CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

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G. R. GOODLANDER, NOEL R. LEE, Publishers.

Cards.

W. C. ARNOLD, LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE, CURWENSVILLE, Clearfield County, Penn'a. jc26 '75

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON. MURRAY & GORDON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9.30.74

FRANK FIELDING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov17'73

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

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*

JOSEPH B. 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

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

H. W. SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 9:1:73 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,'66.

ISRAEL TEST, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Market street, opp. Court House, Jan. 3, 1874.

JOHN L. GUTTLE, 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. 20,'72:tf.

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. 1:15 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. 7:7pd

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. n1'71

DR. W. A. MEANS, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, LUTHERSBURG, PA. Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'70

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.

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

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD, Late Surgeon of the 83d 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

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING. Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M. May 12, 1875.

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ, WOODLAND, PA. Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-75

D. M. DOHERTY, FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER, CLEARFIELD, PA. Shop next door to Weaver & Betts' store, Second street. July 14, '75-y

HARRY SNYDER, (Formerly with Lew Schaler,) BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER. Shop on Market St., opposite Court House. A clean towel for every customer. may 19, '75.

G. W. WEAVER & CO., DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES, CURWENSVILLE, PA. Dealers in all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods and Druggists' Sundries. Curwensville, March 17, 1875.

GEORGE M. FERGUSON, WITH W. V. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Jobbers in HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, 347 and 349 Market Street, Philadelphia. 12-1y

Cards.

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

GEO. ALBERT. HENRY ALBERT. W. ALBERT & BRO., 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. e22-1y 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, or 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. [apr19'72

REUBEN HACKMAN, House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger, Clearfield, Penn'a. Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr.6,'67

G. H. HALL, PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER, NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipe bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and followed if desired. my23-1ypd

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, 9:1'72 Clearfield, Pa.

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

H. F. NAUGLE, WATCH MAKER & JEWELER, and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c., jel9'72 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, 1874.

REMOVAL. REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER, wholesale dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy31'72

JAMES H. LYTLE, No. 4 Pie's Opera House, Clearfield, Pa. Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc. apr14'73-tf

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 Land and Town property for sale. Office in Western Hotel Building (2d floor), Second St. [my13'74y

Livery Stable.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth. GEO. W. GEARHART. Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

LIME! LIME! The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the public with an excellent quality of Bellefonte Wood-Burned Lime, for plastering purposes, by the large or small quantity. Can be found for the present at Pie's new building, on Market street. oct7-tf L. K. McCULLOUGH.

MITCHELL WAGONS. The Best in the Cheapest! Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—large and small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them. apr8'74 THOMAS REILLY.

JOHN A. STADLER, BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa. Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate. March 10, '75.

A. H. MITTON, Manufacturer and dealer in Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c. Vacuum, 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. [4:1'72

MAIZE & SCHWARTZ, (late Geo. Evans & Co.,) MILITARY UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS, NO. 1108 MARKET STREET, PHILA. Bands, Companies, &c., furnished. Samples, photographs and self-measuring directions sent free. MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHIERS, 1108 MARKET STREET, July 14, '75-1y Phila.

UNDERTAKING. The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of UNDERTAKING, AT REASONABLE RATES, And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services. JOHN TROUTMAN, JAMES L. LEAVY. Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 13, 1874.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY S. S. ASSOCIATION.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Convention assembled in the M. E. Church, in Clearfield, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 9th, 1875, at 7 o'clock.

Present, A. P. Moore, President, S. J. Row, Treasurer. Absent, J. K. Bottorf, Secretary, on account of illness.

President Moore called the Convention to order.

Rev. J. B. Young opened the session by reading from the 3d and 4th chapters of Timothy, and offered a prayer appropriate to the occasion, invoking the blessing of God on the labors of the Convention. Music by choir.

On motion, Treasurer Row was directed to act as Secretary *pro. tem.*

Rev. H. S. Butler then delivered an address of welcome. In substance, the speaker remarked, that in view of the great revival just inaugurated at Brooklyn, N. Y., this was an auspicious time for our coming together—that our prayers should be, asking God's blessing on our homes, our schools, and the Christian work—that the work to be done by the Sunday School teacher, is to lead children to Jesus—that the permanent object of our meeting together should be to lead others to God—that all should become Bible Christians. He also urged upon Sunday School teachers a more faithful and more prayerful study of the Bible, as a means of success. And, in conclusion, extended a hearty welcome to all in attendance upon the Convention, and asked their earnest participation in the proceedings.

