CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

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The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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G. B. GOODLANDER, Publisher.

Lawyers' Cards.

H. W. SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 11:1:73 Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 1:18 Bellefonte, Pa. :pd

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

OSCAR MITCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office in "Old Western building," (up stairs). Oct. 2, '78-tf.

ISRAEL TEST, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Market street, three doors east of Joseph Shaw's residence. jy11,'81]

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, Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

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

WM. A. WALLACE.......DAVID L. KREBS. HARRY F. WALLACE.......WM. E. WALLACE.
WALLACE & KREBS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, jan1'81 Clearfield, Pa.

SMITH V. WILSON, *Attorney-at-Law,* CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. Office in the Masonic Building, Second street, nearly opposite the Court House. mar14-80.]

J. F. SNYDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office over the County National Bank. June 26, '78tf.

FRANK G. HARRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. First-class Life and Fire Insurance Companies represented. Office in the Opera House. Mar. 16,'81-1y*

THOS. H. MURRAY.......CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CLEARFIELD, PA. Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 5:30'74

WILLIAM A. HAGERTY, *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,* OFFICE over T. A. Fleck & Co.'s Store, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. Will attend to all legal business with promptness and fidelity. [feb11,'80-tf.

JOSEPH S. 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. jan:1:76

J. F. McKENRICK, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, CLEARFIELD, PA. All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House. aug14,1878-1y.

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.

JOHN L. CUTTLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa. 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. 28:63:tf,

Physicians' Cards.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER, HOMEOPATHIC 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. 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 8 p. m.

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. july31,'78-tf.

G. C. JENKINS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CURWENSVILLE, PA., Offices at residence, corner of State and Pine streets. Jan. 5th, 1881-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 13, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. Surgeon of the 83d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the late war, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, near M. E. Church. apr4,'68-tf]

Cards.

JOB WORK.—All kinds of job work executed in the best manner at this office.

HENRY BRETH, (OTEND P. O.) JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR BELL TOWNSHIP. May 8, 1878-1y*

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

A. V. HOYT, Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer, PHILIPSBURG, PA. All business will be attended to promptly. Dec. 18, 1880-1y.

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

FRANK FIELDING AND WILLIAM D. BIGLER, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,* CLEARFIELD, PA. Nov. 17th, 1880-tf.

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. mch29, '76.

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.

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

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.

E. C. READ.......N. A. HAGERTY.
READ & HAGERTY, FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY. Office in Graham Building, Market street. Clearfield, - - - Penn'a. [June 15, 1881-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. [*jy18'72

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. Jan. 1st, 1879.

COAL!

COAL ALL THE YEAR!!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he is now delivering coal of an excellent quality and proposes to operate his mine *ALL WINTER,* So that he will be enabled to supply his customers at all times with good fuel. No Winter vacation. Orders by mail promptly filled. R. EM. SHAW. Clearfield, Pa., March 2, 1881-tf.

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 Second St., north of the 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 us. F. M. CARDON & BRO. Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

JAMES KERR. CARROLL L. BIDDLE.

Clearfield Insurance Agency.

KERR & BIDDLE, Agents, Represent the following and other first-class Co's

Companies.	Assets
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,381,88
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plans	5,000,000
Phoenix, of Hartford, Conn	2,624,683
Insurance Co. of North America	6,432,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,782,863
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	679,145
Watertown	764,815
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,593,494

Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 4, '79-tf.

Insurance Agency —OF— WILLIAM C. HELMBOLD, *Patton Block, Curwensville, Pa.*

Companies Represented:

Commercial Union Ins. Co., Assets	$8,861,702 55
Firemen's Fund Ins. Co., Assets	1,168,817 60
Union Insurance Co., Assets	1,020,817 23
Travelers' Accident Ins. Co. Assets	5,319,194 23
Northern Ins Co. of New York As'ts	546,599 09

Insurance placed on all kinds of property at equitable rates. Curwensville, Pa., Feb. 16, 1881-tf.

THE "THANKFUL" DAY.

Thanksgiving day has put aside the curtains of the darksome night,
And all the world awakes to hail the soft, glad dawn of morning light.
My little one upon my knee
Thus seriously questions me:

"Mamma, is it the Thankful Day because the shine has come again?
Because God sent the dark, black night to hide away the naughty rain,
Which teased me all of yesterday,
So I could not go out to play!"

I tell the pretty questioner, and while my fond arms clasp her tight,
Of all our hearts are grateful for, for comforts and God's blessings bright—
For food to eat, and clothes to wear,
And God's protection everywhere.

Outside the window, presently, a little barefoot beggar stands,
Her heart of every childish hope as starved and empty as her hands.
No smile upon the wan, sad face,
Where many a grief has left its trace.

Oh! quicker than the quickest thought springs to her feet my dainty pet,
"See! See, mamma! This little girl ain't got her Thankful Day quite yet.
I got some comforts I can spare
To that poor little girl out there!"

