

EASTER CAROL

Christ hath arisen!
From the tomb of the tomb,
From the darkness and the gloom,
To the earth again new born;
He hath come at Easter morn;
Ear's rejoice.

Christ hath arisen!
Dep't a no more shall terror
And the tomb be dark and cold,
For its portals now arise,
Opened gates to paradise,
To the soul.

Christ hath arisen!
With a joyful voice proclaim,
Our Redeemer's blessed name,
And rejoice, with thankful
words,
With the blossoms and the birds.
For our King.
—W. F. Gilchrist.

MRS. CASSERLEY'S EASTER BONNET.

BY ANNY BARNHART.

CAN get it for only ten dollars," said Mrs. Casserley. "A real bargain, and it would not be so cheap, only that it was made to order for Mrs. Fountain, and didn't suit. Only think of it, my dear—a love of an Easter hat for only ten dollars!"

Mr. Casserley drew down his mouth and twisted his brows into a knot. "Can't you make the old one do?" "I've trimmed over the old one for Bessy's Sunday hat."

"It's outrageous to bring up these children in the follies and frivolities of the fashions," snarled Mr. Casserley. "It is not the way I and my brothers and sisters were brought up!"

"May I venture to inquire how much you paid for that fine, all-silk hat that came home yesterday?" asked his wife, sarcastically. "That has nothing to do with it," answered Mr. Casserley, with dignity. "I suppose you would like it," retorted the wife, "if I were to go about in your mother's red camel cloak and poke bonnet!"

"I should think it an extremely sensible idea," said Mr. Casserley. Mrs. Casserley sat silent for a few minutes stitching away very vigorously at an apron that she was braiding for little Bessie. Mr. Casserley brushed his hat, selected a clean pocket handkerchief and sprinkled a few drops of eau-de-cologne upon it. "Well," said his wife, as he turned toward the door. "Well!"

"You haven't answered me." "Answered you about what?" said Mr. Casserley, with an aggravating air of innocence. "The Easter bonnet." "Oh!" said Mr. Casserley. "The bonnet. I thought I did answer you about the bonnet. I thought I stated pretty plainly that I had no money to spend for any such unnecessary flipperies!"

And Mr. Casserley went out, closing the door behind him, not without emphasis. "There is a point," said Mrs. Casserley to herself, "at which patience ceases to be a virtue. And I believe I have reached that point!"

And as soon as Mrs. Casserley had dispatched her little squad of pilgrims on the road to learning, she went upstairs into the lumber room and unlocked an old red-painted chest, whose lavender and sandal-wood-scented treasures were seldom disturbed. "I really think the idea is worth following up," said Mrs. Casserley to herself.

"That morning Mr. Casserley met an old acquaintance on the cars, en route for Wall street—one Mr. Jameson Fitzjames. "The very fellow I wanted to see, Casserley," said Fitzjames, airily, as he crowded down into a seat beside our friend. "I'm inconveniently hard up just at present. Could you let me have \$10?"

that evening, and Mr. Casserley, being interested in the affair, particularly wished to be early. But Mrs. Casserley—a most unusual circumstance for her—was not ready at the appointed hour.

"Go on, my dear," said she, from the upstairs region, "and I will come after, with Johnny, when I am dressed."

"Very well," said Mr. Casserley, and away he went. The little Sunday-school room was tastefully decorated with flags, evergreen and flowers and cheerfully lighted up; the strawberries were ripe, the ice cream delicately flavored and the pretty girls who waited behind the tables exceedingly glad to welcome a customer.

"A great many people here to-night," said Mr. Casserley, as he took a sampler of fruit and cream from the hand of a blue-eyed enchantress in lilac muslin and fluttering ribbons. "Yes," smiled the pretty waitress, "we are really quite crowded. Dear me! Who is that ridiculous-looking creature coming in in the slate-colored shawl and outlandish poke bonnet?"

"Quite one of the aborigines, ha! ha!" said Mr. Casserley, standing on tip-toe to observe the lady who was just then attracting all attention. Nor was it strange. She wore a gown, with a curious slate-colored shawl crossed, Quaker fashion, upon her chest, and her face was nearly, if not quite, obscured by an immense poke bonnet of a fashion that was full forty years old, with a stack of flowers on the front and a wilderness of faded ribbon bows at the back.

"Who is she?" said some. "Must be crazy," commented another. "It seems more than probable that the cross upon the Good Friday bun is intended to remind the devout of the Saviour's suffering."

The practice of eating figs is prevalent in south Lancashire on Good Friday. It is a mixture consisting of ale, sliced figs, bread and nutmeg for seasoning, boiled together, and eaten hot like soup.