The roll of delegates was then called, when delegates from the following schools answered to their names, to wit: Presbyterian school, Clearfield; Lutheran school, Clearfield; M. E. school, Clearfield; M. E. school, West Clearfield; M. E. school, Curwensville; Presbyterian school, Curwensville; Mt. Zion Union school; Pine Grove Presbyterian school; Lick Run Union school; Bigler Union school; M. E. school, Woodland.

On motion, D. W. McCurdy, Cyrus Gordon and Al. M. Row, were appointed a committee on organization, to report on Thursday morning.

On motion, the present officers were requested to act until the committee report a new board.

On motion, it was directed that the first half hour of Thursday morning's session be spent in devotional exercises.

On motion, Rev. H. S. Butler, Rev. B. F. Stevens and A. M. Hills, were appointed a committee to prepare business for the consideration of the Convention.

Reports from the several schools represented in the Convention were now heard. All the schools were reported to be in a flourishing condition, with a good attendance, and an increasing interest in the Sabbath School work by the teachers.

The committee on business reported the following order:

Thursday morning—Session open at 9 o'clock; devotional exercises from 9 to 9½, to be led by Rev. J. B. Young; from 9½ to 10, report of committee on organization, and the election of officers for the ensuing year; from 10 to 10½, hearing reports from schools; from 10½ to 11, discussion—"The duties of a Sabbath School teacher;" from 11 to 11½, subject—"Sunday School experience"—three minute remarks; from 11½ to 12, Bible reading by Rev. R. Crittenden.

Thursday afternoon—Session open at 2 o'clock; from 2 to 3, children's meeting; from 3 to 3½, discussion—"May children be Christians?"

Thursday evening—Session open at 7 o'clock; devotional exercises from 7 to 7½ by Rev. Dr. Clarke; at 7½, annual address by Rev. G. W. Miller.

The congregation sung "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and after the benediction by Rev. J. B. Young, the Convention adjourned to 8 o'clock A. M., on Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

Convention assembled at 8 o'clock. President Moore in the chair. Devotional exercises conducted by Rev. J. B. Young.

The committee on organization then reported as follows:

For President—Geo. W. Rheem.

Vice Presidents—Geo. W. Weaver, Curwensville; D. R. Good, Osceola; L. B. Carlile, Lothersburg; L. Bird, Penfield; Edwin Cooper, Clearfield; Alex. Murray, Bald Hills.

Secretary—Frank B. Reed.

Treasurer—S. J. Row.

The report was accepted, and the officers unanimously elected.

The Treasurer made a report as to the finances of the Association, as follows:

Amount received from various sources during the year	$22 93
Amount paid out	19 96
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$ 2 97

On motion, the report was accepted.

Several additional delegates to the Convention were enrolled.

Subject for discussion: "The duties of the Sabbath School teacher?"

Discussion was opened by Geo. W. Rheem. The tenor of his remarks were, that the example of punctuality on the part of the teacher was of the greatest importance in inducing children to attend the Sabbath School.

Rev. Young argued that a more faithful and prayerful study of the Bible was the duty of the teacher, to enable him to be more efficient as an instructor of the children under his care.

Mr. Gordon contended that, in addition to the study of the Bible, the teacher should study the character of his scholars to be successful.

Mr. McCurdy thought that punctual attendance on the part of the teacher was one of the most essential points in addition to a good Christian example, and careful preparation for the discharge of his duties.

Mrs. Spencer remarked that she found a thorough study of the lesson essential to the instruction and edification of the children, and for their advancement in the love of Christ.

Miss Ludlow desired to know how to get scholars to answer the questions on the lessons?

Dr. Hills said one good way was by inducing the scholars to ask questions as well as to answer them, as this had a tendency to increase their interest in the lesson; and to gain their confidence, the teacher should recognize the scholars whenever they meet, and thus show that they manifested an interest in them.

Rev. Butler thought that a familiar recognition of the scholars during the week, on meeting them, was a most efficient way to the success of the teacher in gaining the confidence of scholars. Another was by holding out some inducement for them to study the lesson.

