

The Ebensburg Alleghanlian.

TODD HUTCHINSON, Editor.
W. E. HUTCHINSON, Publisher.

I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN PRESIDENT.—HENRY CLAY.

TERMS: \$3.00 PER ANNUM.
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 8.

EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1867.

NUMBER 47.

WILLIAM KITTELL, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Jan 24, 1867.

JOHN FENLON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office opposite the Bank. [Jan 24]

GEORGE M. READE, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row. [Jan 24]

P. TIERNEY, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row. [Jan 24]

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office opposite the Court House. [Jan 24]

JAMES C. EASLY, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row. [Jan 24]

F. A. SHOEMAKER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office one door east of Lloyd & Co.'s Bank House. [Jan 24]

SAMUEL SINGLETON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High Street, west of Foster's Hotel. Will practice in the Courts of Cambria and adjoining counties. [Jan 24]

GEORGE W. OATMAN, Attorney at Law and Claim Agent, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row. [Jan 24]

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Summit, Pa. Office east of Mans' on House, on Railroad Street. Night calls promptly attended to, at his office. [May 23]

D. R. DE WITT ZEIGLER—Having permanently located in Ebensburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of town and vicinity. [Jan 24]

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg. He has spared no means to thoroughly acquaint himself with every improvement in his art. To many years of personal experience, he has sought to add the imparted experience of the highest authorities in Dental Science. He simply asks that an opportunity may be given for his work to speak its own merit. [Jan 24]

SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S.—References: Prof. C. A. Harris; T. E. Bond, Jr.; W. R. Handy; A. A. Blandy, P. H. Austin, of the Baltimore College. [Jan 24]

LLOYD & CO., Bankers—EBENSBURG, PA. Gold, Silver, Government Loans and Securities bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a General Banking Business transacted. [Jan 24, 1867.]

W. M. LLOYD & Co., Bankers—ALTOONA, PA. Drafts on the principal cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Money received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. [Jan 24]

W. M. LLOYD, Pres't. JOHN LLOYD, Cashier. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA. GOVERNMENT AGENCY, AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Corner Virginia and Annie sts., North Ward, Altoona, Pa. [Jan 24]

ARTHUR H. CAPITAL—\$300,000 00
CASH CAPITAL PAID IN—150,000 00
All business pertaining to Banking done on favorable terms.
Internal Revenue Stamps of all denominations always on hand.
To purchasers of Stamps, percentage, in stamps, will be allowed, as follows: \$50 to \$100, 2 per cent.; \$100 to \$200, 3 per cent.; \$200 and upwards, 4 per cent. [Jan 24]

RES J. LLOYD, Successor of R. S. Dunn, Dealer in PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES, PURE WINES AND BRANDIES FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, PATENT MEDICINES, &c. Also: Letter, Cap, and Note Papers, Pens, Pencils, Superior Ink, and other articles kept by Druggists generally. Office on Main Street, opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, Pa. [Jan 24]

ELBRIDGE STILES, Ebensburg, Pa., Manufacturer of Barrels, Kegs, Tubs, and Wooden-ware generally. Meat stands and Krant stands on hand and for sale. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. [Nov. 7, 1867-3m]

SAMUEL SINGLETON, Notary Public, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High Street, west of Foster's Hotel. [Jan 24]

