THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:15 Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. 3-pd

ROLAND D. SWOOPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.
oct. 9, '78-tf.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in the Opera House. oct9, '78-tf.

G. R. & W. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 30, 1878.

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

HENRY BRETH,
(LATE U. S.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y*

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. je26,'78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
c26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House. ap 25,'77-1y

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je11'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.
June 26, '78tf.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
GARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding.)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

Frank Fielding...W. D. Bigler....S. V. Wilson.
FIELDING, BIGLER & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House. [mch5-79.

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also dealer in
Best Brands of Tobacco and Cigars.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:50'74

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. 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:'78

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. jan1'76.

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office opposite Court House, in Masonic Building, second floor. aug14,'78-1y.

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

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
DUBOIS CITY, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug18'78

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. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa.
July31,'78-tf.

A. M. HILLS,
OPERATIVE DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Office in residence, opposite Shaw House.
jy9,1872-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN RESIDENCE, CORNER OF FIRST AND PINE STREETS.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

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

Cards.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty five cents, mail a copy to any address. my28

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 29'y-73

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

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

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

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 19,'75.

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [jan9, '78-tf.

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch20, '78.

JAMES H. TURNER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Wallaceton, Pa.
He has prepared himself with all the necessary blank forms under the Pension and Bounty laws, as well as blank Deeds, etc. All legal matters entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. May 7th, 1879-tf.

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. 26:63:tf.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, and Horse-Furnishing Goods.
All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. Saddlers' Hardware, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, &c., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash price. [March 19, 1879.

G. H. HALL,
RACTICAL 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

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.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.
THE undersigned, having leased this commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.
GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.
Glen Hope, Pa., March 26, 1879-tf.

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

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8-772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

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.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf.) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20-'68-y Curwensville, Pa.

MEAT MARKET.
F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

Clearfield Insurance Agency.
JAMES KREBS. CARGILL E. BIDDLE.
KERR & BIDDLE, Agents.
Represent the following and other first-class Co's Companies.
Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.....$4,331,859
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plans..... 5,800,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn..... 2,624,693
Insurance Co. of North America..... 6,435,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.. 1,782,663
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch..... 879,145
Watertown..... 701,615
Travelers (Life & Accident)..... 4,301,434
Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 4, '79-tf.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

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THE FARMER'S WOOING.

The daisies nodded in the grass, the buttercups were sleeping,
And just across the river sang the farmers at their reaping;
Upon the hills, so blue and fair, the maple leaves were showing
Their soft white beauties in the breeze that from the sea was blowing.
A little maid came through the land with song and rippling laughter;
The buttercups made way for her, the daisies nodded after.
A strong young farmer saw her pause beside the parting river;
She drew a lily from its depth with golden heart a-quiver.
"Thou art more fair than lilies are," said he, with head uplifted,
And threw a poppy as the stream toward the maiden drifted.
She set the flowers in her hair—the red and white together;
A cloud grew blank before the sun, and rainy was the weather.
He came across the river then, this farmer, from his mowing;
He minded not the water's depth, he cared not for its flowing.
"O here!" said he, "if gleaming sun and cloudiness chose o'er lean us,
The river's barring width may roll unpassed, untried between us;
But when loud thunder fills the air, and clouds and rain come over,
I'd cross the ocean to your side—I am no fair-day lover!"
And across upon the village bells rang out across the river,
Their music set the buttercups and daisies all a-quiver,
While some one drew a lily from the stream so blithely flowing,
And plucked a blood-red poppy that amid the weed was growing;
The maiden set them in her hair—the red and white together—
With many a smile, a tear or two, and glances at the weather.
They passed beneath the chapel's shade—the farmer and the maiden—
Where arches crossed above their heads, with snowy blossoms laden,
And in that place of holy calm the binding words were spoken;
He in his heart here cut the truth, she on her hand the token.
The years went by, and some were bright and some were clouded over,
But ever stood he at her side—he was no fair-day lover.

THE RECENT TOTAL ECLIPSE.

OBSERVATIONS IN CALIFORNIA—AN INTERESTING CHAPTER.