Rev. Stevens found one good method to enlist the attention of scholars, was by first relating some incident, and then asking questions relating thereto, and thus having gained their attention, then direct their minds to the subject of the lesson.

Rev. Young, by experience, found the asking of questions by the scholars a most efficient way of instructing them, and by relating Bible stories and incidents to the smaller scholars.

Mr. Rheem answered, by simplifying the questions in the lessons, and inducing the scholars to ask questions in return.

Subject for discussion: "Best method of retaining advanced scholars in the Sabbath School."

Mr. Murray remarked that by getting the advanced scholars to understand and realize that their presence is necessary to the success and prosperity of the school; and second, by educating the children from youth up that it is their duty to attend the school, and by this means you will retain them as scholars when more advanced in years.

Rev. Butler remarked that by removing the mistaken idea that Sabbath Schools are *only intended for small children*, and by organizing adult classes, advanced scholars can be retained in the schools.

Rev. Stevens thought if the entire church membership could be induced to attend the schools, it would greatly encourage the young to attend, and add much to the general interest of the schools.

Mr. McCurdy said that the introduction of the International Lessons had a great tendency to keep advanced scholars in the schools, and commended them as an efficient means to obtain the desired end.

Mr. Moore said that fully competent teachers, perhaps, was the most important in keeping advanced scholars in the school.

Mr. Gordon concurred in the suggestion of competent and faithful teachers as a means of keeping advanced scholars in school, but he thought the most important question was, how to get them into the school?

Some experiences in Sunday School work were then given by Rev. Butler, Mr. Moore and Dr. Hills.

This morning session was an unusually interesting one, and, no doubt, great good will result from the exchange of opinions given on the occasion.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Benediction by Rev. Butler. Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention convened at 2 P. M. President Rheem in the chair.

Children's meeting. Conducted by Rev. Young. Music by Prof. W. A. Ogden and Miss Oburn. Prayer by Rev. Young.

Rev. G. W. Miller, of Bellefonte, being present was requested to address the children. His theme was, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." The speaker remarked that great riches would not buy respect, but a good name will command respect which no one can take away. If a child has a good name, rooted in Christ, it will grow up until it reaches a height like yonder bright stars in the firmament—will grow up until it reaches that home above, where its name shall be recorded in the Book of Life and dwell forever with Jesus in Heaven.

Mr. Rheem, the President of the Association, next addressed the children on "The object of the Sunday School Convention." The speaker said the object was to impress religious truth upon the minds of the youth—to try to teach them to be good—to teach them to do right—to point them to the Savior who died to redeem us from sin, and give us a home in Heaven.

Rev. Young was the next speaker. His theme was, "Lost." He said that all children, by nature, were lost—that Jesus came to seek the lost—that if you will seek and love Jesus he will save you all. Children love that Savior, and be saved and gathered into His Kingdom.

Rev. Butler, in a few remarks, endeavored to further impress upon the minds of the children that they were *lost*, and that Jesus is the good Shepherd who came into this world to save the lost—to save the little children—and urged them to come to Jesus now and be saved.

On motion, the children returned a vote thanks to Prof. Ogden and Miss Oburn, for the music furnished by them during the exercises of the afternoon.

A letter was received from Rev. R. Crittenden, of Bellefonte, announcing that he could not be present—providentially.

Subject for discussion: "May children be Christians?"

This was the next question considered by the Convention.

Rev. Stevens was called upon to open the discussion. He remarked that this was a one-sided question—that, no doubt, all may be Christians. But, the question further implied that some might not be Christians—that they might be the children of darkness. Yet, as Jesus had said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," they may all become Christians through proper instruction and training at home and in the Sabbath School.

Mr. Lewis I. Irwin said he had no doubt every one can be a Christian, and that the Sunday School was a good means of leading them to Jesus.

Mr. Rheem remarked that in his opinion there was no negative to this question—that the instructions received in the Sabbath School could never be eradicated from the minds of children, and hence they can and will become Christians in early life.

Rev. Butler remarked that in baptism children became nominal members of the church, and that if parents will keep their vows they have a reasonable hope that their children will be Christians—that it was not necessary for children to wander off into forbidden paths, to be brought back in order to become Christians and be saved.

Rev. Miller said that sometimes in pastoral work we find objections made to children becoming Christians, because they cannot be grave and sober. This is no valid objection. Children may be Christians by faith, love, obedience. Every sensible reason is in favor of their becoming Christians, even when very young.