The N. Y. Tribune for 1868.
PROSPECTUS.
The year 1868 will long be remembered for its settlement of the boundary question between Aristocracy of Color and Impartial Human Liberty. The War of the Rebellion being closed, we have now to decide whether the fundamental idea which impelled and justified the Rebellion shall dominate over our whole country, molding her institutions and shaping her destiny. It is true that God has not created all men, but only all White men, in His own image, and made them equal in political and civil rights, then it is a world-wide calamity that Grant did not surrender to Lee at Appomattox; and "The Lost Cause," trodden into mire under the hoofs of Sheridan's rough-riding cavalry, not only should but will be regained in Constitutional Conventions and at the ballot-box. If the Black race, because they are Black, should be excluded from the jury-box and expelled from the ballot-box, then Stonewall Jackson ought to head the roll of American martyrs, emblazoned high above the names of Warren and Mercer and Pulaski; of Ellsworth, Lyon, Baker, Reynolds, Wadsworth, Kearny, Sedgwick, and McPherson.
It is difficult to argue with a blind, besotted prejudice, grounded in ignorance and fortified by self-conceit. Devoid of reason, it is hardly amenable to reason. But millions who would listen unawakened to appeals based on Justice and Humanity can be stirred by facts which affect their own interest and safety. The naked truth that every Southern State reconstructed on the White basis is to-day a Rebel State—shaped and ruled by men who executed Lincoln's reluctant and tardy resistance to the Rebellion as a causeless and criminal aggression, and profoundly rejoiced over Bull Run as their victory—will prove invincible, if we can but bring it home to the apprehension of every loyal voter. There is no paramount question of good faith or gratitude to the Blacks. Their votes are as necessary to the preponderance of White loyalty as to their own protection and security. Reconstruct the South on the White basis, and every one of the fifteen States which held slaves in 1860 will be intensely, overwhelmingly Copperhead thenceforth and evermore. Allow to-day the plea that the Blacks are ignorant and degraded, and these whom you thereby clothe with power will take good care that the plea shall be as valid and well-grounded a century hence as it is now. Public Education and Civil Rights for the Freedmen can only be achieved and maintained through the ballot. "We are for Negro Suffrage—the way they suffered in New-Orleans," was the inscription on a banner borne in a late Conservative or Democratic procession in Baltimore; and the spirit which dictated that avocal is still rampant in the South. But for what is stigmatized as Military Despotism, it would daily avenge by outrage and infliction what it deems negro treachery to the Southern cause.
THE TRIBUNE has declined to be lured or turned aside from the Main Question. It has persistently refused to swell the clamor for vengeance on the defeated Rebels, whether by execution or by confiscation; and one of its strong reasons for this course is a conviction that no drop of Rebel blood could be coolly, deliberately shed without essentially clouding the prospect of securing the Right of Suffrage to the Blacks. Detaching the madness of and blindness of shortsighted misconception, it has demanded Reconstruction on the basis of Universal Amnesty with Impartial Suffrage, in perfect consciousness of the fact that it thereby alienated thousands who had been its zealous supporters and life-long patrons. The hour of its complete vindication cannot be far distant.
As for the man who is to be the chosen standard-bearer of the Republican host in the impending contest, while we avow our deliberate preference of Chief Justice Chase as the ablest and most eminent of our living statesmen, THE TRIBUNE will render a hearty, cheerful, determined support to Gen. Grant, or Senator Wade, or Speaker Colfax, should he be nominated and supported on a platform which affirms and upholds the equal political as well as civil rights of all citizens of the Republic. We do not contemplate as possible the support by Republicans of any candidate who does not stand on this platform. And we do not apprehend that the candidates who, in our approaching struggle, shall represent genuine Democracy in opposition to the meanest phase of Aristocracy can be beaten if proper means be systematically taken, as they must and will be, to enlighten and arouse the American people.
We will thank such friends as believe that THE TRIBUNE will prove an efficient and cheap way to influence the undecided, to aid us in extending its circulation. Though ours is essentially a political journal, but a small portion of its space is devoted to politics, while an outlay of more than \$200,000 per annum is incurred in collecting and transmitting news from all parts of the world. We have regular correspondents at nearly all the capitals of Europe, with a director at London, who is authorized to dispatch special correspondents to all points where important events may at any time be transpiring or imminent. The progress of the war in