If an unlucky fellow is caught in Lancashire on Good Friday making love, he is followed home by a band of musicians, playing on pokers, tongs, panlids, etc., unless he can get rid of his temptress by giving them money to drink with.

Egg Rolling at the White House. Easter Monday in Washington is a great day for the children. If it is pleasant hundreds and hundreds of them gather in the back yard of the white house grounds and have a grand egg-rolling celebration. Every boy and girl in the city, black or white, is welcome to come on this day as the States.

At the rear of the white house there is a sloping back yard, covered with soft grass and trees. Early in the morning the children begin to come, every one bearing hard-boiled eggs of all colors. The child with the greatest supply is the king or queen of the day.

The players stand at the top of the hill, and one boy will match his eggs in a race with another to the bottom of the hill. The one that arrives there first without breaking is the winner. If the egg pops on the way down the victor may have the egg to eat. Of course, after a few egg races the players are full of eggs up to their chins, but there are still plenty of jolly little negro boys who are always hungry and who can eat an unlimited number of the broken eggs. In this way hundreds of thousands of eggs are crushed and eaten every Easter Monday in the President's back yard.

Easter Rabbits. Easter rabbits have made their appearance in the shop windows in various sizes and in more or less similitude to the genuine article. In some places they seem to almost supplant the ancient and time-honored Easter egg in the affections of the people. It is apparent to most persons why the egg should be typical of Easter, but it is not so plain to many people why the hare is associated with the festival. The reason is simple and is one of those old customs or observances that have been handed down through long ages from a pagan beginning. The hare was considered by the ancients as sacred to the moon. In the folklore of more than one Nation the markings on the moon are considered to be the feet of the hare, and the rabbit symbolism was considered proper to be used as a festival regulated by the moon. Easter is a moon festival, and the rule which makes it fall upon the first Sunday after the first full moon occurring after March 21 was adopted over 1500 years ago by the Council of Nice.

GOOD FRIDAY LEGENDS.

Here are some quaint Good Friday legends which are pertinent: To breakfast on two eggs laid on Good Friday will preserve from fever. An egg laid on Good Friday should always be preserved; it has the power to quench fire.

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In Italy it was formerly the custom of college students, the youth of the city and the young attendants of the churches to meet in the public square at the stroke of the church bell, armed with lances and sticks and carrying flags upon which were painted burlesque images. They then marched in procession to the door of the principal church and collected the Easter eggs distributed by the city.

During Lent the Italians refrain from eating eggs as well as meat and it is therefore the custom to take great baskets of eggs to the churches to be blessed, sprinkled with holy water and the sign of the cross made over them. These consecrated eggs are then placed in the center of the table in great heaps and mounds, surrounded by meat and other things forbidden in Lent and guests are invited to come and help eat the paschal dishes. In times when there is a superabundance those given away at the convents are colored red, as symbolical of the blood of Christ which was shed when He was crucified. Upon the eggs the nuns trace with a needle religious emblems and mottoes.

In London and all over England the morning of Good Friday is ushered in with a universal cry of "hot cross buns." A parcel of them appears on every breakfast table. It is rather a small bun, more than usually spiced, and having its brown, sugary surface marked with a cross. The ear of every person who has ever dwelt in England is familiar with the cry of the street bun vendors:

"One a penny, bun;
Two a penny, bun;
One cross bun a penny,
Hot cross bun."

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A BABY HERO.

Though Only Five Years Old He Helped to Give Freedom to Chili.

Lord Cochrane was one of the greatest naval commanders England ever had, and in 1817 he helped to free Chili from that same Spanish yoke against which the Cubans are now fighting. While he was serving Chili as the commander-in-chief of her navy he fought an engagement with his 5-year-old son by his side. This extraordinary incident was the result of the child's indomitable will, and his father's secret sympathy with his desires. Lady Cochrane had come from Santiago to Valparaiso to see her husband off to the war. She bade him good-by on board his ship, and went ashore. As she was looking out of the window of her house and listening to the gun that was summoning all hands on board for the last time she saw her little son in the arms of the first lieutenant, waving his cap and shouting "Viva la Patria," as he was carried to the beach. The sea lion's cub had insisted on going with his father, and before his frantic mother could reach him he was in the boat and under way to the day-skipper. Lord Cochrane could not delay the fleet to send him back. It seems probable he was glad to get him, for, if the first lieutenant had not had a pretty good notion of his master's desires, how would he have dared bring the boy aboard?

Before the first engagement Lord Cochrane looked his son in the after-cabin, but the lad was not his son for nothing. He wormed himself through the quarter-deck window, joined his father on deck, and, strange as it may seem, was allowed to stay there. Lord Cochrane had a weakness for that sort of thing himself.