We call the little stranger in, my loving-hearted child and I,
And dimples gather with the smiles as sunshine clears the cloudy sky,
So gaily does my little May
With her new guest share Thankful Day.

If there are tears within my eyes, it is because my heart is glad
With the young heart no longer grieved, with the young eyes no longer sad;
And for the ceasing of "the rain,"
When hope and joy shine forth again.
—*Mary D. Brine.*

THANKSGIVING DAY.

HISTORY OF THE DAY IN OLD PROCLAMATIONS—PURITAN, DUTCH, PATRIOTIC.

Thanksgiving days are sequents of past welfare. They become retrospective periods during which the divine bestowals of private and public blessings is gratefully recognized. Their history in this part of America begins as early as the year 1621. The peculiar circumstances which led to the setting of a period of thanksgiving by the Pilgrims are described by Edward Winslow in a letter dated Plymouth, December 11, 1621. Of the 102 emigrants who had landed on the 11th (old style) of December, 1620, on the bleak coast of Cape Cod bay, almost a half of that number had sickness and died, and nearly all of the remainder had physically suffered from destruction and the rigors of the first Winter in the new country. The prudence and industry of the few persons that were not disabled were so greatly blessed as to call forth the thankfulness of the favored people, "in a special manner."

"You shall understand that in this little time that a few of us have been here we have built seven dwelling houses and four for the use of the plantation, and have made preparations for divers others. We set the last Spring some twenty acres of barley and peas; and according to the manner of the Indians, we manured our ground with herrings, or rather shads, which we have in great abundance and take with great ease at our doors. Our corn did prove well; and, God be praised, we had a good increase of Indian corn, and our barley indifferent good, but our peas not worth the gathering, for we feared they were too late sown. They came up very well and blossomed, but the sun parched them in the blossom.

"Our harvest being gotten in, our Governor sent four men on a fowling expedition, that we might, after a special manner, rejoice together after we had the fruit of our labor. They, four, in one day killed as much fowl as, with a little help beside, served the company almost a week. At that time, among other recreations, we exercised our arms, many of the Indians coming among us, and among the rest, their great King, Massasoit, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five deer, which they brought to the plantation and bestowed on our Governor and upon the captain and others. And although it be not always so plentiful as it was at this time with us, yet, by the goodness of God, we are so far from want that we often wish you partakers of our plenty."

The great abundance of wild turkeys abounding in the neighboring forests no doubt supplied the Puritans with the fowl sufficient for their hospitality. The turkey which now is so highly prized by the people of the United States for Thanksgiving dinners may have in this way obtained its peculiar prominence among the viands of the table.

The people of New Netherland at a very early date observed days of thanksgiving. Among the Dutch records at the office of the Secretary of State are preserved proclamations of Thanksgiving days in 1645 and 1657 of the council of New Netherland. William Kieft was Governor in 1645 of the colony, and the Director General of the council. On the thirty first of August, 1645, the council, sitting at Fort Amsterdam (New York),

Resolved in council to proclaim a general Thanksgiving, which Thanksgiving shall take place on the sixth of September next in all the Dutch and English churches within the limits of New Netherland.

The proclamation reads:

"WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God, in His unbounded clemency and mercy, in addition to many previous blessings, to suffer us to reach a long wished for peace with the Indians;

"Therefore is it deemed necessary to proclaim the fact to all those of New Netherland, to the end that in all places within the aforesaid country where Dutch and English churches are established God Almighty may be specially thanked, praised and blessed on next Wednesday forenoon, being the sixth of September, the text to be appropriate and the sermon to be applicable thereto.

"Your reverence will please announce this matter to the congregation next Sunday, so that they may have notice on which we rely."

This proclamation, as set forth in the text, was issued on the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Dutch and the Indians. The forenoon of the day was set apart for the religious services, and it is likely the afternoon was given to social pleasures.

The proclamation of Petrus Stuyvesant, or rather of the council of New Netherland, in 1657, is longer than the one of 1645, and is more particular in expressing what shall be the manner of the observance of the day and in forbidding certain secular and worldly activities and pleasures.

On the possession of New Netherland by the English, Edmund Andros being Governor, the council sitting on June 7, 1675, ordered:

"That Wednesday, ye 23d of this Instant month, be appointed throughout ye Government a day of Thanksgiving and Prayers to Almighty God for all His Past Deliverances and blessings and Present Mercies to us, and to pray ye continuance and Encrease thereof."

The surrender of General Burgoyne to General Gates at Saratoga, in the Fall of 1777, induced the members of the Continental Congress to take the following action on Friday, October 31, 1777:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a recommendation to the several States to set apart a day for thanksgiving for the signal success lately obtained over the enemies of the United States."

The members chosen as that committee were Samuel Adams, Richard Henry Lee and Daniel Roberdeau.

On Saturday, November 1, 1777, the committee reported, and Thursday, the 18th day of December, was set apart as a day of "solemn Thanksgiving and praise.

