

The North Branch Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Proprietor

"TO SPEAK HIS THOUGHTS IS EVERY FREEMAN'S RIGHT."—Thomas Jefferson.

TERMS, \$2.00 PER ANNUM

NEW SERIES,

TUNKHANNOCK, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1866.

VOL. 5 NO. 49

Weekly Democratic paper, devoted to Politics, News, the Arts and Sciences &c. Published every Wednesday, at Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa. BY HARVEY SICKLER.

Terms—1 copy 1 year, (in advance) \$2.00. 1/2 paid within six months, \$2.50 will be charged. No paper will be discontinued, until all arrears are paid; unless at the option of publisher.

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T. B. WALL, Owner and Proprietor. Tunkhannock, September 11, 1861.

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HAVING resumed the proprietorship of the above Hotel, the undersigned will spare no effort to render the house an agreeable place of sojourn for all who may favor it with their custom.

Wm. H. CORTRIGHT. June 3rd, 1863

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NEW TAILORING SHOP

The Subscriber having had a sixteen years practical experience in cutting and making clothing, now offers his services in this line to the citizens of Tunkhannock and vicinity.

Those wishing to get fits will find his shop the place to get them. J. R. BURR. 1866

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO

OF THE NIGGER BUREAU BILL NO. 2.

MILITARY TRIBUNAL, IN TIME OF PEACE, DEPRICATED.

Civil Courts open alike to the White and Black Man.

Laws for the Protection of the White Man good enough for the Nigger.

THE BUREAU PLUNDERED BY ITS AGENTS AND KEEPERS.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE BILL.

A careful examination of the bill passed by the two Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to continue in force, and to amend an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes," has convinced me that the legislation which it proposes would not be consistent with the welfare of the country, and that it falls clearly within the reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February last, returning without my signature a similar message which originated in the Senate. It is not my purpose to repeat the objections which I then urged, they are all yet fresh in your recollection, and can be readily examined as a part of the records of one branch of the national Legislature. Adhering to the principles set forth in that message, I now re-affirm them, and the line of policy therein indicated. The only ground upon which this kind of legislation can be justified is that of the war-making power. The act, of which this bill is intended as amendatory, was passed during the existence of the war. By its own provisions it is to terminate within one year from the cessation of hostilities and the declaration of peace; it is, therefore, yet in existence, and it is likely that it will continue in force as long as the freedmen may require the benefits of its provisions. It will certainly remain in operation as a law until some months subsequent to the meeting of the next session of Congress, when, if experience shall make evident the necessity of additional, the two Houses will have ample time to mature and pass the requisite measure. In the meantime, the questions arise why should this measure be continued beyond the period designated in the original act? and why, in time of peace, should military tribunals be created to continue until each State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations to the government and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States? It was manifest with respect to the act approved March 3, 1865, that prudence and wisdom alike required that jurisdiction over all cases concerning the free enjoyment of the immunities and rights of citizenship, as well as the protection of person and property, should be conferred upon some tribunal in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings was interrupted by the rebellion, and until the same should be fully restored. At that time, therefore, an urgent necessity existed for the passage of such a law. Now the war has substantially ceased. The ordinary course of judicial proceedings is no longer interrupted. The courts, both State and federal, are in full, complete, and successful operation, and through them, every person, regardless of race and color, is entitled to, and can be heard. The protection granted to the white citizen is already conferred by laws upon the freedman. Strong and stringent guards, by way of penalties and punishments, are thrown around his person and property, and it is believed that ample protection will be afforded him by the process of law without resort to the dangerous expedient of "military tribunals." Now that the war has been brought to a close, the necessity no longer existing for such tribunals, which had their origin in the war, grave objections to their continuance must present themselves to the minds of all the reflecting and dispassionate. Independently of the danger in representative republics of conferring upon the military, in time of peace, extraordinary powers, so carefully guarded against by the patriots and statesmen of the earlier days of the republic, so frequently the ruin of governments founded upon the same free principles, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the citizen, the question of practical economy earnestly commends itself to the consideration of the law-making power. With an immense debt already burdening the incomes of the industrial and laboring classes, a due regard for their interests, so inseparably connected with the welfare of the country, should prompt us to rigid economy and retrenchment, and influence us to abstain from all legislation that would unnecessarily increase the public indebtedness.