Dr. Hills said that children often do wrong, and, at the same time, there was something within the heart that admonishes them to do right—that if they ask Jesus to make their hearts right they will be happy here and enjoy eternal happiness above.

The Long Metre Doxology was sung by the congregation. Benediction by Rev. Wm. M. Burchfield. Adjourned to 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention met at 7 o'clock. President Rheem in the chair.

Rev. Burchfield conducted the devotional exercises—leading in prayer, and reading a portion of the Scriptures.

Music by Professor Ogden and Miss Oburn.

A report of the operations of the Sunday School work in this county, by Rev. R. Crittenden, the Missionary of the Sunday School Union, was read.

On motion, the report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

Rev. Miller, having been selected to deliver the annual address, spoke on the subject of "The Sunday School and the American Union." During his remarks, he said, in substance that out of the material now developing in the Sunday School must spring the character of the future of this nation. That if you want to retain the freedom and perpetuation of this Union, you must train up the proper sentiments in the Sunday Schools. More upon its religious than upon its political character depends the future existence of this country. The divine mission of the American people was to establish upon this Continent a free nation, and to accomplish this mission we must train our children up properly in the Sabbath School. There are existing evils which must be rooted out through the righteousness taught in the Sunday School, we want to fulfill the mission God has designed us for. The special evils to which the speaker referred, are Intemperance, the encroachments of Romanism, and Political corruption. These are the bane of America, and the great danger of the Union. We must take our children into the Sabbath School and educate them to shun these evils, and by instilling a right sentiment speedily eradicate them from our midst. The address throughout was bold and fearless in sentiment, and was attentively listened to by the large and appreciative audience present.

After the speaker had concluded his remarks and taken a seat, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention express its thanks to Rev. G. W. Miller, for his able address, and especially for his bold, brave words concerning intemperance, Romanism, and political corruption.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Convention.

[Here the reporter of the proceedings is a little faulty in point of etiquette and in fact. Every gentleman offering a resolution in a public assembly is entitled to the credit of it. Here he should have reported the fact, that while the speaker was assailing and libelling the largest wing of the Christian church, a portion of the assembly on the right of the speaker, insignificant in point of numbers, applauded him by clapping their hands, in imitation of Beecher's congregation, and as is usual in a theatre or political meetings, when the speaker "hits somebody," and that the few clappers passed the resolution, while the rest of the assembly behaved like ladies and gentlemen. If the "house of God" is the place to do this, when one Christian assails another, we have been "fearfully and wonderfully" educated on this point. However, by attending a few such Conventions we may learn the modern style of behaving ourself in Church.—ED. REP.]

On motion, Cyrus Gordon, Lewis I. Irwin and Rev. J. B. Young, were appointed a Committee of arrangements, to act in concert with the officers of the Association in securing the success of future Conventions.

A collection of $17.53 was taken up for the use of the Association.

After singing "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow," and the pronouncing of the benediction by Rev. H. S. Butler, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

WOMAN'S POWER OF FASCINATION.

For the encouragement of those of the fair sex who fear that time will rob them of their fascinations, some kind soul has ransacked history to find accounts of women who have charmed when no longer young. The list is a long one, beginning with Helen of Troy, who is said to have been over 40 when she eloped with Paris and thus set all Greece by the ears and gave us two of the greatest epics ever written. She could not plead youth as an excuse, although we submit that the accounts of her age, like everything else in her story, are rather apocryphal. More reliable records come to us of Aspasia, whom Pericles wedded when she was 36, and who for thirty years more maintained an undiminished reputation for beauty and fascination. Cleopatra also charmed Marc Antony when she was past 30, and maintained her empire for nearly 10 years longer, and Livia at 33 won the heart of Augustus and kept it to the last. In modern history the famous Diana of Poitiers was 36 when she won the heart of Henry II, (Duke of Orleans and just half her age), and she was considered the first lady and most beautiful woman of the court to the day of his death. Then came Anne of Austria, Ninon d'l'Enclos, Bianca Capello, Madame de Maintenon, Catharine II. of Russia, Mlle. Mars, the famous French tragic actress, and last and perhaps most beautiful of all, Madame Recamier. All of these were admired and loved long after they had passed what is generally considered as the hey-day of woman's charms.