In compliance with the order of Congress the army at Valley Forge duly observed the day. In General Washington's orderly book of December 17, 1777, is this entry:

"To-morrow being the day set apart by the Honorable Congress for public thanksgiving and praise, and duty calling us devoutly to express our grateful acknowledgements to God for the manifold blessings He has granted us, the General directs that the Army remain in its present quarters, and that the Chaplains perform divine service with their corps and brigades, and earnestly exhorts all officers and soldiers whose absence is not indispensably necessary to attend with reverence the solemnities of the day."

"LONG LIVE THE KING OF FRANCE."

General Washington, on the reception of the intelligence of the treaty with France, in February, 1778, ordered a special day of thanksgiving for the army on May 7, 1778. In his orderly book the General wrote on May 6:

"It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to defend the cause of the United American States, and finally to raise up a powerful friend among the Princes of the earth, to establish our liberty and independency upon a lasting foundation, it becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the Divine goodness and celebrating the important event which we owe to His divine interposition. The several brigades are to be assembled for this purpose at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when their Chaplains will communicate the intelligence contained in the postcript of the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of the 2d inst., and offer up thanksgiving and deliver a discourse suitable to the occasion. * * * *

"Upon a signal given the whole army will huzza, 'Long live the King of France!' The artillery then begins again and fires thirteen rounds. This will be succeeded by a second general discharge of musketry in a running fire and huzza, 'Long live the friendly European powers!' The last discharge of thirteen pieces of artillery will be given, followed by a general running fire and huzza, 'The American States!'"

As described by an officer of the army the day was observed at Valley Forge in an enthusiastic manner:

"Last Wednesday was set apart as a day of general rejoicing, when we had a *feu de joie*, conducted with the greatest order and regularity. The army made a most brilliant appearance, after which His Excellency dined in public with all the officers of the army, attended by a band of music. I never was present where there was such unfeigned and perfect joy as was discovered in every countenance. The entertainment was concluded with a number of patriotic toasts attended with huzzas. When the General took his leave there was a universal clap, with loud huzzas, which continued till he had proceeded a quarter of a mile, during which time there were a thousand hats tossed in the air. His Excellency turned round with his retinue and huzzaed several times."

General Washington, as President of the United States, issued his first proclamation for the observance of a day of Thanksgiving at the city of New York on the 3d of October, 1789, setting apart Thursday, the 26th day of November of that year, "to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is or that will be," etc.

His second proclamation, dated at the city of Philadelphia, January 1, 1795, designated Thursday, November 26, as a day to be observed for a general Thanksgiving by the people of the United States.—*New York Herald.*

MOSBY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Mosby would run risks and take chances which he would not order his men to take. He was in Washington three different times during the war; in Baltimore four or five times, and in more than a dozen instances he penetrated the Federal lines for information. Near Middletown he was cut off by Federal cavalry who held the pike in both directions. When ordered to surrender he drove his horse over the stone wall and got away through the fields. Three bullets pierced his clothing, his horse was struck twice, and an overcoat strapped to his saddle. One day while he was eating dinner in the Luray Valley six Union cavalrymen walked in on him. They did not know him as Mosby, but rightly conjectured that he was a guerrilla. As they attacked him he shot two and dashed through a window and made off with one of their horses. He was once captured in Washington while on a spying expedition, but feigned drunkenness and made a dash for liberty while on the way to the provost marshal's office. At that time he had plenty of proofs on his person to have convicted him as a spy. Near Warrenton he one night rode with twenty-four men full upon a Federal reserve picket of at least a hundred men. Both sides stood staring at each other for a moment and then Mosby called out:

"Did any of them mules come this way?"

"Haven't seen any," was the grave reply.

"Cuss the critters—they stampeded on us!" growled the guerrilla, as he turned his men and rode away.

Some of his men had blue overcoats on, some wore citizens' clothes, and no one could say that they did not belong to the Federal train wagons.

Why is paper money more valuable than coin? Because you double it when you put it in your pocket, and when you take it out you find it increases.

When you are seated between a lawyer and a doctor you are in a very dangerous position, for it's either your money or your life.

SECTIONALISM AND PARTYISM.

In this great country, and under our free and beneficent institutions, why cannot we have harmonious and happy people, accustomed to speak in terms of respect and confidence of each other in all sections of the country? Why should such sectional and partisan bitterness and malignity exist as that manifested in our political discussions and newspaper publications? Why should representative men be tolerated in saying that anything however immoral or criminal would be justifiable, if necessary to keep political opponents out of office? After the war and the abolition of slavery, and that, too, at the expense of the Southern people, every dictate of propriety, policy and wisdom required that oblivion should be thrown over the unhappy events of the war.

The lapse of time has been sufficient to abate the passions and animosities of the war, yet the Radical clamor and abuse of the Southern people, the argument of the "bloody shirt," is as rife and as vociferously proclaimed now as it was the first year after the war. If we cannot have a harmonious Union; if the Southern States cannot be trusted as equals with the other States in the Union according to the Constitution, then the war was a failure, a terrific failure, in which the loss of life and treasure, the desolation and destruction, the mourning, sorrow and suffering caused by it were all in vain.