Tested by this rule of solid political wisdom, I can see no reason for the establishment of the "military jurisdiction" conferred upon the officials of the Bureau, by the fourteenth section of the bill. By the laws of the United States, and of the different States, competent courts, federal and State, have been established, and are now in full practical operation. By means of these civil tribunals, ample redress is afforded for all private wrongs, whether to the person or the property of the citizen, without denial or unnecessary delay. They are open to all, without regard to color or race. I feel well assured that it will be better to trust the rights, privileges, and immunities of the citizens to tribunals thus established

and presided over by competent and impartial judges, bound by fixed rules of law and evidence, and where the right of trial by jury is guaranteed and secured, than to the caprice or judgment of an officer of the Bureau, who, it is possible, may be entirely ignorant of the principles that underlie the just administration of the law. There is danger, too, that conflict of jurisdiction will frequently arise between the civil courts and these military tribunals, each having concurrent jurisdiction over the person and the cause of action; the one jurisdiction administered and controlled by civil law, and the other by military. How is the conflict to be settled, and who is to determine between the two tribunals when it arises? In my opinion, it is wise to guard against such conflict, by leaving to the courts and juries the protection of all civil rights and the redress of all civil grievances. The fact cannot be denied that since the actual cessation of hostilities, many acts of violence, such, perhaps, as had never been witnessed in their previous history, have occurred in the States involved in the recent rebellion. I believe, however, that public sentiment will sustain me in the assertion that such deeds of wrong are not confined to any particular State or section, but are manifested over the entire country, demonstrating that the cause that produced them does not depend upon any particular locality, but is the result of the agitation and derangement incident to a long and bloody war. While the prevalence of such disorders must be greatly deplored, their occasional and temporary recurrence would seem to furnish no necessity for the extension of the Bureau beyond the period fixed on the original act. Besides the objections I have thus briefly stated, I may urge upon your consideration the additional reason that recent developments in regard to the practical operations of the Bureau in many of the States show that in numerous instances it is used by its agents as a means of promoting their individual advantage, and that the freedmen are employed for the advancement of the personal ends of the officers, instead of their own improvement and welfare; thus confirming the fears originally entertained by many, that the continuation of such a bureau for any unnecessary length of time would inevitably result in fraud, corruption, and oppression. It is proper to state that in cases of this character, investigations have been promptly ordered, and the offender punished whenever his guilt has been satisfactorily established.

As another reason against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure, reference may be had to the Civil Rights bill, now a law of the land, and which will be faithfully executed so long as it shall remain unrevoked, and not be declared unconstitutional by courts of competent jurisdiction. By that act it is enacted "That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power—excluding Indians, not taxed—are here-by declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey, real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens; and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding." By the provisions of the act, full protection is afforded through the District Courts of the United States to all persons injured, and whose privileges, as thus declared, are in any way impaired, and very heavy penalties, are denounced against the person who willfully violates the law. I need not state that that law did not receive my approval, yet its remedies are far more feasible than those proposed in the present bill, the one being civil and the other military.

By the sixth section of the bill herewith returned, certain proceedings, by which the lands in the Parishes of St Helena and St. Luke, South Carolina, were sold and bid in, and afterwards disposed of, by the Tax Commissioners, are confirmed and ratified. By the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh sections, provisions are made by law for the disposal of the lands thus acquired to a particular class of citizens.—While the quieting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimination made in the bill seems objectionable, as does also the attempt to confer upon the Commissioners judicial powers, by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that of the Constitution, which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property with due process of law. As a general principle, such a legislation is unsafe, unwise, partial, and unconstitutional. It may deprive persons of their liberty who are equally deserving objects of the nation's bounty as those whom, by this legislation, Congress seeks to benefit. The title to the land thus to be proportioned out to a favored class of citizens must depend upon the regularity of the tax sales under the law as it existed at the time of the sale, and no subsequent legislation can give validity to the rights thus acquired as against the original claimant. The attention Congress is therefore invited to a more mature consideration of the measures proposed in these sections of the bill.