Crete, which is the precursor of a still greater war, has been watched by one of these special correspondents, while another telegraph from Constantinople each novel phase of the critical diplomatic situation. Every step of Garibaldi's recent heroic though unfortunate enterprise, from its inception to its close, was noted by our correspondents, who are also his most trusted advisers; while an esteemed member of our editorial staff has just accompanied the Ambassador of Juarez to Mexico to scan the Mexican problem closely, and under auspices more favorable to the Republican chief than those which have colored the advice of our regular correspondents at Vera Cruz and the Capital. Another correspondent accompanied the first National expedition to Alaska, Waiatrusia, or whatever our splinter of the North Pole may be called, and is now reporting on the aspects and capabilities of that chilly region. Bayard Taylor is writing us in his own vein from Central Europe; while able correspondents report to us from Colorado, Idaho, Montana, &c., more copiously than we can find room to publish. Our Reviewers of Books and Literary Department are in charge of one of the ripest American scholars; while Agriculture, under a competent editor, claims a leading place in our Semi-Weekly and Weekly issues. In short, we have for years spent a large proportion of the income of our business in efforts to render THE TRIBUNE a better and better newspaper; and, if we have not succeeded, the fault is not explained by a lack of means or of efforts, whether on our own part or on that of a generous and discerning public.
THE TRIBUNE is sent by mail daily (Sundays excepted) for \$10, Semi-Weekly for \$4, and Weekly for \$2 per annum, payable in advance. To clubs for the Semi-Weekly we send two copies one year for \$6; five copies, or over, for each copy, \$3. On receipt of \$30, for ten copies we will send an extra copy six months. On receipt of \$45 for fifteen copies we will send an extra copy one year; for \$100 we will send thirty-four copies and THE DAILY TRIBUNE. We send the Weekly to Clubs of five for \$9; ten copies or over, addressed to names of subscribers, each, \$1.70; twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers, \$3.1; ten copies, to one address, \$16; twenty copies, to one address, \$30. An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.
A large and fine steel engraved portrait of the editor is sent free of charge to any one who, in sending \$10 for a Daily, \$4 for a Semi-Weekly, or \$2 for a Weekly, shall indicate a desire to receive it. One will likewise be sent to any person who forwards a club of ten or more Semi-Weeklies or twenty or more Weeklies, at our club rates, and asks for the portrait at the time of remitting. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mixed.
In the Canadian House of Assembly, recently, they had quite a spirited debate on a bill to prohibit the use of hoops and crinolines, introduced by Mr. Atkins. We subjoin a few of the most brilliant passages:
Mr. Drummond said that he had been an ardent admirer of hoops from childhood. He was born with a love of hoops. When he was a child of tender growth, he used to trundle his hoop, all unconscious of the fate that was in store for him. Later in life, he had swallowed a ring, which resulted in a hoop-in-cough. And even now, the sight of an empty hoopshead brought tears into his eyes.
Mr. Brown complained that it was impossible now to choose a wife, since her defects were so hid by hoops and enveloped in crinolines that the naked—
Speaker—"Order!"
Mr. Brown—"Mr. Speaker—"
Speaker—"The honorable gentleman's remarks are out of order."
Mr. Brown—"But, Mr. Speaker, the naked—"
Speaker—"Hold your tongue, sir!"
Mr. Brown—"The naked—"
Speaker—"Upon my soul, Brown, cork up or I'll have you arrested!"
Mr. Brown—"Permit me to explain, Mr. Speaker. When I said naked—"
Speaker—"(yelling)—"Clear the galleries of ladies, Mr. Sergeant!"
Mr. Brown—"In the name of the seven graces and the fifteen muses, Mr. Speaker—dearly beloved Smith—let me apologize to you. I only meant to say that hoops and crinolines had reached to such a rotundity that it was impossible to arrive at the naked—"
Speaker—"(frantically)—"Death and blue devils! Stop, or I'll strike you with the mace!"
Mr. Brown—"wildly)—"Truth! truth! naked truth, I was going to stay!"
The following letter was lately sent to the office of a Leavenworth paper:—"KIKAPOO, Nov. 25, 1867.—Dere Zur: Will you please inform me whether nigger suprage was carried at the late election. If sech ignorant peopul is to vot I want to leav this God forsaking State and go back to Suthern Illinois."
A LADY, condemning the wearing of mustaches, said it was a fashion against which she always set her face.