The baby stood there in his miniature midshipman's uniform, and handed powder tins up and down to the gunners. Presently a shot tore off the head of the marine next him, and he was covered with blood, but he rushed instantly to his father, crying, "I am not hurt, papa; the shot did not touch me. Jack says the ball is not made that can kill mamma's boy."

After that he was ordered below, and went away screaming, but victory ran in the family, so to speak, and he got on deck again and was at last allowed to stay there till the last gun was fired.

MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 50 3/4	91
No. 2 red, 49 3/4	80
COHN—No. 2 yellow, ear, 37	25
No. 2 yellow, shelled, 34	24
Mixed ear, 33	24
OATS—No. 2 white, 32	23
No. 1 white, 31	22
RYE—No. 1, 55	57
FLOUR—Winter patents, 5 00	5 10
Fancy straight winter, 4 75	4 85
Eye flour, 3 30	3 30
COYER, No. 1, 10 00	10 00
Hay, from wagons, 7 00	7 00
FRID—No. 1 white Md. ton, 16 00	16 00
Brown middlings, 12 00	14 00
Brn, bulk, 14 00	14 00
STRA—Wheat, 5 00	5 00
Qat, 5 50	5 50
SEEDS—Cover 60 lbs., 3 50	3 75
Timothy, prime, 1 35	1 55

Dairy Products.

BUTTER—Eggs Creamery, 20	21
Ohio creamery, 19	19
Fancy country roll, 13	14
CHEESE—Ohio, new, 9	10
New York, new, 9	10

Fruits and Vegetables.

BEANS—Hond-picked, 1 15	1 20
POTATOES—White, per bu., 75	80
CABBAGE—Home grown, 100	1 00
ONIONS—per bu., 55	60

Poultry, Etc.

CHICKENS—W. pair small, 60	65
TURKEYS, W., 14	15
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, fresh, 10	11

CINCINNATI.

FLOUR—Patents, 4 30	4 35
WHEAT—No. 1 red, 50	50
COHN—No. 2, 34	34
OATS—White Western, 29	30
BUTTER—Creamery, 19	19
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, 11	11

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Patents, 4 30	5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 red, 50	50
COHN—No. 2, 34	34
OATS—White Western, 29	30
BUTTER—Creamery, 19	19
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, 11	11

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Patents, 5 30	5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 red, 50	50
COHN—No. 2, 34	34
OATS—White Western, 29	30
BUTTER—Creamery, 19	19
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, 11	11

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.	
Prime, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., 5 00	5 10
Good, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., 4 80	4 90
Tidy, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., 4 60	4 75
Fair light steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., 4 30	4 45
Common, 700 to 800 lbs., 3 90	4 10

On and after February 20th, 1897, trains will leave Market Street Depot, Clearfield, as follows:

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Pennsylvania Railroad Time Table

November 29, 1897.

Main Line.

Leave Clearfield—Eastward.

See Shore Express, week days, 4:30 a.m.
Altoona Accommodation, week days, 5:25 a.m.
Main Line Express, daily, 10:30 a.m.
Altoona Accommodation, daily, 11:30 a.m.
Mail Express, daily, 3:17 p.m.
Philadelphia Express, daily, 5:11 p.m.

Leave Clearfield—Westward.

Johnstown Accom., week days, 4:14 a.m.
Mail Express, daily, 1:36 p.m.
Philadelphia Express, daily, 4:47 p.m.
Johnstown Accom., week days, 5:24 p.m.

Cambridge and Clearfield.

Southward.

Morning train for Patton and Clearfield leaves Clearfield at 6:00 a.m. for Patton at 6:15 a.m. and for Clearfield at 6:30 a.m. for Patton at 6:45 a.m. and for Clearfield at 7:00 a.m. for Patton at 7:15 a.m. and for Clearfield at 7:30 a.m. for Patton at 7:45 a.m. and for Clearfield at 8:00 a.m. for Patton at 8:15 a.m. and for Clearfield at 8:30 a.m. for Patton at 8:45 a.m. and for Clearfield at 9:00 a.m. for Patton at 9:15 a.m. and for Clearfield at 9:30 a.m. for Patton at 9:45 a.m. and for Clearfield at 10:00 a.m. for Patton at 10:15 a.m. and for Clearfield at 10:30 a.m. for Patton at 10:45 a.m. and for Clearfield at 11:00 a.m. for Patton at 11:15 a.m. and for Clearfield at 11:30 a.m. for Patton at 11:45 a.m. and for Clearfield at 12:00 p.m. for Patton at 12:15 p.m. and for Clearfield at 12:30 p.m. for Patton at 12:45 p.m. and for Clearfield at 1:00 p.m. for Patton at 1:15 p.m. and for Clearfield at 1:30 p.m. for Patton at 1:45 p.m. and for Clearfield at 2:00 p.m. for Patton at 2:15 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