In conclusion, I again urge upon Congress the danger of class legislation, so well calculated to keep the public mind in a state of uncertain expectation, disquiet and restlessness, and to encourage interested hopes and fears that the national government will continue to furnish to classes of citizens in the several States means for support and maintenance, regardless as to whether they pursue a life of indolence or of labor, and regardless also of the constitutional limitations of the national authority in times of peace and tranquility.

The bill is herewith returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, on its final action.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1866.

Advice of an Old Lady.

"Now, John, listen to me, for I am older than you, or I could be your mother.—Never do you marry a young woman before you have contrived to happen at the house where she lives, at least four or five times, before breakfast. You should know how late she lies in bed during the morning, or whether the morning wash and the towel have robbed her of her evening bloom. You should take care to surprise her so that you could see her in the morning dress and observe how her hair looks when she is not expecting you; if possible, you should be where you can hear the morning conversation between her and her mother. If she is ill natured and snappish with her mother, so she will be to you, depend upon it. But if you find her up and dressed neatly in the morning, with the same countenance the same smiles, the same neatly combed hair, and the same ready and pleasant answers to her mother, which characterized her appearance and deportment in the evening, and particularly if she is lending a hand to get the breakfast ready in good season, she is a prize, John, and the sooner you secure her to yourself the better."

A MISTAKE.—Neighbor Talkinton was about six feet and a half long, and was familiarly known as "Talkinton." His pedal extremities were so well developed that No. 15 boots were too limited for his understanding. He was compelled to furnish a special pair of lasts, and pay an extra price to protect his foundation from inclement weather. It took several liberal nips of long range whiskey to put "life and metal in his heels," but one day opportunity being favorable, he succeeded in getting aboard an extra supply, and came home in the night cold and very badly fuddled. Mrs. T. and her son, a boy about five or six years had retired for the night. She observed him enter the room and take a seat before the embers, and placing one heel on the other toe settled down to warm and take a quiet nap. After dozing some time he awoke chilly; the embers were completely hid from view and seeing his feet mistook them for his little boy, when with a majestic side wave of his hand he said, "stand aside my little son and let your poor father warm himself."

HOW DO YOU LIKE IT, SOLDIERS.—You who fought for the restoration of the Southern States to the Union, how do you like the programme adopted by Congress to keep those States out of the Union. How do you like the expenditure of millions to keep up the Negro Bureau, whilst you and your families must eat your bread by the sweat of your face! How do you like the continual, persistent and endless legislation by Congress for the blacks, whilst not a single enactment is made for your relief.—How do you like the doctrine of the Radicals that you fought for Negro Suffrage and Equality of the Races instead of for the Union and the Constitution? If you like all this, vote Gen. Geary. If not, cast your ballot for Heister Clymer, the candidate of the Union men, and the white men of Pennsylvania.—Ez.

SUN STROKE.—In these very hot days the liability to sun stroke is great. Many cases occurred throughout the country in the early part of last week. It behooves every person exposed to the sun to take all precautions to avoid the danger of coup de soleil.

A good preventive for those who are exposed to the burning rays, is a wet handkerchief, or a handful of green leaves in the hat. Another thing: avoid, as you would the plague, ice water when over-heated.—Do not drink when perspiring from exercise; wait a few minutes or so till the blood is cooled. The sudden shock to the system from pouring cold water into an over heated stomach has killed many, and we doubt not, will kill many more; but the wise man foresees the evil, and tries to avoid it.

THE "SO-CALLED WHITE RACE."—In one of the many black bills introduced recently into the United States Senate by Charles Sumner, occurs the following section:

"Section 5. That any citizen who has been a slave, or is the descendant of a slave, or who does not belong to the so called white race, that may hereafter be unlawfully deprived of his vote by any person, may maintain a suit or suits, and recover damages of any such person in any district in which such person may be found." The bill was ordered to be printed.

Some of the citizens of Lancaster started on a turtle hunt last week, and returned with seventy two "snappers."

A Tale of Horror—A Model Story.

PART FIRST.

Jane Ann Pilkinhorn was the only daughter of poor but honest parents. They had no other child but her. She was their all, and besides the dog Towzer, (who was a dog and wasn't pertiklerly overburdened with brains,) she was the only human being their had to live. That, howsumdever, was their misfortune and not their fault. Her ize shone like a new brass kittle, and her cheeks was as red as a temperance lecturer's nose. Her hare was the color of saffron tea, and her form was as graceful as a hound pup. So much for Jane Ann Pilkinhorn!

