he who lives
Regardless of the wants of those around,
Who, ever grasping, nothing ever gives
That man most surely wanting must be found
And tho' the legacies his wealth can find
Sufficient will not be to vanish off
A useless life, which only wealth rendered
Wasn't it sad and it could not use it more.

STORY ABOUT GEN. JACKSON.

HE HOLDS AT BAY TWENTY THOUSAND MEN, AND SETTLES A HORSE RACE.

Many are the interesting scenes of Gen. Jackson's life which his biographer, Parton, has omitted and not brought to light. When a boy, says an old gentleman who was a boy in Tennessee at the time, I saw him carve and put to flight twenty thousand men. The occasion was this: Grey Hound, a Kentucky horse, had beaten Double Head, a Tennessee horse, and they were afterward matched for five thousand dollars a side, to be run on the Clover Bottom course. My uncle, Joseph H. Conn, carried me on horseback behind him to see the race. He set me on the cedar fence and told me to remain until he returned. There must have been twenty thousand persons present. I never witnessed such fierce betting between the States.—Money and negroes were put up. A large pound was filled with horses and negroes bet on the result of this race. The time had now arrived for the competitors to appear on the track. I heard some loud talking, and looked down the track and saw, for the first time, Gen. Jackson riding slowly on a gray horse, with long pistols held in each hand. I think they were a long as my arm, and had a mouth that a ground squirrel could enter. In his wake followed my uncle, Conn, Stokely, Donelson, Patton, Anderson, and several others, as fierce as bull dogs. As Gen. Jackson led the van and approached the judges' stand, he was rapidly talking and gesticulating. As he came by me, he said that he had irrefragable proof that this was to be a jockey race; that Gray Hound was seen in the wheat field the night before, which disqualified him for the race, and that his rider was to receive five hundred dollars to throw it off, and by the Eternal he would shoot the first man who brought his horse upon the track; that the people's money should not be stolen from them in this manner. He talked incessantly, while the spittle rolled from his mouth and the fire from his eye. I have seen bears and wolves put at bay, but he was certainly the most ferocious looking animal that I had ever seen. His appearance and manner struck terror into the hearts of twenty thousand people. If they felt as I did, every one expected to be slain. He announced to the parties if they wanted lead in their hides, just bring their horses on the track, for by the Eternal he would kill the first man that attempted to do so.—There was no response to this challenge, and after waiting some time, and they failing to appear, Gen. Jackson said it was a great mistake in the opinion of some that he acted hastily and without consideration. He would give the scoundrels a fair trial, and to that end he would constitute a court to investigate this matter who would hear the proof and do justice to all parties. Thereupon he appointed a sheriff to keep order, and five judges to hear the case. Proclamation was made that the court was open and was ready to proceed to business, and for the parties to appear and defend themselves. Not appearing, Gen. Jackson introduced the witnesses praying the bribery of Gray Hound's rider, who was to receive $500 to throw off the race, having received $250 in advance, and that Gray Hound had been turned into the wheat field the night before. He again called on the parties to appear and counteract this proof and vindicate their innocence. They failing to appear, Gen. Jackson told the court that the proof was closed, and for them to render their judgment in the premises, which, in a few moments, was done. In accordance with the facts proved, I was still on the fence forming one line of the large pound containing the property bet on the race. Each man was anxious to get back his property. Gen. Jackson waved his hand and announced the decision, and said: "Now, gentlemen, go calmly and in order, and each take his own property." When the word was given the people came with a rush. It was more terrible than an army with banners. They came bulging against the fence, and in the stagger to get over they knocked it down for hundreds of yards. I was overturned and unmercifully trampled to death. Each man got his property, and thus the fraudulent race was broken up by an exhibition of the most extraordinary courage. He did that day what it would have required 2,000 armed men to have effected. All this was effected by the presence and action of one man, and without the drawing of one drop of blood.