Politicians and newspapers in the Northern States have undertaken to show that there was not, and could not be, homogeneity between the people of the Northern and Southern States; that the people of these several sections were so different in civilization and habits that (to use the expression of one of their Radical organs) "they were as wide apart as heaven is from hell." Hence, according to the Radical doctrine, a harmonious Union of the Northern and Southern States would be impracticable. The land of Washington, and of Jefferson, and of Jackson, and of Clay not homogeneous with the people of the Northern States! Whence and how came this? The people of the Northern and Southern States fought the battles of liberty and independence side by side in the war of the Revolution. The Southern and Northern soldiers fought side by side for the rights and honor of the United States in every war until discord was produced by the radical Republicans. Want of homogeneity, indeed! The Northern and Southern people speak the same language, are educated in the same literature, and are of the same religious belief, and have been extremists, who carry out, or seek to carry out their dogmas to their ultimate consequences, without deviation or modification, regardless of their ultimate consequences, without deviation or modification, regardless of the wrongs and human sufferings consequent upon their dire result. In both religion and politics all abstract doctrines have to be modified in their practical operations for adaptation to man's frail condition. In religion they are qualified and tempered by charity and a benevolent regard for the weakness and frailty of human nature. In politics all civil government in its best forms is but a compromise, in which man surrenders a part of his rights for the protection of the balance, and in its wisest administration conservative measures and conservative views are essential to accomplish the highest aims of true statesmanship, which has always in view the happiness and welfare of the governed. But radicalism, regardless of the existing condition of things, and all charitable and humane considerations, tramples down with atrocity and violence existing institutions, and attempts to attain its ends even through bloodshed and sufferings. In the name of religion, radicalism has stretched man upon the rack of torture, and drenched human blood. In the name of liberty, radicalism has, at different periods of the world, torn down the essential safeguards of human happiness, and made countless millions mourn in struggles to establish impracticable dogmas; and now, here in these United States, radicalism, rather than be displaced from power, would pervert the truth, deceive and mislead the public mind, defeat the popular voice by chicanery and fraud, and subvert popular government, and establish an imperial monarchy upon its ruins.

A distinguished author on national ethics said: "The greatest dangers are not always the most apparent; but few observers can doubt that the gravest danger now threatening us, as a Nation, is the supplanting of our cherished theory of government of, by, and for the people, by a new system, namely, government of, by, and for a party. In fact, party has already usurped the throne, and the dictates of a spurious party morality are loudly proclaimed as the doctrines of national ethics."

This is strictly applicable to the Republican party under the rule of its oligarchy of Radicals. They have been in power so long that they begin to think that the Government belongs to them as a matter of exclusive right. The theory that the Goverment originated from the people, was made by them, and for them, has been perverted, and according to the ethics of this party the Government is from and by and for this political party. When the question of any public measure arises with the highest officials of this party, the inquiry made is not, is it required by the welfare and safety of the country and authorized by the Constitution, but the chief inquiry made is, will it advance the interests of the Republican party or tend to secure its success? If it will do this, then it is all right.

Washington, in his farewell address, warning the country in the most solemn manner against the dangers of sectional parties, and the baleful effects of party spirit, said:

"The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissensions, which, in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result, gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation the ruins of public liberty.

The people of this country have the highest earthly motive to profit by the warnings of the "Father of his Country," and preserve the institutions under which the country has grown and prospered and advanced, not only in greatness and power, but in the arts and improvements, and all that elevates, refines and ennobles civilized man. In this vast country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and from the lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico, is the grand seat and abode for the freedom and civilization of a homogeneous population, progressing in their onward course of development and improvement under the free institutions of our Federal Union of republican States. But if this progressive development is to be stayed and defeated by the bickerings and wranglings of sectional parties and factions for the offices, honors and emoluments of the Government, this vast scope of country will become the dissevered and discordant States, of jarring, rival and hostile dynasties and factions, a vast theater of constantly recurring strife and contention and warfare, disheartening to the patriot and philanthropist, and ultimately overthrowing the last great experiment of man for free government.—*American Register.*

IRRELIGION.

A careful and observant writer in the *Revue des Deux Modes*, who is contributing to that magazine a series of articles on destitution in Paris, remarks upon the steady growth of religion among the workingmen of that gay capital. He says that in the era of the French revolution the spread of infidelity was greatest among the wealthy and enlightened classes and less among the poor and ignorant, but that now the reverse is the case. As a proof of this he says that in the rich and aristocratic districts of the city funerals without religious ceremonies are very rare, while in the poor and populous districts as many as one-third of the interments take place without any religious rite. The hostile attitude of the French Government to all religious communities, but particularly to those of which the education of youth was the principal object, will naturally tend to weaken the tie between the church and the people, because the children will now be deprived of that religious training which those communities imparted and which, especially in the case of poor girls, had good influence on their after-lives. At least such is the opinion of the writer in question, M. Othenind'Haussonville. The same falling off in the religious attachments of the poor has also been observed in the English city of Liverpool. A census of church and chapel attendance taken on a recent Sunday showed an aggregate attendance of 63,576 out of a population of over 550,000, while a like census taken in 1853, when the population was only 400,000, showed an aggregate church and chapel attendance of 101,982. The proportions are about 1 to 4 in 1863 and 1 to 8 in 1881. It would be very interesting to have like statistics taken for the great American cities in order to see whether the same decay of the religious sentiment which has been observed abroad is also at work here. The national decennial census will not supply the information, but it is of sufficient interest to attract the attention of specialists.—*Washington Republic.*

OFFICIAL SENTIMENT.