It is a noteworthy fact that a majority of these women were either French or lived in France, and conformed to French manners and customs. It is not probable that this is because the women of France are any more beautiful, or retain their beauty any longer than those of other countries. Indeed, some travelers have professed themselves utterly unable to see the beauty of the French women, about which they had heard so much. The custom in France, which opens the world and all its pleasures—opportunity for conquest included—to a woman only after she is married, has caused French women to cultivate with care their charms both of mind and person, and to preserve them as long as preservation is possible. Fascination becomes an art worthy of most careful study.

To degenerate into the "household drudge," uncultivated, untidy and unlovely, which seems to many of the women of the Teutonic races to be the type of womanhood after marriage, is farthest from their thoughts. The state of affairs which this custom produces, and of which it is an indication, is neither to be envied nor imitated; but could American women learn from their French sisters the art of being charming, gay, fascinating, up to and beyond middle age, they would be happier for it. To win hearts is the easiest thing in the world; to hold them, one of the hardest. The French woman desires to win and hold many; her American sister is or ought to be satisfied to hold one. It is just as hard to do the latter as the former of these things, but upon doing the latter depends the happiness of every woman and her family. She who does not put forth her best efforts to do it must be content to look upon her life as a failure.

The throes of wit ought always to be lathered with smiles; when they fall in that they become sarcasms.

WONDERFUL OPERATION.

HOW THE CINCINNATI HOG IS TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR.

By the improved process of slaughtering within the brief space of two and a half minutes a hog loses its place in the world as a portion of the vitalized creation and becomes so much bacon, so much spare-ribs and such a quantity of lard. As the process involves the personality of the hog to some extent, we will begin with him in his living, breathing form. He is contained in an immense pen on the ground floor of the building, and there are a good many of him, say five or six hundred at a time. The porcine grunters having had their doom duly sealed, spoken their last words, and tearfully handed around among their ailing and spayed companions a few locks of bristles and mementoes, are driven up a gangway to the slaughter-pen, where an able-bodied colored gentleman slaps a chain around their hind legs, one at a time, and the pressure of a steam lever jerks the struggling and loudly-squealing pig into the air. He is now suspended on a horizontal bar about thirty feet long. The chain by which he is suspended slides along the bar, and before he fairly comprehends the situation another man, gory to the armpits, plunges a knife into his throat, and taps the life current. He squeals and kicks about half a second, and before the vital spark has fled has beside him a recent comrade of the pen, who has met with the same misfortune, and with him is on the way to meet his Gadarene ancestors. There is a constant line of stuck hogs passing down this elevated bar, and when they get to the end of it they are dead, and are plumped into an enormous tank of boiling water. The great personal pride of a pig sticker is to have very little if any squealing on the part of a hog after he introduces his knife into his jugular. There was a "sub" on deck yesterday afternoon, and the pigs squealed a good deal, so much, in fact, that his assistants were disposed to complain.

The hogs take their post mortem warm bath, into which they are plunged from the iron rod, eight and ten at a time, and, by means of a revolving skid operated by steam at one end of the tank, are thrown out singly upon a long wooden table, on which they are scraped by twelve or fifteen men.—They start in rough, shaggy and dirty at one end of the table, and reach the other end as clean and white as may be. At the far end of the table one man cuts off the head, another flops the bloodless trunk over to a gang below, who "gut" him, hang him up and coof him off with a stream of water. The heading process is new here, we believe, and comes from acephalous Chicago. It is claimed that by cutting off the head the hog is more speedily cooled, and that the lard, tongue and head pieces are got at a day in advance of the old method. The hams are also faced and the inside fat taken out while the hog is still warm, instead of waiting for it to cool as formerly, and the innovation is said to be very advantageous.

When the heads have been cut off, the entrails and fatty substances taken out and the hams dressed, the cleaned hogs are hung on runways between the joists of the drying room, and run into the ice department to cool. Nearly all the houses on the avenue will "hang" about 3,500 hogs on a floor.—In this room, when the hogs are sufficiently cool, they are cut up into all the various forms of pork—hams, middles, shoulders, etc., and the men who do the cutting use their knives and saws with the skill and precision of an anatomist, cleaning a bone when it is to be thrown away so perfectly that a hungry dog would pass it by in disgust. Since the adoption of the new method of taking off the heads and "facing" the hams in the killing room, the cutters work very fast and to much better advantage. To cut up a thousand hogs is now considered only a fair day's work for one man, and in the busy season even more than that number is exacted.