"My father was a farmer before me, and I thank God that I am a farmer born." Such was the soft soap with which a well-known Western lawyer expected to soothe the Grangers on the occasion of meeting them just before an election. It reminded a speaker of an Illinois orator, who addressed a rural audience: "Gentlemen," said he, "I am proud to be one of you. My father was a farmer, and I am a farmer born. Yes, I may truly say I was born between two rows of corn." At this juncture a lipsy agriculturist at the further part of the house hiccoughed out: "A (hic) pumpkin, by thunder!"

Call a girl a young witch and she is pleased; call an elderly lady an old witch and her indignation knows no bounds.

THE GREAT CENTENNIAL.

1776 and 1876.

The officers of our great National Exhibition, which is to come off at Philadelphia in 1876, have selected Ex-Governor Bigler and Pollock to make a western tour during the fall months. An enthusiastic State meeting was held at Indianapolis, the Capital of the State of Indiana, on the 27th ult., at which Gov. Hendricks introduced the two Pennsylvania Ex-Governors. We find the speech of Gov. Bigler reported in full in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, and is as follows:

MY COUNTRYMEN: I rise to address you with some emotion. I have come among you on a mission of national importance—one that goes to the bottom of all that constitutes patriotism. We have been greatly gratified by the warm hearted greetings and kind attentions that you have extended to us. We think we can see in them some thing more than the usual generous courtesy which men of the West so uniformly manifest to those who come among them. We can make no application of this warm welcome, except so far as it shows sympathy for us as representatives of the centennial work. You are aware that some of us are here as the official representatives of that work, confided to us by acts of Congress, and that others of us are ardent advocates for that grand enterprise and willing coworkers in it.—Whenever we have been in your beautiful city, and with whom ever we have conversed, we have found cause for hope and congratulation. We can not construe your welcome as signifying aught else than that you are in accord with us, and that you are quite willing to hear some things from us touching the centennial. Though we are here in the capacity of representatives of the centennial, and have some things to say explaining the exact nature of the ceremonies adopted, and the vast progress that has been made in pushing forward the preparations for them, we should, were we at liberty to do so, attempt to reciprocate the kindness you have manifested to us, by a sincere and cordial invitation to you to come and participate in

THE CELEBRATION

in Pennsylvania in 1876, but such action on our part might properly be accounted presumption, as the celebration of

THE BIRTH

of the nation is as much your work as ours, and your duties toward it are similar to ours. You have, therefore, all the right to invite us, that we have to invite you. But if we do not feel at liberty to invite you to attend the celebration, for the reasons that it is as much yours as ours, and that our duties toward it are the same, we can at least assure you that the period of the celebration at Philadelphia will be a time of jubilee, such as this nation nor any other has ever seen, and our latch strings will all be on the outside. It is sometimes alleged that the good old city of brotherly love—dear to every American for its revolutionary history, for being the spot where our independance was proclaimed, if nothing else, is deficient in hotel accommodations; that assertion may be an approximate truth, but I do assure you, in all sincerity, there will be no want of latch strings on the outside. Philadelphia has greater dwelling capacity, in proportion to population, than any large city in the world. In 1870 she had a population of 674,000, lodged in 112,366 dwellings, or but six persons to a house. You see the new title of the Quaker City, namely—"The City of Homes," is well deserved, and that she possesses the elastic capacity to accommodate 200,000 to 300,000 friends, without the slightest inconvenience. Since the census she has added at least 100,000 to her population, and built 20,000 comfortable brick houses, for frame houses are prohibited with us. Until to-day, I thought there was no city like unto her for domestic comfort, but a ride through this marvel of energy—this beautiful capital, shows me that your streets too, like ours are crowded with building material, and that the sound of the trowel, the hammer and the saw, making the best of music, prevails, go into what quarter you will. There is one thing more that I wish you specially to note. It is this: That we do not come here to instruct—we have no such vain idea. We well know that we can not teach the people of

THE WESTERN STATES

anything about expositions. We expect to learn much from them. We have come here to see how great things are done, to acquire rather than impart. True, Pennsylvania would seem to bear in some measure the relation of parent to most of the Western States, but you know it is no uncommon thing for children to grow long way ahead of their parents in great achievements and fine accomplishments. Now, in the centennial work it is intended that the whole family shall come together, and that each member shall contribute something toward the common needs and interest of the occasion. You know that when there is to be a gathering together of an immense freundschaft, as our German friends call one of their beautiful domestic festivals, it will embrace children, grand-children and great grand-children, and it is quite out of the question that the homestead, in itself, should provide for all this numerous family. So far from this, it is expected that each branch of the family will come with its own products, so that there may be an abundance, and that the admiring members may see what great things the family can accomplish.