JANUARY 11th.—A despatch from San Francisco on speaking of the recent total eclipse says: "The line of totality of the eclipse of the sun to-day passed ten miles north of this place. The weather was perfectly clear. At fifteen minutes before 3 o'clock the first contact was visible, and at 3:53 the obscuration became total. As the last ray of sunlight disappeared a corona of clear white light entirely encircling the moon flashed into view, brilliant at the edge of the moon, and paling toward the outer limit of the halo. Next along the border of the lower left third of the moon appeared an irregular fringe of brilliant sparkling primitive red and purple light, while at the top of the moon there was a bright yellow triangle of light equal in height to one sixth the diameter of the disk. A similar but smaller triangle appeared at the centre of the right side of the moon, and from the upper and lower right side broad faint rays were projected. This appearance lasted thirty-one seconds, the corona remaining one minute longer. The sun disappeared behind the coast-range before the eclipse had entirely passed. During the obscuration the horses of the party of observers showed signs of extreme uneasiness, and the fowls of the neighborhood ranches sought their roosts. At Salenas, where the eclipse was also total, the thermometer fell eight degrees during the totality."

This eclipse has been looked forward to with great interest by astronomers, although it was known that it would occur under unfavorable circumstances, the totality happening so near the time of sunset that the haze and atmospheric disturbances always present near the horizon interfered with the use of delicate instruments for observation. There were two reasons, however, why unusual interest was felt in this eclipse. One was that it is the last total eclipse of the sun that will be seen in the West this century. But probably the strongest reason is that the observations of the eclipse of 1878, for which elaborate preparations were made, both in this country and in Europe, where scientific parties were expensively equipped to visit the Rocky mountains, produced disputed results that led to some warm discussion, which had the effect of only strengthening the respective opinions of the parties to it. A general desire was felt to have these questions set at rest, and the eclipse of Sunday offered, at least, a chance for such a settlement. Then, results were reached in 1878 which, although not disputed, were yet felt to be incomplete, and the opportunity of supplementing them at so short an interval as about eighteen months was one that no astronomer thought of neglecting.

In addition to all this, such splendid advances have been made of late years in our knowlege of the sun, that undoubtedly a great popular interest has been aroused in the subject, and in the means by which this knowledge is gained. Paradoxical as it may seem, more has been learned about the constitution of the sun when his face is hidden by the interposed globe of the moon than when he shines with his noon-tide glory undimmed. It is in the wonderful region that the eclipse reveals surrounding the sun, rather than in the insufferable blaze of the sun itself that astronomers have been most successful in penetrating his secrets. So every total eclipse becomes in turn more interesting than the preceding one. It is like the latest chapters of a serial story, which is perpetually breaking off at the most interesting points. It should be said, however, that since have been found means of studying the outer envelopes of the sun even when there is no eclipse, and when they are invisible, owing to the overpowering brightness of the central body. Yet this does not rob eclipses of one jot of their interest, for only during eclipses can the finer mysteries be unfolded.

The preparations made for the observation of Sunday's eclipse seem to have been adequate to the interest taken in it, although the subject has been less talked of than in 1878, when the sun was seen partially eclipsed in this part of the United States. The line of totality on Sunday crossed central California and southern Nevada, and penetrated nearly to the Great Salt Lake in Utah. Only in California, however, could favorable observations be taken, because the eclipse occurred so near sunset. Professor Frisby, of the United States Navy was sent, with a corps of observers, armed with powerful instruments, to the Pacific coast, and Professor Davidson, with another corps of observers and a 61-inch equatorial telescope, more powerful than the one Piazzi Smyth lugged up the Peak of Teneriffe, went into the Salenas valley, which turrows the coast range, about two hundred miles south of San Francisco, and within from fifteen to twenty-five miles of the Pacific. Besides these, many private observers made elaborate preparations for observing the eclipse from various points within the line of totality. Apparatus for photographing the eclipsed sun was plentifully provided. Fresno, spoken of in the despatch printed above, lies something over three hundred miles southwest of San Francisco, and between the Sierra Nevada and the coast range. It is nearly two hundred miles further east than the Salenas valley, but it may have possessed advantages from superior elevation.