PART SECOND.

Jethro Snodgrass was an adopted son of the Rev. Modeai Mumblechops, the village parson. He was a "fair and kumly youth," as the poet sez, and stood six feet in his stockings. (That is in the Winter.—In the Summer he don't wear stockings.)—His complekshun was as clear as the complekshun of a taller candle, and his hair curled as natural as the tail of a yelpin cur when getten a bastin from his master. But Jethro had one falein. Althow adopted, he was in every respect, a minister's son! He driv a fast hoss, and was pertiklerly fond of female society. He smoked segars and drank beer, and was very much inclined for society of wimmin. He played keards and pitched quates for a shillin a game, and was constantly ruinin arter the gals. He liked to dance all nite to the fearful raspin' of the country fiddle; but his topmost pashun was a bankerin arter the opposite set. Otherwise he wouldn't have been a minister's son! And there's where the laff come in! So much for Jethro Snodgrass.

PART THIRD.

I believe that I have previously intimated that Jethro Snodgrass was fond of wimmin of the female set. But of all the wimmin in town, Jane Ann Pilkinhorn was his first choice and his best holt. He loved her very muchly, and she ditted him full as muchly if not muchlier. Their too luvls blended together like bordinhouse bisket, (which can't be pulled apart without using the pinchers and a claw hammer.)—And can it be possible that too fond hearts like theirs must be forcibly ripped asunder! Yes, gentle reader! it is possible, and a good deal possible!

PART FOURTH.

In was a cold night in the month of January. Jerusalem! how cold it was! It was cold enuff to freeze the noze on a graven imidge. It was enymost as cold as a rich relative's greeting. Jane Ann Pilkinhorn and Jethro Snodgrass were "trippin the light fantastic hoof," (as Spurgeon sez) in the dancin hall of Bill Baxter's tavern.—"The taller candles shone o'er fair wimmin and brave men, and all went jolly as a dinner-bell." But hark! what sound is that? That fearful sound kawses the dancers to dry up on their dancin, and even the fiddler to cease his onairthly stranes! Jane Ann Pilkinhorn has fainted and tumbled kerchuck on the bare floor!

"Water! water!" shouts Jethro Snodgrass, pathetically.

Remarkin as how that was the fust time in ten years that he'd heard young Snodgrass call for water, and that he didn't keep the stuff in his house, Bill Baxter (the tavern keeper) run to the bar and fetched up a decanter of airtquake jin which he throwed into Jane's face. Jane Ann immently revived! Jethro Snodgrass took her into his arms and toted her into the parlor. She put her arms clean around his neck, exclaimin—

"My preserver! my preserver!"

"Not by a darned site!" sez Bill Baxter, who was standin by, and who had a sneakin noshun arter Jane Ann herself (bein a bachelor and onmarried,) and was therefore jelus—"not by a darned site! You never'd come to if I hadn't slung thirty-seven cents worth of gin in your face, and now Snodgrass is gittin the kredit of it."

"Beware!" sez Snodgrass. "Beware how you provoke my wrath or I'll smash our jaw!"

Bill Baxter not being a fitin man, immently retreated, vovin venjence onto Jethro.—And he had it speedily!

Ten minutes arterward Jethro Snodgrass entered the bar-room, and throwin three cents onto the bar, exclaimed into a voice of thunder and littenin—

"Give me a glass of your best jin!"

Bill Baxter, with a lere in his sore eyes such as only a fiend inkarnit cood immytate sot up the bottle. Jethro poured out a tumbler full and drank it down at one gulp. In less than ten sekunds he clapped both hands on his stummick, and hollerin "Pizen! pizen!" he danced around the floor in fearful agerny!

From that shock he never rekindered, but after a lingerin illness of three days he expired. Jane Ann Pilkinhorn was kerried home in a wheel-barren in a state of unkonshuness, ravin and tarin here like a disappointed John Bull Englishman arter investin all his property in the Konfederate Loan. She is now thirty years old and aint much on her marry. To the last chap that popped the question at her she replied with tears in her eyes that she "didn't see it," and "that if he hadn't no more feeling than to come gallivantin round a young gal that was mournin the loss of her luvver the best thing he cood do was to go and bag his head."