Very much akin to this will be the great centennial celebration. It will be a gathering at the close of the first one hundred years of our national existence of the whole family right down in the lap of one of the mothers. Each member will bring along the best specimens of its works of arts, its manufactures, its inventions, natural resources and all that indicate the true causes of the growth and prosperity of

A GREAT NATION.

We admire you for your greatness and power, and rejoice that you enjoy the pleasures and benefits of the new order of things—the achievements in science, the arts, labor-saving machinery, the telegraph, and in railroad transportation, but we would not have you forget entirely the old order of things.—Your parents did not emigrate to the West in parlor cars at the speed of forty miles an hour. If my recollection does not fail me, their mode of transportation was more like that of Daniel Boone when he moved to Kentucky to escape the officious interference of civilization. He used packs and pack-saddles. I speak what I know when I describe the state of emigration to the West, as I witnessed it. When quite a young boy, in 1823, my parents emigrated from the eastern part of Pennsylvania to what was then called "The Far West," but they settled in Mercer county of that State, on the eastern site of the Ohio line.—Their mode of transportation was by means of two horses and a small wagon covered by flaxen canvas, and from that new home the matter I witnessed many a sad scene connected with "The Far West." Those scenes were caused by the young men separating from their respective homes to settle in that far off and unknown region. Some of you may be under the impression that the old States contributed nothing to your wonderful growth—that would be an erroneous impression. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts and others contributed annually hundreds and thousands of ready made men and women.

As honest, sturdy hardy class who within twenty-four hours after setting down on your soil, commenced felling the forests, cultivating the soil and putting into operation all the processes, under which "The wilderness has been made to blossom like the rose."

Now you see in all this process that we are bone of the same bone and flesh of the same flesh.

I used to, when a young man, hear orators in describing

THE GROWTH OF THE WEST,

utter the axiom that "Westward empire takes its course." I was not always certain how "empire" could do this, but I understood exactly what a stream of small wagons covered with canvass were to do. I knew that their course was westward, indeed, from epoch to epoch, as State after State came into the Union from the West. I watched, with profound interest, the tendencies of the empire of numbers, and we see the result all along the Ohio, and Wabash, the Missouri, the shores of the lakes, and the Mississippi, and I think it is conceded that such vast numbers never before settled down in so brief a period.

But, to be a little more practical, I desire to remind you that the Congress of the United States, by a law dated the 3d of March, 1871, did provide for a proper celebration of the completion of the first century of our national existence, and prefaced that law by the following eloquent reasons for the same:

WHEREAS, The declaration of independence of the United States of America was prepared, signed and promulgated in the year 1776, in the city of Philadelphia; and, whereas, it behooves the people of the United States to celebrate, by appropriate ceremonies, the centennial anniversary of this memorial and decisive event, which constituted the 4th day of July, Anno Domini 1776, the birthday of the nation; and, whereas, it is deemed fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence shall be commemorated by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations; and, whereas, no place is so appropriate for such an exhibition as the city in which occured the event it is designed to commemorate; and, whereas, as the exhibition should be a national celebration, in which the people of the whole country should participate, it should have the sanction of the Congress of the United States.

That act provided that the celebration and exhibition should be held "under the auspices of the government of the United States," thereby bestowing upon the work

THE NATIONAL PRESTIGE.

It also provided for the management of the undertaking by directing that it should be under the control of commissioners, who should be appointed by the governors of the several States and Territories, and appointed by the President, and requiring such commissioners to make report of all their duty, from time to time, to the President.