It is, of course, too early to speak of the results obtained, but much may be reasonably hoped, as the observations seem to have been more successful than was anticipated. There appears to have been a very fine corona, and the somewhat minute description given of its details shows that the air must have been steady and clear. One of the great results of the eclipse in 1878 was the strong evidence obtained in support of the opinion that the zodiacal light, which is seen, especially in warm Spring evenings, streaming, cone shaped, from the western horizon nearly to the zenith, is merely a continuation of the sun's corona. Sunday's observations in California may be expected to add to our information on this subject, and perhaps definitely settle the question.

The announced discovery of one or two intermercurial planets by Professors Watson and Swift, was one of the most striking results of the observations in 1878, and, at the same time, the one that led to the warmest discussion. Some European astronomers could not be convinced that the American observers had really found the long-sought, and, as many believed, the mythical planet Vulcan, that mathematics said ought to be braving the fiery blasts of the sun at close quarters, as becomes his sturdy name. Undoubtedly many of the telescopes turned skyward in California during the precious thirty-one seconds of totality, were searching for this fire-defying Vulcan, both to settle the vexed question of his existence, and, by settling it, to vindicate the correctness of the American observations of 1878, and put to shame the European doubters. The difficulty arising from the low altitude of the sun during the eclipse, as before pointed out, may, however, have seriously interfered with such observations, although the probability is that if the details of the corona could be seen, any intermercurial planet in sight would not escape detection.

There are many other results to be looked for from the observation of this eclipse, which will add greatly to our knowledge of that body, which, to the inhabitants of the earth, can have no rivals in the heavens, although distant Sirius may be a thousand times as large. Not the least interesting phenomenon that may may be more clearly explained is the uprush of enormous volumes of matter from the edge of the sun's disk, that has been observed during eclipses. These tremendous masses, many times greater than the earth in volume, have been seen to shoot up tens of thousands and even hundreds of thousands of miles in a few minutes, and then fall back again with equally frightful velocity. It is one of the unsettled questions of physical astronomy, which Sunday's observation may help to settle, whether these volumes or masses, which are usually regarded as gaseous, are merely upheavals of glowing hydrogen from the restless surface of the sun, or indications of the bursting out of solid masses from the body within, which, tearing their way through the gaseous envelope, shoot out into space, and perhaps escaping beyond the sun's attraction, cool into meteors, whose fragments sometimes reach the earth.

AN EARLY LENT.

Fashionable society is exercised this Winter over the fact that Lent begins much earlier than usual. The effect, particularly on the younger members of society, is rather disheartening, for Ash-Wednesday puts a sudden stop to festivites of every kind. Ash-Wednesday this year occurs on the 11th of February and Easter on the 28th of March. Thus by far the largest slice is taken out of Winter and the interruption to social enjoyments becomes a matter. Ordinarily Lent is welcomed as a relief from the exciting round of fashionable dissipations—a breathing space between the Winter and Summer campaigns—but this season Lent comes so soon that the belles of society will not have wearied of the round of Germans, receptions, operas, theater parties, etc., and it is to be feared that few of them will be prepared by the 11th of February to enter placidly upon the season of fasting and self-sacrifice. The law of society, prescribing the strict observance of Lent, is as rigid as the canons of the church itself, so that there is nothing for it but to obey. For many a fascinating young lady, therefore, Lent will this year imply something more than a formal observance of the fasts and religious duties prescribed by the church. It will mean the surrender of conquests scarce completed, the enforced abstention from enjoyments which have not lost their freshness and charm, the premature retirement into sack-cloth and ashes of young debutantes who have not yet tired of their ball costumes. Thus the society belle will be made to do a real penance this season, instead of that pleasant and convenient form of Lenten observance which affords a grateful relief from social enjoyments which have become burdensome, and an opportunity for contrasts in costume and deportment which heighten the effect previously created by the pink, the blue and the cream-colored silks, the laces, the flashing jewels and the fragrant bouquets of the ball-room. Unfortunately the movable calander as originally constructed will not accomodate itself to the peculiar needs of modern society, so that there would seem to be no means of averting the social catastrophe which is impeading. Another unwelcome feature of the Lenten season this year is the fact that Easter will come so soon that all idea of appearing on that day in new Spring costumes will have to be abandoned, and to those who know anything at all of the female mind the deprivation thus assured is seen to be one of the most formidable proportions. There seems to be nothing for it but to submit with becoming resignation to the arbitrary edict of the church calendar and—the Draconian law of fashion. In this case both unite in prescribing the strict observances of Lent, and not even the proverbial ingenuity of woman's wit has yet discovered a means of postponing Ash-Wednesday until "after the season."—*Baltimore Gazette.*

In drinking the "good health" of your friends, take care you don't get too much in the habit of swallowing your own.