GOV. LONG, OF MASSACHUSETTS MAKES A UNIQUE ADDITION TO PROCLAMATION LITERATURE.

Whereas, it is a good and ancient custom to set apart after the harvest a day for public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God:

Now, therefore, I, John D. Long, Governor, by and with the advice of the council, appoint therefor Thursday, the 24th day of November next.

Unto Thee, O God, do we give thanks.

Thou visiteth the earth and waterest it. Thou blesseth the springing thereof. Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness. The pastures are covered with flocks; the valleys also are covered over with corn; they shout for joy; they also sing.

Blessed is he who considereth the poor.

Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.

O Painter of the fruits and flowers,
We own Thy wise design,
Whereby these humble hands of ours
May share the work of Thine!

Apart from Thee we plant in vain
The root and sow the seed;
Thy early and Thy latter rain,
Thy sun and dew we need.

Our toil is sweet with thankfulness,
Our burden is our boon;
The curse of earth's gray morning is
The blessing of its noon.

And still with reverent hands we cull
Thy gifts each year renewed;
The good is always beautiful—
The beautiful is good.

Given at the Council Chamber, in Boston, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixth.

JOHN D. LONG.

By His Excellency, the Governor, with the advice of Council.

HENRY B. PIERCE, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

POTATOES FROM IRELAND.

The cry of a potato famine in this country has occasioned the importation of tons of the genuine Irish potato to this port, and many barrels of them were recently displayed at the stores of Heard & Co., in Dey street, near the North river. A *Times* reporter was there informed that in 1876, and again two years ago, potatoes of Irish birth, as it were, traveled across the ocean and were freely distributed throughout the United States. The English dealers, it is said, heard the cry of a potato famine raised here this year and lost no time in making shipments of the vegetable to this country. It is not claimed, at this time by dealers here, that there is a scarcity of native potatoes, but it is said that there are more of them is this city than anywhere else. While the American potatoes are sold at from $2.50 to $3.00 a barrel, the product of Ireland can be shipped to this country and an agreeable profit realized by the dealers who sell them at from $2.25 to $2.50 a barrel. The Irish potato bears a close resemblance to the kind raised in America. It is perhaps, of more solidity, and it is said to be a rare and enticing dish. On Monday, November 7th, 800 bags of them reached this port on the White Star steamer, Celtic, for Heard & Co. Thirty tons were shipped to the same firm on the Wisconsin, which was due here on the same day. About 50 tons are on their way on the Britannic, and more are expected on the Adriatic. The greater quantity of these potatoes comes from the North of Ireland. Hitherto the potato has more frequently traveled from American ports to Ireland, and one dealer, while in a humerous mood, said: "Even the potoes in Ireland cannot live under British rule, and must fly to a land of liberty."—*New York Times.*

WORRY, NOT WORK, KILLS.

Col. George Chesney, in the *Fortnightly Review*, says over-work, is *impossible* so long as the effort made is natural. When energy, of any kind, takes a morbid form of action, some force outside itself must be reacting upon it injuriously; and the seat of the injury, so far as the sinister influence on energy is concerned, will be found in close proximity to the sensation which under normal conditions guards the reserve.

The use of stimulants in aid of work is, perhaps, one of the commonest forms of collateral influence suspending the warning sense of exhaustion. When the laborious worker, overcome with fatigue, "rouses" himself with alcohol, coffee, tea, or any other agent which may chance to suit him, he does not add a unit of force to his stock of energy; he simply narcotizes the sense of weariness, and, the guard being drugged, he appropriates the reserve. In like manner, when the dreamer and night-watcher, worn out by sleepiness, employs opium, chloral, or some other poison, to produce the semblance of repose, he stupefies the consciousness of unrest, but, except in cases where it is only a *habit* of sleeplessness which has been contracted, and, being interrupted, may be broken by temporary recourse to a perilous artifice, the condition is unrelieved. Not unfrequently the warning sense is stifled by the very intensity of the motive power or impulse. Ambition, zeal, love, sometimes fear, will carry a man beyond the bounds set by nature. No matter what suspends the functions of the guard set at the threshold of the reserve, if the residual stock is touched, two consequences ensue—waste and depreciation. It is important to recognize both of these evils. The former is generally perceived, the latter is commonly overlooked. The reserve, as we have seen, plays a double part in the economy; it is a stock in abeyance, and it is the base of every present act. Without a reserve of mental energy the mind can no more continue the healthful exercise of its functions, than a flabby muscle without tenacity can respond to the stimulus of strong volition, and lift a heavy weight or strike a heavy blow.