Bill Baxter the tavern keeper was arrested and tried for highbougery in third person singular, but on akkount of the manu-

facturer of the gin that Bill sold bein foreman on the jury, the jury coodent agree and Bill was discharged. A few months arterwards he was smashed to death under a pile driver and was obbleged to go south for his health. Such is life.

Morril.—Don't drink airtquake jin.

A little girl, four years old, defind thunders as "a great big stone rolling around in Heaven."

GUARDED.—"Were you guarded in your conduct while in New York?" said a father to his son, who had just returned to his home from his visit to the city. "Yes sir, part of the time by two policemen."

An exchange paper says: "We laid before our readers, last week, a nasty sketch of the proceedings of Congress."—The editor undoubtedly meant to say nasty sketch, but the types evidently knew the propriety of names better than he did.

A clergyman was once sent for in the middle of the night, by one of the ladies of his congregation.

"Well, my good woman," said he, "so you are very ill, and require the consolations of religion? What can I do for you?"

"No," replied the old lady, "I am only nervous and can't sleep."

"How can I help that?" asked the parson.

"O, sir, you always put me to sleep so nicely when I go to church that I thought if you would only preach a little for me!"

The parson made tracks.

SCENE AT THE TREASURY SHOP.—Sketch after Celebrity.—"Say, Mister, what are your terms for printing folks' portraits, on your currency? I see most everybody's getting his picture on."

Mr. Clarke.—"We should be happy to oblige you, but I'm sorry to say they've shut down on us at head-quarters, and we've got to give up the business."

A man painting the cornice of a house in Hartford a few days since fell from the ladder, and it was supposed was badly hurt. Immediately after the fall a young man ran to inform the painter of the misfortune that had overtaken his workman. The "boss" listened to the telling description of the fall, and with the rufing passion still strong in him asked, anxiously "did he spill the paint?"

A lawyer and a doctor were once discussing the antiquity of their respective professions, and each cited authority to prove his the more ancient. "Mine," said the disciple of Lycurgus, "commenced almost with the world's era; Cain slew Abel and that was a criminal case in common." "True," rejoined Esculapius, "but my profession is coeval with creation itself. Old mother Eve was made out of a rib taken from Adam's body, and that was a surgical operation." The lawyer dropped the green bag.

PROVERBS.—Don't swap with your relations unless you can afford to give them the big end of the trade.

Marry young, and if circumstances require it often.

If you can't get good clothes and education too get the clothes.

Say, "How are you?" to everybody.

Cultivate modesty, but keep a stock of impudence on hand.

Be charitable; three cent pieces are made on purpose.

It costs more to borrow than to buy.

If a man flatters you, you can calculate he is a rogue, or you are a fool.

Keep both eyes open, but don't see mor'n half you notis.

If you itch for fame go into a grave yard and scratch yourself against a tume-stone.

Two armies generally agree until engaged.

Who till now ever saw waterfalls caught in nets?

Scarlet and yellow are both very good colors for dresses but bad ones for fevers.

To Business Men.

There are comparatively few business men who understand the art of advertising. Some men advertise for a short time after they commence business, and think that is sufficient; others omit advertising after they have established a flourishing business by its aid. From the moment a house ceases to advertise, however large its reputation and standing, it begins to decline. The changes are so rapid in this country the public mind is so constantly occupied by new applicants for its attention, that to be out of the papers, where everybody seeks information on every subject, is to be forgotten. The press is daily becoming a necessity, and its usefulness as an advertising medium is as constantly increasing. No man is wise or just to himself who undertakes to do business without availing himself of its advantages.

A blacksmith would be looked upon as foolish, if he were to pile coal upon his forge, apply the fire, and neglect to "blow." The merchant who fills his store, or the tradesman who opens his shop, and fails to keep the fact before the people, is equally short sighted. The trade may come, but it will be slow indeed. Be up and doing; show people that you are at work—striving to succeed, and we warrant you hard times will never knock very long or loud at your door. Providence helps those who help themselves, and the largest crops come from the best tilled fields every time.