Teachers' Institutes.
Following is the material portion of the act passed by the Legislature of this State last winter providing for the establishment of Teachers' Institutes:—
SECTION 2. That the County Superintendent of each county in this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and required, once in each year, at such time and place as he, or a properly authorized committee of teachers, acting with him, may deem most convenient, to call upon and invite the teachers of the common schools, and other institutions of learning in this country, to assemble together, and organize themselves into a teachers' institute, to be devoted to the improvement of teachers in the science and art of education, and to continue in session at least five days, including half a day for going to and a half a day for returning from the place of said meeting; said institute to be presided over by the county superintendent, or by some one designated by him, and subject, in its general management, to his control.
SEC 3. That each county superintendent, upon the assembling of the teachers' institute of his county, shall cause a roll of members to be prepared, which roll shall be called at least twice every day, during the session of the institute, and all absentees carefully marked, and from which, upon the adjournment of the institute, he shall ascertain the exact numbers of teachers who were in attendance, and the length of time each attended; and upon the presentation of a certificate, at the close of the session of each annual institute, setting forth these facts and signed by the county superintendent, to the treasurer of the proper county, he is hereby authorized and required to pay immediately, out of any money in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the county superintendent, one dollar for every three days spent by teachers of the county in attendance at the institute, for that year, or as much of it as may be needed; such money to be expended by the county superintendent in procuring the services of lecturers and instructors for the institute, and in providing the necessary apparatus, stationery and books, for carrying on its work. Provided, That the amount which may be drawn from the county treasury shall, in no case, be more than two hundred dollars, but may, in all cases, be sixty dollars, if it shall appear, from the vouchers presented by the county superintendent to the county auditors, as required by the fourth section of this act, that this sum has been actually expended for the purpose herein specified. Provided further, That all boards of directors may allow the teachers in their employ the privilege of attending such institutes, without making any deductions from their salaries; and that any teacher who absents himself from the institute of his county without a good reason, may have his want of professional spirit and zeal indicated by a lower mark on his certificate, in the practice of teaching, than he would otherwise have received.
SEC 4. That each county superintendent who may draw money from the county treasury, for the purposes named in this act, shall file his account of all expenditures, under the act, in the office of the county treasurer, with vouchers for the same, which shall be examined by the auditors of the county in like manner as other county expenditures; and any misapplication of funds shall be punished, in the same manner as collectors, of state and county taxes, for like offenses, are now punished.
SEC 5. That all county superintendents, upon the adjournment of the teachers' institutes, held in their respective counties, are hereby required to report, to the superintendent of common schools, the number of teachers in attendance, the names of the lecturers or instructors, who officiated, the subjects upon which the instruction was given, and the degree of popular interest awakened by the proceedings.
SENATOR CHANDLER perpetrated a capital joke the other day by the introduction of the following joint resolution into the U. S. Senate:
"Whereas, we are at peace with all Sovereign Powers and States;
"And whereas, Hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of Great Britain and the King of Abyssinia;
"And whereas, We being at peace with the Government of Great Britain and with the King of Abyssinia; therefore,
"Resolved, That we do now declare our determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties, granting to the flag of each belligerent the same rights, privileges, and immunities, both upon land and water."
The above is a verbatim copy of a proclamation issued on the 14th May, 1861, simply changing the name of the "United States" to "Great Britain" and "Abyssinia" to the "Confederate States." Mr. Chandler thinks it no more than right that we should observe the same courtesy toward Great Britain that she observed toward us. The resolution, which was received with much laughter, went over under the rule.