COLD SNAPS.

SOME ACCOUNT OF SEVERE WINTERS IN EUROPE—INTERESTING DATA OF FIFTEEN CENTURIES.

What passes in England and Continental Europe for "a severe Winter" would be regarded in the Northern States and Canada as a comparatively mild and open season. "Forty-six degrees of frost," as the London papers shiveringly puts it when recalling the hard Winter of 1860, lose much of their importance when translated into our equivalent of "fourteen below zero," and since the invention of the thermometer it is doubtful if the mercury has gone down in England below 20°. Memorable severe Winters there have been in Europe, not a few of which have had their importance as well as their interest in history.

In A. D. 401 the Black Sea is said to have been frozen over for twenty days, and between October, 763, and February, 764, such a frost prevailed at Constantinople that the seas are spoken of as frozen for a hundred miles from shore.

It is certain that two centuries before, in 559, Zabergan, King of the Huns, crossed the Danube on the ice, and routing the troops of Justinian spread over Thrace to the very walls of Constantinople, this being the first incursion of the Bulgarians who are now to choose a Prince and recover their autonomy. In 1222 ice covered the Hellespont. In 1294 the Cattegat was frozen over; in 1323 the Baltic was passable to travelers for six weeks; again in 1402 it was frozen from Pomerania to Denmark, and twenty-four Winters after its surface would bear a rider from Lubec to the shore of Prussia. In 1460 horsemen rode from Denmark to Sweden, and in 1548 sledges drawn by oxen traveled on the sea from Rostock to Denmark. In 1658 Charles X., with his army—horse and foot—and his artillery trains and baggage, crossed the Little Belt from Holstein to Denmark, to lay seige to Copenhagen.

The German chronicles contain as many records of severe seasons. In 1433 the large fowls of the air sought shelter in the towns of Germany; in 1468 and again in 1544 wine merchants in Flanders cut their wines—champagne frappe with a vengeance, only champagne was still a thing corked up and wired in the bottle of the future—with hatchets and sold them in lumps. In 1565 the lazy Scheldt was frozen so hard that it sustained the weight of loaded wagons; again, in 1664, it and the Rhine were frozen over. In the great cold of 1622 the Zuyder Zee was ice-bound, and in 1661 the Winter brought the wolves into the streets of Vienna, where they attacked horses, and even men.

The cold seasons of modern England have been most carefully noted, with an abundance of interesting details. One midsummer day, 1035, it is said the trees destroyed all the fruits of the earth; in 1076-7—after a period of forty-one years that the writer in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* has been figuring out—there were dreadful frosts from November to April, and in 1407 all the small birds perished. The Thames was frozen from London bridge to Gravesend from November 24, 1434, till February 10, 1435, and in 1515—after the long cycle of eighty years had been fulfilled—it was again crossed by vehicles between Lambeth and Westminster. In 1564 and 1607 the river was the scene of bonfires and diversions, elaborately described on later occasions by writers whose passages are as familiar to English readers of this day as the great plague and great fire. Some Shakespearean commentators think that they have found in this unwonted sight of fire upon ice the source of the inspiration of some of the Bard of Avon's images, and would use this as evidence to settle the date of the composition of a play.

The Winter of 1683-4 was terribly cold. "The frost trees and even the oaks split by the frost; most of the hollies were killed; the Thames was covered with ice eleven inches thick, and nearly all the birds perished." "The frost," according to a citizen's diary, "began in the beginning of December. The people kept trades on the Thames as on dry land. Bought this book at a shop upon the ice in the middle of the Thames." In the Winter of 1709 there was a three months' frost with heavy snow, and in 1716 a fair was held on the Thames and oxen were roasted whole upon the ice. "Coaches plied from Westminster to the Temple, and from other stairs to and fro as in the streets, so that it seemed to me a Bacchanalian triumph, or carnival on the water, while it was a severe judgment on the land."