All of the houses are supplied with huge iron vats extending from the killing room to the floor below, in which the fatty portions of the hog are boiled or steamed into lard. An improvement known as "Caldwell's Manhead," has recently been made to these vats. It is a manhead in the centre of the bottom of the tank instead of at the sides as in the old tanks, and its utility is that when the cooking process is complete, it is opened and the "chowder" or "slush," as the refuse of the lard is called, drops out at once. The old tanks had to cool so as to allow a man to go into them and shovel out the "chowder," and that generally required two or three hours. When the lard is "done" it is pumped into an elevated galvanized receiver called the "zig-zag," some thirty by twelve feet square, and traversed by gutters aggregating in length nearly four hundred feet. The lard having passed through these gutters passes through a long pipe to another receiver, from which it is drawn into the tierces in which it finds its way to market. The bristles go to the brush factory or mattress maker; the brains become "head cheese," the feet are sold at the restaurant as "Irish quail," and the blood flows into a big wooden vessel directly under the killer, is warmed by steam pipes until it congeals into a sort of a jelly, and is then readily sold as a fertilizer.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

KEEP YOUR TROUBLES SACRED.—A wife of forty, whose life cannot have been all sunshine, writes the following advice to other married pairs: "Preserve sacredly the privacies of your house, your married state and your heart. Let no father or mother, sister or brother, or any other third person, even presume to come between you two. With God's help build your own quiet world, not allowing your dearest earthly friend to be the confidant of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let moments of alienation, if they occur, be healed at once. Never, no never, speak of it outside, but to each other confide, and all will come out right. Never let the morrow's sun find you at variance. Renew or review the vow, at all temptations—it will do you both good. And thereby your souls will grow together, cemented in that love which is stronger than death, and you will become truly one."

Some years ago a Massachusetts man was elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor. When the fact of his election was announced, he was called upon to make a speech. He proceeded to acknowledge the honor in very handsome terms, and added he had no doubt he should make a good Lieutenant Governor, as that was the office he had always held in his own house.

The genuine ground hog—sausage!

HIGH LIFE WAYS.

Around the whole rock-bound coast of England there is no more romantic spot than Marsden Rock. It is a marine resort that attracts thousands of picnicers during the summer, while in the winter it is the scene of the wildest storms. There is no house at the place—when the word "house" is used in the ordinary human acceptation. But there is a mansion caverned out of the solid limestone cliff, with its drawing rooms, ball rooms, retiring rooms and sleeping rooms, which for half a century has won the admiration, of all beholders. Peter Allen, a bold and daring smuggler, sought sanctuary here in the early part of the century. With the assistance of some of his human tools he caverned his mansion in the rocks, and when the work was half completed, he brought home a bride. No one knew whence she came or who she was. But everybody saw that she was a singularly handsome woman. When the smuggling business ceased to be safe or profitable, Peter Allen devoted his energies to the establishment of his sea-cavern as a summer hotel. Everything he touched became gold. He educated a pig and two ravens, and when he went to market the pig followed him through the streets, and the ravens perched on his shoulders at his back or went thieving at the fruiterers' stalls. The man knew the secret of advertising, and his summer hotel became renowned all over the land.

In the process of time he had two daughters, Lizzie was a renowned rifle shot, and at one hundred yards could knock the bottom out of a bottle through she neck. A gun manufacturer of Manchester saw her perform the feat, and he presented her with a gold mounted rifle, which she retains to this day. Lizzie was a brunette of the magnificent order, and in some respects resembled her father. From the time she was sixteen she had numbers of admirers, and more than one aristocrat offered his hand and fortune. Like many women with dazzling opportunities, she married beneath her and has since figured in the London divorce courts.