The Mountaineer Base Ball Club.
EBENSBURG, Dec. 14, 1867.
To the Editor of The Alleghanlian:
The base ball season having closed, a brief review of the career during the late summer of the Mountaineer Club of Ebensburg may not be thought out of place. The Mountaineer Club was organized in 1866. It played only two match games that season, in one of which it was victorious, and in the other of which it was beaten by a single run in the extraordinarily low score of 16 to 17.
During the season just passed, the Club played nine first-nine games, and a fractional one of another. The measure of success attending its efforts will more fully and at large appear upon perusal of what follows.
The first game of the season was played with the Kicknapawlings of Johnstown, in Ebensburg, on the 13th June. The score was:
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Mountaineers...6 11 19 9 4 0 13 7—73
Kicks.....2 4 0 8 14 7 2 0 13—50
The second game was with the Mountaineers of Altoona, in Ebensburg, on the 15th June. Score:
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Mountaineers.....6 7 12 0 2 2 8 2 0—39
Mountains.....6 2 6 0 2 4 0 2—22
The third was the return game with the Mountaineers, played in Altoona on the 4th July. Score:
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Mountaineers.....7 0 4 11 2 10 0 1 8—43
Mountains.....1 0 2 1 0 10 0 8—32
The fourth was the return game with the Kicknapawlings, played in Johnstown July 13th. Score:
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Mountaineers.....1 3 0 6 4 1 6 5—27
Kicks.....2 7 0 4 4 0 10 0 3—30
The fifth game was with the Mountaineers of Summit, played at that place July 20th. Score:
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Mountaineers.....8 1 21 11 9 6 7—63
Mountains.....0 2 0 1 6 0 0—9
The sixth game was with the self-styled Muffins, a picked nine from guests stopping at the Cresson Mountain House. Played in Ebensburg Aug. 19. Score:
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Mountaineers.....10 14 2 4 8 0 4—53
Muffins.....5 1 17 2 8 0 5 1—28
The seventh game was with the Stars of Altoona, played in Ebensburg August 26th. Score:
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Mountaineers.....8 0 6 3 1 8 3 6 1—41
Stars.....0 4 2 1 6 6 0 4—31
The eighth game was with the Elms of Loretto, played at that place September 7th. Score:
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Mountaineers.....6 11 26 8 13 4 18 21—107
Elms.....2 6 1 2 0 0 5 1—17
The ninth game was with the Irons of Johnstown, played in Ebensburg Sept. 12th. Score:
Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Mountaineers.....2 17 3 0 2 5 1 14—35
Irons.....0 2 8 3 6 3 3 1 5—31
The fractional game spoken of was with the Juniatas of Hollidaysburg, in Ebensburg, July 6th. Only one inning was played, owing to the setting of a violent rain storm at that stage of the game.—The one inning played resulted as follows: For the Mountaineers, 5 runs; for the Juniatas, 4 runs.
It will thus be seen that of nine first-class games played during the season, eight resulted in favor of the Mountaineers, and one against them. The total number of runs made by the Mountaineers was 486, to 254 runs made by all opponents—nearly two to one in favor of the Mountaineers.
The Mountaineer Club has made no claims to the "championship," and, so far as the writer hereof knows, does not propose so to do. But the Club does claim that it has won more games this season, and lost fewer, than any club west of the mountains. And this claim it will defend against all comers.
All in all, the record of the Mountaineer Club for 1867 is something of which the people of Ebensburg may justly be proud.

SPOTTED TAIL, the eminent chief of the Brule Sioux, recently enunciated his views of the Spirit Land to a party of whites at North Platte, Nebraska. After death, he had an idea that the spirit always moved about. He had frequently heard the voices, in the stillness of the forest, of friends that had departed. The Sioux formerly buried their dead on scaffold and the limbs of trees. They do so now on the Plains, along the streams where there are trees, and upon seafields where there are hills. The reason for this is because the spirit is more free to range about when buried on an elevation than when buried in the ground. He once went to war with the Pawnees. He heard a voice calling to him from the top of a high hill. He went up to the top of the hill and the voice continued calling to him from the timber. He looked about and found no one there. It was a spirit. The voice told him what to do. He believed it and followed the advice. He went into the fight and came out victorious.

THE notorious "Five Points" in New York city voted as follows at the late city election: Democrats, 2,248; Republicans, 28. These facts are as good as a sermon.