The cause, or condition, which most commonly exposes the reserve of mental energy to loss and injury is *worry*. The tone and strength of mind are seriously impaired by its wearing influence, and, if it continue long enough, they will be destroyed. It sets the organism of thought and feeling vibrating with emotions which are not consonant with the natural liberation of energy in work. The whole machinery is thrown out of gear, and exercise, which would otherwise be pleasurable and innocuous, becomes painful and even destructive. It is easy to see how this must be. The longest note in music, the most steady and persistent ray of light—to use an old-fashioned expression—the tonic muscular contraction, are all, we know, produced by a rapid succession of minute motive impulses or acts, like the explosion and discharge of electricity from alternately connected and separated points in a circuit; in fact, a series of vibrations. Mental energy doubtless takes the same form of development. If a disturbing element is introduced by the obtrusion of some independent source of anxiety, or if, out of the business in hand, the mind makes a discord, confusion ensues, and for the time being harmonious action ceases. Working under these conditions in obedience to the will, the mental organism sustains injury which must be great, and be lasting. The function of the warning sense is suspended; the reserve is no longer a stock in abeyance, and it ceases to give stability to the mind; the rhythm of the mental forces is interrupted; a crash is always impending, and, too often, sudden collapse occurs.—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE LONGEVITY OF THE ANCIENTS.

Can man reach and pass the age of a hundred years? is a question concerning which physiologists have different opinions. Buffon was the first one in France to raise the question of the extreme limit of human life. In his opinion, man, becoming adult at sixteen, ought to live to six time sthat age, or ninety-six years. Having been called upon to account for the phenominal ages attributed by the Bible to the patriarchs, he risked the following as an explanation: "Before the flood the earth was less solid, less compact than it is now. The law of gravitation had acted for only a little time; the productions of the globe had less consistency, and the body of man, being more supple, was more susceptible of extension. Being able to grow for a longer time, it should, in consequence, live for a longer time than now."

The German Hensler has suggested on the same point that the ancients did not divide time as we do. Previous to the age of Abraham the year, among some people of the East, was only three months, or a season; so that they had a year of Spring, one of Summer, one of Fall, and one of Winter. This year was extended so as to consist of eight months after Abraham, and of twelve months after Joseph. Voltaire rejected the longevity assigned to the patriarchs of the Bible, but accepted without question the stories of the great ages attained by some men in India, where, he says, "it is not rare to see old men of one hundred and twenty years. The eminent French physiologie, Flourenes, fixing the complete developement of man at twenty years, teaches that he should live five times as long as it takes him to become an adult. According to this author the moment of a completed development may be recognized by the fact of the junction of the bones with their apophyses. This junction takes place in horses at five years, and the horse does not live beyond twenty-five years; with the ox, at four years, and it does not live over twenty years; with the cat at eighteen months, and that animal rarely lives over ten years. With man it is effected at twenty-years, and he only exceptionally lives beyond one hundred years. The same physiologist admits, however, that human life may be exceptionally prolonged under certain conditions of comfort, sobriety, freedom from care, regularity of habits, and observance of the rules of hygiene, and he terminates his interesting study of the last point ("De la Lonevite Humaine") with the aphorism, "Man kills himself rather than dies."—*M. De Solaville, Popular Science Monthly.*

What State is round on both sides and high in the middle? Ohio.

A belt in the machine shop is worth two on the mouth.

EXERCISE IN GRAMMAR.

Every student of nouns, pronouns, and verbs knows the necessity of transposing language for the sake of ascertaining its grammatical construction. The following shows twenty-six different readings of one of Gray's well known poetical lines, yet the sense is not affected:

The weary plowman plods his homeward way.
The plowman, weary, plods his homeward way.
His homeward way the weary plowman plods.
His homeward way the plowman weary plods.
The weary plowman homeward plods his way.
The plowman, weary, homeward plods his way.
His way the weary plowman, homeward, plods.
His way, the plowman, weary, homeward plods.
The plowman, homeward, plods his weary way.
His way the plowman, homeward, weary plods.
His homeward, weary way the plowman plods.
Weary, the plowman homeward plods his way.
Weary, the plowman plods his homeward way.
Homeward, his way the weary plowman plods.
Homeward, his way the plowman weary plods.
Homeward, his weary way, the plowman plods.
The plowman, homeward, weary plods his way.
His weary way, the plowman homeward plods.
His weary way, the homeward plowman plods.
Homeward the plowman plods his weary way.
Homeward the weary plowman plods his way.
The plowman, weary, his way homeward plods.
The plowman plods his homeward weary way.
The plowman plods his weary homeward way.
Weary the plowman his way homeward plods.
Weary his homeward way the plowman plods.

NINE MILES OF TUNNEL.

A GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT.