Again, in the famous hard Winter of 1740, there was another frost fair on the Thames, which lasted for nine weeks, during which period coaches plied regularly on the frozen surface and the usual amusements were enjoyed. It was in this Winter that the famous ice palace, with all the furniture of nature's crystal, was built on the ice at St. Petersburg. In 1766 there was a season of intense cold, lasting from Christmas day to the 22nd of January, and ten years later Gilbert White, of Selborne, recorded the only severe Winter that he seems to have encountered in his thirty-eight years' residence. January 7th, "the snow was driving all the day," and on the 12th, "a prodigious mass overwhelmed all the works of men, drifting over the tops of the gates and filling the hollow lanes. The company at Bath that wanted to attend the Queen's birthday were strangely incommoded." The cold was so penetrating that it occasioned ice in warm chambers, and in the day the wind was so keen that persons of robust constitution could scarcely endure to face it. "Tamed by the season, skylarks settled in the streets of towns because they saw the ground was bare. The thrushes and blackbirds were mostly destroyed, and partridges were so thinned that few remained to breed the following year." Four of Gilbert White's own parishioners suffered from frost bite, and, he adds, "the frost killed all the firs and most of the ivy, and in many places stripped the hollies of all the leaves."

From this minute description of a severe Winter in a country parish in England, the rural reader can infer that an exceptional Winter there does not differ materially from an average one in our Northern States. In 1789 a cold wave swept all over Europe; and from November to January people crossed the Thames at the custom house on the ice. Again, from Christmas eve, 1794, to February 14, 1795, England experienced a season of intense cold, only intermitted for one day, January 23. December, 1796, was also remarkably cold; on Christmas day the thermometer marked 16° below zero, the greatest cold registered up to that time. On the 13th of January, 1810, the quicksilver was frozen solid at Moscow. The Winter of 1812, during which Napoleon's army struggled home from Russia, leaving 450,000 dead men to mark the track it had taken, was a very cold one.

"This is pleasanter than Moscow," said the Emperor, rubbing his hands over a fire in the palace he had regained after posting across Europe; the soldiers he had left behind were literally frozen stiff in circles and scores as they lay or sat around their bivouac fires. In 1814 England endured a Winter of exceptional severity. A writer in a London paper wrote some time ago that he that Winter walked on the Thames from Horseferry road to London bridge and back. The Portrieve of Tavistock set out to take the oath of office at the Quarter Sessions, thirty-two miles away, and as the "Annual Register" records, was stopped by snow and ice after proceeding twenty-one miles, and imprisoned in a little hamlet for twenty-six days without communication from the outer world. Soldiers marching from town to town were frozen to death on the road. The snow drifted in the streets to such an extent that the shops were closed; by the middle of January London Bridge was blocked, but it made no difference, for the Thames was completely frozen over a few days later, when a frost fair was opened on the river and a bullock roasted whole. For many days there were no mails, though the postoffice put forth all its powers to compel the overseers and parochial authorities to clear the highways, and sent agents down into the country to dig roads, along which toiled mail coaches drawn by ten horses. No coal could get to London, and when the householders' supply of fuel gave out there was nothing for him but to shiver and wait. It was difficult even to reach the butcher's shop, where there were neither fowls nor vegetables to be had. The children had to be kept warm and amused within doors, where all day long the lamps were lit, for the snowdrifts shrouded the panes. The waterpipes were all frozen and people had to melt snow within the fenders. The Solway was frozen over for the first time within the memory of living men, and the crews of coasters and fishing boats starved and perished of cold at sea, being unable from the accumulation of ice to make port. In the Scandinavian Peninsulas the Winter of 1849 was a most severe one, in various parts of Norway on the 2nd of January the mercury froze and persons exposed to the atmosphere lost their "breath." Five years and a day later the thermometer in London registered 8°; the railroads and rivers were blocked, coal rose to an enormous price, and the metropolis was threatened with darkness from the inability of the gas companies to procure a fresh supply.