In June, 1872, another law was passed by Congress, the preamble to which fully recognizes the importance of celebrating the centennial anniversary of the declaration of independence by the holding of an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine," in the city of Philadelphia. This act incorporated the

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE,

with the usual powers of a corporation to secure subscription to its capital stock, to an extent not exceeding $10,000,000, to be divided into shares of $10 each. The proceeds of such stock, together with the receipts from all other sources," to be used by the said corporation for the erection of suitable buildings with their appropriate fixtures and appurtenances, and for all other expenditures requisite in carrying out the objects of the said act of Congress. The 9th section provides for a certificate of stock for the board of finance, and the 10th for the selling of all the property of the corporation, at the close of the celebration, and dividing all the proceeds that may remain among the stockholders. Under this act the capital stock of $7,000,000 was to be apportioned among the States, on the basis of population. This mode of raising the capital was adopted by the board of finance, and immediately put in operation in Pennsylvania, and arrangements were in rapid course of preparation, in all sections of the country when the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. developed a general financial and commercial depression which assessed all the efforts of the board of finance to raise additional capital.—This was an exigency which no one had foreseen, and against which no remedy could have been interposed. And by this the whole process was brought to a deadlock, leaving the country in a most painful condition. Doubly painful because the President, in July, by proclamation, had commended the great international exhibition to foreign governments, and many of them, Brazil, Netherland, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, Liberia, Chili, Mexico, Spain and others, had signified their purpose to take part in the exhibition. There seemed to be no alternative but to do on a befitting scale what we had promised to do, or to subject the nation to lasting reproach. Under this state of centennial affairs, it became the duty of the commissioners to report to the President, for the use of Congress.—And thus the finacial condition of the work became a topic in Congress. I need not trouble you with the debates that occurred in that body. While it enacted friendly legislation in the form of

AN EARNEST INVITATION,

in the name of the United States to all foreign governments to be represented and to take part in the exhibition, and provided, also, for the admission of good for the exhibition free of duty, and for the issue of memorial medals, it left to the people the duty of raising the necessary capital. The same condition of things, which rendered it impracticable for the people to contribute, seemed to restrain Congress from the appropriation of any money not absolutely necessary for the expense of the government. It was under this condition of things that it became necessary for the board of finance and the commission to decide whether the great and sacred purpose should be abandoned, our country brought to shame before all the world, or whether, trusting to the patriotism and generosity of the people, they should struggle on for success. That these was hesitation and painful solicitude I know but I am proud to say that when the decision was taken it was all one way.—But whilst this is so, I think I am quite safe in saying that had there been nothing involved but the exhibition, the decision would have been the other way; but we could not turn our backs on the declaration of independence, on the glorious memories of the past, and cast forever, for so one now alive can have any part in the second centennial. We must participate in the first, or abandon the idea of the centennial celebrations forever. Under such auspices and with capital exceeding $4,000,000, the board determined to enter upon the practical work, and to struggle for success and for honor. With the capital the main buildings have been contracted for and are in process of erection. The President's invitation to foreign nations has been sent abroad, and the great celebration must come off, and that, too, in the presence of the representatives of all other nations. To raise the capital still needed, the board of finance has given to the country a system, under which it will be made convenient for each citizen to contribute what he can,

FROM ONE DOLLAR UPWARD,

and be furnished with the evidence that he has so contributed. This is to be accomplished by furnishing memorial, merits at one dollar each, others at two dollars, at three and at five dollars, and shares of stock, with a superbly engraved certificate, at ten dollars per share. Those who hold stock become owners in the building, participants in all the receipts and resulting profits, have the right to vote for directors of the board of finance, and at the close of the exhibition, will be entitled to a dividend of all that remains. The holder of a medal will have the imperishable evidence that he did what he could, and beside that, his name will be inscribed among those who contributed toward the celebration of the first hundred years of the independence of America. I must leave to others the enforcement of the practical benefits of the great exhibition. That they impart useful lessons is evident, for no one can deny the efficiency of a system of physical signs teaching in many branches, and especially in the mechanic's art. It may be difficult for the mind to comprehend a process in an operation, descriptionally or theoretically only, but when one witnesses the operation his task is comparatively easy, for instance, the mower and reaper, the cultivator and saw mill, the sewing machine and electric battery, and the countless machines used in iron and textile manufactureres. A great international exhibition will be, to our people, such a lesson as they have never enjoyed, and will impart to them cheap and more important lessons in practical lite.

