

The Ebensburg Alleghanian.

J. T. HUTCHINSON, EDITORS.
ED. JAMES.

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

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\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

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WILLIAM KITTELL, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
August 13, 1868.

JOHN FENLON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office on High street. [aug13]

GEORGE M. READE, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office in Colonnade Row. [aug13]

WILLIAM H. SECHLER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office in Colonnade Row. [aug26]

GEORGE W. OATMAN, Attorney at Law and Claim Agent, and United States Commissioner for Cambria county, Ebensburg, Pa. [aug13]

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office opposite the Court House. [aug13]

SAMUEL SINGLETON, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office on High street, west of Foster's Hotel. [aug13]

JAMES C. EASLY, Attorney at Law, Carroltown, Cambria county, Pa.
Architectural Drawings and Specifications made. [aug13]

E. J. WATERS, Justice of the Peace and Scrivener.
Office adjoining dwelling, on High st., Ebensburg, Pa. [aug 13-6m.]

E. A. SHOEMAKER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Particular attention paid to collections. Office on High street, west of the Diamond. [aug 13]

A. KOPELSON, T. W. DICK, JOHNSTON, Ebensburg, Pa.

KOPELSON & DICK, Attorneys at Law, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office in Colonnade Row, with Wm. Kittell, Esq. [Oct. 22]

JOSEPH S. STRAYER, Justice of the Peace, Johnstown, Pa.
Office on Market street, corner of Locust street extended, and one door south of the late office of Wm. M. Kee. [aug13]

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Summit, Pa.
Office east of Mann's House, on Railroad street. Night calls promptly attended to, at his office. [aug13]

D. DE WITT ZEIGLER—
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. He will visit Ebensburg the second Tuesday of each month, to remain one week.
Both extracted, without pain, with Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas.
Rooms adjoining G. Huntley's store, High street. [aug13]

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 latest experience of the highest authorities in Dental Science. He simply asks that an opportunity may be given for his work to speak for itself.

SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S.
Will be at Ebensburg on the fourth Monday of each month, to stay one week. August 13, 1868.

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SAMUEL SINGLETON, Notary Public, Ebensburg, Pa.
Office on High street, west of Foster's Hotel. [aug13]

JOB WORK of all kinds done at THE ALLEGHANIAN OFFICE.

The N. Y. Tribune for 1869.

Within the last eight years our country has triumphantly passed through the gravest and most trying perils which have confronted her since her Independence was acknowledged. She has vindicated beyond appeal her right to be regarded as no mere confederacy or league of jealous, envious, discordant States, but as substantially and permanently a Nation, wherein the pretensions of no part can be admitted or upheld in opposition to the integrity, the paramount authority, of the One Republic.

The right of each man, by virtue of his birth or his naturalization as a citizen of the United States, to the full enjoyment of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," until he shall forfeit the right by crime, is also established on impregnable foundations. Our fathers proclaimed it in justifying their separation from Great Britain; it was left to us to establish as a fact what they merely affirmed as a principle. What the canon of Saratoga and Yorktown proclaimed as an abstraction, the canon of Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Five Forks established as a living, embodied, enacted truth. Widely as it may flag now floats, still more widely as it may float hereafter, there is, there can henceforth be, no legal master, no fettered slave. Wrongs and abuses, servility and oppression, may still exist; but the Federal Constitution is no longer their shield, and the folds of our flag no longer emblazon nor seek to conceal a lie. The humblest American, so long as he violates no law, is master of his own limbs and the sole owner of all he can honestly earn.

Of these immense results, the importance and the beneficence will become more palpable with every added year.—Distance is required to enable us to measure and appreciate the magnitude of the pyramid of four millions of shackles, stricken from the scarred limbs of our countrymen, which form the enduring monument of our struggle and our triumph. New arts, new industries, new development of natural wealth, too long unheeded and unvalued, will year by year stand forth in attestation that none of us has yet adequately realized the magnitude and the benignity of our National victory. No great good is ever achieved without effort or without cost. Four years of patriotic struggle and sacrifice, half a million of men slain in battle or dying of the privations and exposures of war, millions of bereaved ones, five billions of property destroyed, and nearly three billions of debt incurred, attest the magnitude of the contest and the unyielding valor of the combatants.