The next Winter, when the allied forces were shivering in the Crimea, was to the full as severe. On the 29th of January, 1855, the lakes were frozen over; on the 22nd of February fairs were made on the Serpentine in Hyde Park, and in the fens in Lincolnshire was established a traffic on the thirty-five miles long. The Spring was late, and there was cold weather till the 26th of June. In 1860 England experienced probably her coldest weather. From the 23d to 30th of December the cold was intense. At Torquay the mercury went down to 20° below zero. In Hyde Park it was 17°, and a letter to the *Times* recorded that a horse had been seen with "icicles at his nose three inches in length and as thick as three fingers," a sight by no means uncommon in Lower Canada. The Thames was partially frozen in its tidal reaches, and from Teddington Lock to its most remote sources was covered with ice from six to ten or even twelve inches in thickness. Skating parties were arranged for journeys from Oxford to London and back, and the year in question will always be remembered among skaters as the one in which round heeled irons finally superseded all others. On January 9th, 1861, there were bonfires and grand displays of fireworks on the ice in St. James' and other parks. January, 1867, was another cold month, snow and ice practically suspending traffic in London for several days, though people offered cabmen fares of fifteen and twenty shillings a mile. It was on the 15th that the ice in Regnet's Park gave way beneath some five hundred skaters, of whom forty-one were drowned. Still another cold season was the Winter of 1870-71, during which the poor people of Paris and the illy equipped Republican levies of Gambet suffered so severely.—*Meteorologist.*

ETIQUETTE OF LETTER-WRITING.

As a rule every letter, unless insulting in its character, requires an answer. To neglect to answer a letter, when written to, is as uncivil as to neglect a reply when spoken to.

In the reply acknowledge first the receipt of the letter, mentioning the date and afterwards consider all the points requiring attention.

If the letter is to be very brief, commence sufficiently far from the top of the page to give a nearly equal amount of blank paper at the bottom of the sheet when the letter is ended.

Should the matter in the letter continue beyond the first page, it is well to commence a little above the sheet, extending as far as necessary on the other pages.

It is thought improper to use a half-sheet of paper in formal letters. As a matter of economy and convenience for business purposes, however, it is customary to have the card of the business man printed at the top of the sheet, and a single leaf is used.

In writing a letter, the answer to which is of more benefit to yourself than the person to whom you write, inclose a postage stamp for the reply.

Letters should be as free from erasures interlineation, blots and postscripts as possible. It is decidedly better to copy the letter than to have these appear.

A letter of introduction or recommendation should never be sealed, as the bearer to whom it is given ought to know the contents.—*Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.*

A young mother was giving to her son, aged five years, a touching description of the misery into which the prodigal son had fallen. "Far away from home and his kind father, obliged to take care of swine, with nothing to eat but the husks of corn left by them," etc. "Then why didn't he eat the pig?" was the practical reply.—*Bangor Whig and Courier.*

"That land ought to be used for a cemetry," remarked a gentleman, as the train glided by a field in which sand and stone were the principal production. "Excellent idea," returned his friend, "as nothing but the dead could ever be raised there."

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

[Selected.]

THE COUNTRY SCHOOLHOUSE.

The schoolhouse stood beside the way,
A shabby building, old and gray,
With rattling sash, and loose-hung door,
And rough, uneven walls and floor;
And why the little homespun crew
It gathered were some ways more blest
Than others, you would scarce have guessed;
It is a secret known to few.

I'll tell it out. The high road lay
Stretched all along the township hill,
Whence the broad lands sloped either way,
And smiling up did strive to fill
At every window, every door,
The schoolhouse with that gracious lore
That God's fair World would fain instill.

So softly, quietly it came,
The children never knew its name;
Its various, unobtrusive looks
They counted not as study books;
And yet they could not lift an eye
From play or labor, dreamily,
And not find writ in sweetest speech,
The tender lessons it would teach:
"Be gentle, children, brave and true,
And know the great God loveth youth."

Only the teacher, wise of heart,
Divined the landscape's blessed art;
And when she felt the lag and stir
Of her young ideas fretting here,
Out glancing o'er the meadows wide,
The ruffling woods, the far hillside,
She drew fresh breath of God's free grace,
A gentler look came in her face,
Her kindly voice caught in its own
An echo of that pleasant tone
In which the great World sang its song—
"Be cheerful, patient, still and strong."

—*R. K. Bennett, in St. Nicholas.*

Two teachers of Decatur township have resigned since the term began.