But I desire to fix your thoughts more especially on the celebration of the event that added America to the family of nations, and have you fully appreciate our attitude before the world in all that relates to that interesting and sacred purpose. It is sometimes said that had not Congress avowed the purpose to distinguish the event by proper ceremonies it might be passed by. But no sentiment can be more unworthy the American. The willful neglect would be still more disgraceful than failure after the best efforts we can make. But there is no occasion to accept either the one or the other of those humiliating alternatives. But

LET US LOOK AT THE CASE

as it now stands. Why Congress has commended the celebration to the favor of the people, it has provided laws under which the entire work is to be conducted, and every man who has accepted any one of the trusts created, is in some measure an agent of the government—in other words, Congress has gone so far in this work that it can be carried out only on the conditions and in the manner prescribed in the laws of Congress. Even more, Congress has authorized the President, in the name of the United States, to extend a cordial invitation to all other nations to be represented and to take part in the exhibition, and many of them have adopted most liberal arrangements to enable their subjects to attend. Under such a state of facts how can the American people for a moment entertain the idea of neglect or failure. Such a consummation would render our nation a reproach and a by-word throughout the world, and no American citizen would thereafter dare to attend an international exhibition in any other country. Neglect or failure would change the impressions of all other nation about the American character. Instead of being regarded as the most enterprising people in this world, we should be looked upon as vain-glorious pretenders.—Suppose that July 4, 1776, had been simply the occasion for the introduction of an additional monarchy into the family of nations under the auspices of George the III; that Government had accomplished in the first hundred years all that has been brought about by our young republic, who can not see that, in that event all Great Britian would be in a blaze about the commemoration of the event. But in our case it is

SOMETHING GREATER AND GRANDER.

It was the inauguration of the principle—the God-like principle of self government as against the "divine" right of kings. Oh how I should like to talk to you about the great men who sent this principle for the first time in its proper form abroad upon the face of the earth to serve as a cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night, to guide the friends of rights of human government. My friends you must not forget that it was under the light of this principle that all this vast country has been occupied—that it was under it, that thirteen feeble colonies in less than one hundred years have become sovereign States and their population of 3,000,000 now exceeds 40,000,000. American independence and self-government are the events of modern times, and they must be commemorated as becomes a great and prosperous people.

The following epitaph appears on a tombstone in Thompson, Connecticut: "Here lies the body of Johnathan Richardson, * * * who never sacrificed his reason at the alter of superstition's God, and who never believed that Jonah swallowed a whale."

TAKING COLDS.

Of all the erroneous notions pertaining to the preservation of health, no one is fraught with more mischief than that about taking cold. According to the popular, and, I may also say to some extent, professional view, taking cold is the greatest disease and death producer in the world. Fully eighty per cent. of those who consult physicians premise by saying, they have taken cold. If a relapse occurs during convalescence, ten to one the blame is laid on the action of cold. "My pain is greater, I must have taken cold. I do not feel as well this morning—I think I have taken cold, but I don't see how," are expressions which the physician hears a dozen times a day. The latter is often led to the reflection that if it were not for death-dealing colds he would have little to do, and convalescence would seldom be interrupted. But if the physician takes the trouble to think a little more upon this subject, he will be convinced that to his own craft is due this stereotyped and never-ending complaint of his patients about taking cold. The sick and their friends nearly always take their cure about disease and its causes from the trusted family doctor; and he accounts very often indeed for an aggravation of the symptoms of those under charge (the cause of which aggravation by the way, may be, and often is, very difficult to detect) by the easy and satisfying explanation of having taken cold. In this way he gets over the trouble of attempting to make plain to untutored minds what is of a puzzling problem to the most trained intellect, and at the same time shifts the responsibility for the relapse on the uncomplaining and much abused weather. So it is that men and women have been led to regard climatic changes as the greatest enemy to their health; if it were not for them their health would be next to perfect from the beginning to the end of the year. Thousands of consumptives, specially in the first and second stages of the disease, are firmly of the opinion that if they could only escape the malign influence of one cold after another, their recovery would be assured. To this end precautions of the most thorough character are scrupulously observed, and yet cold after cold is taken; the patient, mother or nurse knows not how.