Advertising.
The Rural Gentleman, of Baltimore, says a great many sensible things in the following article:
"We would not, at this season of the year, address a short article to advertisers, and especially those who do not advertise regularly. Generally, newspaper articles are written for the benefit of readers, but we think advertisers need a lecture occasionally as well as readers. But one would hardly think this should be the case, for men who advertise are generally men of good, sharp, business ideas, and, as a general thing, are men who are successful in business. Take the world over, and ask all the merchants who have retired rich the true secret of their success; ask them what it was that first brought them into public favor, and they will tell you it was a judicious system of advertising. But the question first to be solved by all who intend to advertise is—what is a proper and profitable mode of using the printer's ink? And before answering this, we must know what class of custom you intend to reach. If you are doing an entirely city trade, of course it is only a waste of money to advertise in country papers; and the same may be said if you are engaged exclusively in a country trade—it will only be throwing money away to make use of the columns of the city dailies.—But if your trade is with the country people generally, then use the best country papers published in the section in which you desire to trade, and give them a good advertisement—not such as you sometimes see in the papers, making a great deal of fuss when they have but very little to sell. Advertise just what you have to sell, and keep it always before the people. Above all, don't do your advertising spasmodically—that is to say, don't advertise a few days, and then stop a month, as most people do, arguing that it is no time to advertise in a dull season. A greater mistake was never made, for it is during the dull season that people have the most time to read the papers, and by so often reading over the advertisement of a firm, the buyer begins to think he is acquainted with the same, and very naturally finds himself wending his way to the house whose advertisement he has seen and read so frequently during the dull winter or the hot summer months. Some men fully understand the use of the printer, and make him lend a helping hand toward gaining the fortune we are all looking for. Why may not others do the same? Surely what has been done can be done again."

Dawn View of a Railroad Car.
Night passengers will appreciate the following admirable sketch of the interior of a car at daybreak:—"Long before we hear the roar of wheels we see the glimmer of a glowing light. Brighter and broader it opens, like cyclopean unwinching eye it is, the headlight of the train. Then the steady jar, then the mingled clank as of a thousand shaken chains, and the cars are here. 'All aboard' and 'all right' follow each other in rapid succession, and we are breathing the close and heavy air of a crowded dormitory. The car lumps have gone out disgusted, the little wakefulness of the sleepers has subsided, and the dim snoring outline of cloaks and shawls, and frightened looking heads, flecked here and there, like a troubled sea, with white, compose the landscape; while over all, like pendulums, swing plethoric carpet bags slowly to and fro, and little satchels brisk as mantle clocks, and bonnets made of nothing, dance up and down like blossoms in the rain—all timed to the motion of the train. But the dim gray turns to an old-eyed white, and the breathing bundles begin to stir; out of an egg-shaped package is hatched a woman, with locks disheveled, like Venus from the sea. A throes or two, and a rough form emerges from a cloak and shawl, and shakes itself awake. A stapleless mass turns out a man bearded like a pard. A pair of boots, thrust out like a bowsprit, go out of sight as the owner comes in view. One is soothing an irritated hat with gentle touches of his elbow; another pulling at his wilted collar. Disordered dresses are smoothed with hasty touches of the hand, and crumpled sleeves persuaded into shape. One lady had learned her lesson from Grimaldine, and makes her toilet precisely like a cat. The cold, clear light of early morning is always trying to human beauty; there are no tints to be borrowed, no softening shades to be worn; a plain, cold stare that looks one out of countenance. But, in a railroad train, the disorder is always appalling. If a face ever looks faded, it is then; if the hair has any gray in it, it is sure to show; wrinkles are read, like sign-boards, afar off. If there be discontent in the heart, it comes into the mouth, and everybody looks like people after a masquerade, or Richard, after he became 'himself again.'"

JOHN PAUL says: "I never was a good carver, which is one good reason I do not have turkey on my table every day instead of only once a year. Hash is much easier to help; there are no joints to puzzle me, no crooked necks, side bones and gizzards to drive one to distraction, so I make it the standing dish in my household."