The first complete railway train, carrying one hundred passengers, passed through the St. Gothard tunnel on Tuesday, Nov. 1st, in fifty minutes.

In 1879 Italy, Germany and Switzerland signed a convention guaranteeing $17,000,000 to the company that would construct the St. Gothard railroad and tunnel, Italy giving $9,000,000, Germany $4,000,000 and Switzerland $4,000,000. The original estimates of $37,400,000 proved under the mark, and it was found that $51,960,000 would be required instead. Germany added $2,000,000 and Switzerland $1,600,000.

The work was begun in the Autumn of 1872, and was completed on the morning of February 29, 1880. The average daily progress was 18 feet. The number of holes bored amounted to 320,000,000, and 5,000 tons of dynamite were used in blasting; 1,650,000 drills were consumed, and 1,460,000 cart loads of dirt were taken out from the bowels of the mountain. During the progress of the work 150 laborers in the mine were killed, and 400 disabled. In proportion to the total number of workmen employed the killed for 1 per cent. and the injured 2½ per cent. The laborers in the tunnel also suffered from a mysterious disease which was traced by an Italian physician to parasitical worms that were engendered by the underground atmosphere and lodged in the intestines of men working in it. A Swiss physician supplemented this discovery by devising a method of expelling the parasites.

The rock through which the tunnel was pierced varied from hard granitic gneiss on the Swiss side, to gravel, sand and pebbles on the Italian.

The St. Gothard tunnel proper begins at Goeschenen, and ends at Airolo. Its length is nine and a third miles, or 48,936 feet, to be exact; it is nineteen and a-half feet high and twenty-six in maximum width. But the tunnel is only one section of a railroad running from Lake Lucerne in Switzerland to Lake Maggiore in Italy. Besides the big tunnel there are twelve other the shortest of which, Warren, is 1,106 yards long, while the longest, Olberg, reaches 2,027 yards. Then there are five tunnels between 220 and 550, and twenty-five between 110 and 220 yards, making in all about fifty-two subsidiary tunnels of an aggregate length of sixteen miles. Between Immensee and Goeschenen there are thirty-three tunnels; between Airolo and Giubiasco seventeen. The line is is carried over sixty-four bridges and viaducts, the longest of which, that of Cadenazzo, in Tessin, consists of five arches each having a span of fifty-five yards. The length of the St. Gothard line is 151 miles, seventeen per cent. bridges and viaducts. Starting from Rotkreuz, eleven miles from Lucerne, the St. Gothard line runs along the western shore of Lake Zug, round the base of the Right and by Lake Lowerz, striking the Lake of Brunnen. At Wazen it attains a height of 3,008 feet above the sea level.

HOW TO BREAK OFF BAD HABITS.—Understand the reason, and all the reasons, why the habit is injurious. Study the subject until there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, the persons, that lead to the temptation. Frequent the places, associate with the persons, indulge in the thoughts that lead away from the temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken your resolution once, twice, a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is for you to strive. When you have broken your resolution, just think the matter over, and endeavor to understand why it was you failed so that you may be on your guard against an occurrence of the same circumstances. Do not think it an easy thing that you have undertaken. It is folly to expect to break off a habit in a day which may have been gathering strength for years.

LITTLE DEEDS OF KINDNESS.—Each of a thousand acts of love cost very little of itself, and yet when viewed together, who can estimate their value? The child whose good offices are always ready when wanted to run up stairs and down, to get chips, or rock the cradle, to run on an errand and right back, all with a cheerful look and a pleasant temper, has a reward along with such good duties. If a little girl cannot take her grandfather on her lap as he takes her on his, she can get the slippers, or put away his book, or gently comb his thin locks; and whether she thinks of it or not, these little kindnesses that come from a loving heart are the sunbeams that lighten up a dark and wetal world.

He was a country fellow, a little awkward and bashful, but of sterling worth of character. She was a Cincinnati belle, and had sense enough to appreciate his worth despite his awkwardness and bashfulness, and was his finance. On a gloomy Sunday evening last Winter they were standing in front of the window in the fine parlor of her home on East Walnut Hills, watching the snowflakes rapidly falling outside. He was not up in the society small talk, and being at a loss for something to say, remarked as he saw the snow falling: "This will be hard on the old man's sheep." "Never mind, dear," said she, slipping her arm around him, "I will take care of one of them."

A girl who has a fellon on her finger and a fellow on her arm, has as much as she can attend to.

Josh Billings says: "Next to a clear conshience for solid comfort cums an old shu."

EDUCATIONAL.

BY M. L. McQUOWN.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION.

It is hoped that teachers having collections of scholars work, including mineral cabinets, drawings, paintings, specimens of penmanship, or anything executed by scholars, will bring them along and have them on exhibition during the week, at the approaching County Institute.

PREMIUMS.