Don't forget that constant reviewing is the key-note of successful teaching.

It is somewhat provoking to drive six miles to visit a school, and find *that* school engaged in scrubbing.

The Pine Grove Literary Society in Lawrence township held its anniversary meeting on Friday evening, the 26th of December.

Glen Hope now boasts of a graded school, the school at that place having recently been divided. Miss Sue Patchin has charge of the Primary Department.

An exchange says that County Superintendent Shaub, of Lancaster, has announced that no teacher can have a certificate this year who cannot stand an examination in general information.

Attend the Local Institute at Du Bois on the 6th and 7th of February next. We have not yet received a programme of exercises; but we know that every effort is being put forth to render it a pleasant and profitable meeting.

The people should commence at once to look after their candidates for the office of School Director. There is no office to be filled at the ensuing February election so important as this one. Therefore, the voters should unite to elect men of intelligence and integrity. The *best* men of every district should be placed in this responsible position.

The appropriations for the schools of this county, due from the State, will likely be paid soon. We are informed that the State Superintendent is now engaged in drawing warrants, covering all the appropriations due throughout the State. Whether these warrants will be sent out before there is money in the Treasury to pay them, is a question we cannot answer.

It is our intention to publish, at the close of the school term, the names of all pupils who have attended school *every day* during the term, if they are sent us by the respective teachers. The roll will be made by townships; hence, it is necessary for each teacher to forward the returns immediately after the term closes, in order that no township or borough may be omitted.

We desire to place a copy of the proceedings of the late Teachers' Institute into the hands of every director in the county. We shall, therefore, esteem it a great favor if the Secretary of each Board will send us on a postal card the names and address of the six members of his Board. There are so many changes in the office of director that we can hardly keep the run of them.

ITEMS FROM LATE REPORTS.

G. W. Emigh, teacher of Williamsgrove school, reports for the month ending December 19th, 1879: Whole number enrolled, 80; per cent. of attendance, 95; visits from directors, 1; addresses delivered to school, 4; average attendance, 74; missed no time, 52; visits from patrons, 17; pupils detained on account of sickness, 1.

James M. Porter, teacher of Curry school, in Pike township, reports for the month ending January 7th, 1880: Whole number enrolled, 34; per cent. of attendance, 86; average attendance, 24; visits from directors, 1; visits from patrons, 10; addresses delivered to school, 4; missed no time, 8. Two pupils have missed no time during the term; one other has missed but one day during term, and three pupils have missed one day each during the month.

Miss Lou Heisey, teacher of Hubert school, in Union township, reports for the month ending January 7th, 1880: Whole number enrolled, 27; per cent. of attendance, 89; average attendance, 24; missed no time, 15; visits from directors, 1; visits from patrons, 7; addresses delivered to school, 1; pupils detained by sickness, 5. I hold examinations at the end of every month. The average grade for this month is 95. (My marks range from 50 to 100). Bad colds have been the cause of the principal part of the absence.

Wm. Postlethwaite, teacher of Mill Run school, in Huston township, reports for the month ending Jan. 12th, 1880: Whole number enrolled, 26; per cent. of attendance, 95; average attendance, 23; missed no time, 14; visits from patrons, 3; pupils detained by sickness, 2. The room was cleaned during the month.

Ettie M. Faust, teacher of Chestnut Grove school, in Bloom township, reports for the month ending Jan. 1st, 1880: Whole number enrolled, 31; per cent. of attendance, 77; average attendance, 22; missed no time, 7; visits from directors, 1; visits from patrons, 13; addresses delivered to school, 1; pupils detained by sickness, 7.

J. Roll Bloom, teacher of Evergreen school, in Pike township, reports for the month ending January 7th, 1880: Whole number enrolled, 25; per cent. of attendance, 70; average attendance, 17; missed no time, 10; visits from directors, 2; visits from patrons, 11; addresses delivered to school, 2; pupils detained by sickness, 2. The poor attendance this month is due to the bad weather and bad condition of the roads, the majority of the pupils living a great distance from the school house.

TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

ESSAYS READ BEFORE THE GRAMPIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

WHAT DO WE WANT?

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—As some of you are aware I was placed on the programme for an oration; but, being