Polly was a beautiful blonde, proud and pretty as a picture. Local poets of Newcastle, Sunderland and Shields, drifted into doggerel over her, and Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart., of Cleadon hall, felt it impossible to keep his son at Cambridge University on account of the magnetism of Polly's beauty. The young man spent days and nights at Marsden unknown to his noble parents; and in the summer of 1865 Polly and he were missing six weeks. Soon after his father died, and the young man inherited the baronetage and became a member of Parliament for North Durham. He married a daughter of the Duke of Newcastle, and at the present time has two daughters. Miss Polly Allen never married, but she likewise has two daughters. The daughters are said to be Sir Hepworth Williamson's. Mother and children have lived in comparative luxury until a month since, when Lady Williamson met Polly and her daughters at Marsden. There was an instantaneous recognition by the two women of each other's children. Words and explanations followed, with the sequel that Polly claims to be Sir Hepworth's wife, and now there promises to be a scandalous case of bigamy in high life.

ADVICE TO A GIRL WHO IS "FINISHED."

Josh Billings writes the following letter: *My Dear Gertrude.*—Yu tell me that yu have been 2 years at a boarding-skool, and have finished yure edukasion, and want to know what yu shall do next.

Listen, my gushing Gertrude, and I will tell yu.

Git up in the morning in good season, go down into the kitchen, seize a potato by the throat with one hand and a knife with the other, skin a potato and a dozen more just like it, stir up the buckwheat batter, look into the oven and see how the biskut are doin, bustle around generally, step on the cat's tail and help yure good old mother git breskfast.

After breakfast put up the yung children's lunchum for skool, help wash up the dishes, sweep sum, put things in order, sumtimes during the day nit at least 2 inches and a half on sum 1 of your brothers' little blue woolen stockings for next winter. In other words, go to work and make yourself useful now that yu hav beeum ornamental, and if yu hav eany time left after the beds are all made, and the chamber righted, into the pianna, and make the old rattlebox skream with music.

Do this for 1 year and sum likely yung fellow in the naberhood will hear of it, and begin to hang around yu, and say sweeter things than yu ever heard before, and finally give yu a chance to keep house on yure own hook.

Yu follow my advice, Gerty, and see if he don't.

Yure etc.

JOSHUA BILLINGS.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Although we are accustomed to consider the suspension bridge as one of the triumphs of modern engineering skill, travelers and book worms are better informed. It is really one of the oldest forms of bridge construction in existence. In the year A. D. 65, Ming, the Emperor of China, built one in the province of Yun-nan; it was 330 feet long, and the road bed was laid directly on chains suspended across the river and drawn comparatively taut. In the time of the Incas of Peru, suspension bridges across the defiles of the Andes were made of ropes of the bark of trees; a roadway was in some places constructed, and in others a basket was drawn to and fro. The latter plan is in use in that country in this day. The iron suspension bridge was not brought into use till the year 1819, the first being the bridge at Berwick-on-Tweed, England. The roadway was hung to 12 cables, and the span was 449 feet, a considerable distance for a first attempt. Telford's bridge over the Menai Strait has a span of 580 feet. The Conroy bridge over the Thames at Hammersmith, London, 422 feet, were considered marvels of engineering in their day; but the wire bridge at Fribourg, Switzerland, with a span of 870 feet, eclipsed all previous achievements. But of late years, suspension bridges have been numerously constructed, and we cease to marvel at the dimensions they assume. The Cincinnati bridge has a clear span of 1,057 feet; and the most remarkable of all the suspension bridges yet designed, the New York and Brooklyn, is to have a span of 1,595 feet, the whole bridge being 2,475 feet long.

HOW OUR GRANDMOTHERS AND GRANDFATHES LOOKED.

The apparel, as has been said, "oft proclaims the man"—and, we may add, the woman; and certainly the customs of the days of the Revolution had a picturesqueness which is wanted to our more extensive luxury. The wigs and gowns and bands of the clergy gave them a notable appearance in the pulpit; and the cocked hats which they wore in the street distinguished them from their brethern of to-day, whose white cravats sometimes make it difficult to discriminate between them and hotel waiters or ordinary diners-out. The gentleman in those days wore, when he went out, a wig, a white stock, a white satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin small clothes, white silk stocking, and a fine broadcloth or velvet coat. At home, instead of his wig, he had on a velvet cap, and sometimes a fine linen one under it; and his coat gave place to a gown—frequently of colored damask, lined with silk—while fancy colored leather slippers covered his feet. Ladies wore those elegant silk and brocade dresses which are still so much admired; and their hair dressed with powder and pomatum, was elevated much higher above their heads than the most soaring and ambitious locks of