A $10 Prize.—The Institute, at the instance of the County Superintendent, will pay $10 to the school presenting the *best* educational display. To secure the premium, however, the following articles must appear in the display:

1. The copy books of the entire school.
2. Specimens of plain ornamental penmanship.
3. Autograph book containing specimen autographs from all pupils except the primary grades.
4. Cards, 6x8 inches, containing the "Lord's Prayer," printed by pupils of the 1st, 2d and 3d Reader grades.
5. Specimens of social, business and descriptive letters from the 4th and 5th Reader grade.
6. Business forms, notes, receipts, checks, accounts, etc., from the advanced pupils in the school.
7. Manuscripts of monthly or term examinations, outlines of study, and school room mottoes contrived and executed by the pupils.
8. Essays written by the advanced pupils upon the "Dignity of Labor."
9. Specimens of drawing (sketches from nature) executed by the pupils of the school.
10. The teacher's report book of the school and programme.

To these ten requirements may be added such other articles as will make the display attractive, and exhibit more fully the work of the pupils. To all articles must be attached the name of the scholar executing them.

A $5 Prize.—Rev. William H. Dill will pay the above for the best map of Clearfield county executed by any scholar in the county. $3 to be paid for the best map drawn by any pupil over 14 years of age, and $2 for the best map drawn by any pupil under that age.

An elegant prize from Gen. J. A. M. Passmore, Pennsylvania agent for D. Appleton & Co., will be given to the teacher who can present the best certified statement of his or her work last year, 1880 81. The same to be conspicuously printed upon card-board, containing the following items:

1. Number of pupils in attendance.
2. Percentage of attendance for each month and term.
3. Number and ages of all pupils who studied all the common school branches.
4. Number and names of all pupils who attended every day of the school term.
5. Number and names of all who received no tardy marks.
6. Number of times the rod was used in the school.
7. The number who received 100 in deportment for the term.
8. The miscellaneous exercises of the school.
9. Number of visitors and their names: 1st, Directors; 2d, teachers; 3d, ministers, and 4th, parents.
10. A brief explanation (printed at bottom of card), giving the methods adopted for bringing about the results.

Prof. A. R. Read will give a handsome set of Lippincott's new Readers to the teacher exhibiting the most attractive specimens of drawing and plain and ornamental penmanship.

The County Superintendent will give a new Reading Chart to the teacher of any primary school who presents the best written thesis upon "Primary Teaching," the same to be published at the close of the Institute. Cost of chart, $5.00.

Schools and teachers desiring to compete for any of the above prizes should notify us by letter as early as December 10, stating which prize they expect to apply for. All exhibits must be placed in the hands of Mr. W. T. Spackman, Superintendent of that department, not later than Monday afternoon.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THE WORK OF THE WEEK.

The Institute will organize on Monday at 1½ o'clock, P. M. and adjourn at 11 o'clock A. M. the Friday following. In order to get the experience of those longest in service, the day sessions will be devoted principally to the consideration of the branches taught in our Common Schools, and methods of teaching the same, by the gentlemen employed as instructors. School management in all its details will form a part of each day's programme. A limited number of the teachers of our county will read papers before the Institute upon the subjects assigned elsewhere. We deem this expedient in order to keep before our teachers those things which appertain to our individual interests, and the school interests of our county in general. A Teacher's meeting will be held each morning one hour previous to the opening of the Institute proper. The object of this daily conference will be to counsel together upon those local difficulties that confront each of us in the discharge of our duties. I have submitted a number of topics for consideration at these meetings, and trust all our teachers will come prepared to give us the results of their experience and observation. If those who have met with difficulties upon which they desire the opinions of others, will commit such to paper, in the form of a question, they will be submitted for discussion at these conference meetings.

Tuesday, December 20th, has been set apart as "Directors' Day." This is done in order that our State Superintendent, who will be present on that day, may have the pleasure of meeting and addressing the Directors as well as the teachers. I have referred a few questions for joint-discussion on that day, upon which, it is hoped, the Directors and teachers will unite in expressing their opinions. The evening sessions will be taken up with popular lectures and readings.

GENERAL PROGRAMME.

PROF. JOHN J. LADD

will discuss the following subjects during the week: Primary Reading, Language, Composition, Play Ground, Tardiness, Communication, Corporal Punishment, School Etiquette, How to Conduct a Recitation, Qualifications, Pedagogics, etc.

COL. L. F. COPELAND

has, in addition to his evening lectures, consented to address the Institute upon the following subjects: 1. Relation of the Teacher to the State, Family and School. 2. Esthetic Culture in Common Schools. 3. Bad Boys and Girls. 4. How to Read.

DR. E. E. HIGBEE,

who is making a tour of the State during the Institute season, will be with us one day and evening. He desires to make the acquaintance of the teachers and school officers of this, as well as other counties. He will address the Teachers and Directors on Tuesday afternoon and lecture that evening.

PROF. N. H. SCHENCK,

who is now serving his third term as Superintendent of the Schools of Cameron county, Pa., has consented to spend part of the week with us. He is one of the progressive school men of the State, and his live talks, which have received the most favorable mention wherever he has been, will prove most favorable to us.

[*To be continued next week.*]