When the human body is at its prime—with youth, viger, purity and a good constitution on its side—no degree of ordinary exposure to cold gives rise to any unpleasant effects. All the ordinary precautions against colds, cough and rheumatic pains may be disregarded and no ill effects ensue.—But let the blood become impure; let the body become deranged from any acquired disorder, or let the vigor begin to wane, and the infirmities be felt by occasional derangements in some vital parts, either from inherited or acquired abuses, and the action of cold will excite more or less disorder of some kind, and the form of this disorder, or the disease which will ensue, will be determined by the kind of pre-existing blood impurity or the pre-existing fault of the organic processes. If the pre-existing fault be in a deficient secretion of lactic and uric acids by the kidneys and skin the disease developed by the cold will be rheumatic; if the lungs be at fault, either by acquired or inherited abuses, inflamation will be likely to ensue; or if there be conjoined with pulmonary fault an impure condition of the blood from the long-continued re-breathing of breathed air, consumption will not unlikely show itself. In no other way can the influence of cold in the development of divers diseases be accounted for; developing this disease in one, and that disease in another; this disease at one time in a person, and another disease at another time; while at other times and seasons, great and prolonged exposure to cold is harmless.

DON'T DO IT.

Don't imagine that every "sound is a delight." "A sound whipping never delights the recipient."

Don't advocate cremation. One burning ought to satisfy any reasonable man.

Don't ruin your neighbor's reputation to build up your own. A structure built on ruins will not stand.

Don't make your boy "somke" for a light offense. It is wrong to teach children bad habits.

Don't buy pools at a race track.—Betting is immoral, especially when you bet on the wrong horse.

Don't suffer yourself to be moved to tears on account of the premature overflow of the lacteal fluid. It's worse than crying over spilt milk.

Don't learn to "keep books." The man who forgets to return a borrowed book is worse than an infidel.

Don't respect a man for his title only. General loafers are sometimes excellent judges of whisky.

Don't dream that you can work incessantly. The most vigorous marksman needs a rest.

Don't advocate the doctrine of Christian perfection. Give a man a chance to criticise his wife's millinery bill.

Don't forget to pay the printer. No man can make a good impression without money.

Don't attempt to punish all your enemies at once. You can't do a large business with a small capital.

Don't say, "I told you so." Two to one you never said a word about it.

Don't worry about another man's business. A little selfishness is some times commendable.

Don't imagine that you can correct all the evils in the world. A grain of sand is not prominent in the desert.

Don't mourn over fancied grievances. Bide your time, and real sorrows will come.

Don't borrow a coach to please your wife. Better make a little sulky.

Don't imagine that every thing is weakening. Butter is strong in this market.

Don't publish you acts of charity.—The Lord will keep all your accounts straight.

Don't linger where your "love lies dreaming." Wake her up and tell her to get breakfast.

Don't turn up your nose at light things. Think of bread and taxation.

Don't insult a poor man. His muscles may be well developed.

Don't put on airs in your new clothes. Remember that your tailor is suffering.

Don't stand still and point the way to heaven. Spiritual guide boards save but few sinners.

A Cape May youth used the deed of his father's farm for gun wads. The stamp on the bottom of the document wasn't anything like the impression the old man made on the same part of the lad's anatomy.

A man who had a very small wife, being asked why he chose one so small, said, that he had heard it said, that among evil things choose the least.

A PERILOUS POSITION.

Sam Jones, brother of Senator J. P. Jones, and Superintendent of the Crown Point mine, in company with George Williams, station-tender, and Mr. Chase, underground foreman, had a narrow escape from death while ascending the main shaft of the Savage mine. The Nevada *Enterprise* says: The three men got on the cage at the 1300-level, which is at the bottom of the perpendicular shaft. They had with them some specimens of rock, which they laid upon the cage, and lanterns, which they carried in their hands. They placed themselves on the cage, and taking hold of the bell-rope, struck three bells, which, being interpreted, means "hoist with men."