At length, the smoke rises from the hard-won field, showing that the last intrenchment has been carried. The election of Grant and Colfax gives assurance that the storm is over—that the bow of promise arches the sky. There are still obstacles to surmount, perils to avert, noble ends to be achieved; but the ship of State has ridden out the tempest and has her haven full in view. The seven States reconstructed under the recent acts of Congress will stand, and will be followed by the three that have hitherto stood aloof; the rights of the freedmen will be upheld and respected, and impartial suffrage throughout the land will soon plant them on foundations that cannot be shaken.

The Tribune will contend, in the future as in the past, for Universal Amnesty as well as for Impartial Suffrage. It has no faith in vengeance, in proscription, in confiscation, nor in the shedding of blood otherwise than in actual and necessary war. "There is a time for War and a time for Peace;" and the latter follows swiftly on the heels of the former. Whenever those who fought against the Union shall have in good faith given up the contest, they are no longer our foes but our countrymen.

In the joyful trust that Grant's election has given the death-blow to Ku-Klux Klans, and all manner of outrages on Unionists and Freedmen as such, and that Impartial Suffrage will no longer be seriously resisted, we hope to see the next four years signalized by an unprecedented expansion of the National Industry and a consequent increase of the National wealth. We hope to see new cabins dot the prairie, new clearings chequer the forest, new mills, factories, furnaces, erected, North, South, East and West, until our annual product shall be hundreds of Millions greater than at present, while mines of Iron and of Coal, of Gold, Silver, Copper, &c., shall be opened and worked, with an energy and to an extent that defies precedent. Believing that the systematic, efficient Protection of Home Industry is the corner-stone of a wise, benignant National Policy, and that it is essential to the rapid development of our latent resources, to the prosperity of our country, the maintenance of her credit, and the honest payment of her debt, we shall give it our most earnest and active support.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE has been so long known as the leading political newspaper of the country, that its special features need no elaborate description. It contains the fullest and most accurate report of the proceedings in Congress and the State Legislatures, careful summaries of news from all quarters of the globe, correspondence from all the pri-

pal centers of intelligence at home and abroad, letters from travelers in foreign lands, reviews of new books, dramatic, musical, and fine art criticisms, literary, scientific, and religious miscellanies, and all the multitude of items which make up a first-class daily paper. It is printed with better and clearer type than any other daily journal in America. It is published every morning, Sundays excepted. Terms, \$10 a year; \$5 for six months.

—THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the editorial articles, not merely local in character; literary reviews and art criticisms; letters from a large corps of foreign and domestic correspondents; special and Associated Press telegraphic dispatches; a careful and complete summary of foreign and domestic news; exclusive reports of the proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; talks about fruit, and other horticultural and agricultural information; stock, financial, cattle, dry goods, and general market reports, which are published in the daily Tribune. The Semi-Weekly Tribune also gives in the course of a year, three or four of the best and latest popular novels, by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the English Magazines, from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in the Semi-Weekly Tribune.—Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of the Tribune can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming clubs to subscribe for the Semi-Weekly edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed.

Terms of the Semi-Weekly Tribune—Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers, \$4 00; 2 copies, 1 year—104 numbers, \$7 00; 5 copies, or over, for each copy \$3 60.

Persons remitting for 10 copies \$30 will receive an extra copy six months.

Persons remitting for 15 copies \$45 will receive an extra copy one year.

For \$100 we will send 34 copies and the daily Tribune.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. The Weekly Tribune has continued to circulate a greater number of copies than any other newspaper in the country. We appreciate this confidence, and shall labor to retain it. Its previous attractions will be continued and increased. The main features of our Weekly will be agriculture, literature, politics, and the markets, with the latest summary of the daily news. We have made special arrangements to increase its usefulness as an agricultural journal. The Farmers' Club will be fully reported, and special articles on agricultural topics contributed by the best writers. No farmer who desires to till the soil with profit, and to know the progress constantly made in the science of his calling, can afford to neglect the advantages of a newspaper like the Weekly Tribune, especially when it unites with agriculture other features of interest and profit. The Weekly Tribune contains a summary of all that appears in the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions, while in addition it is made to address itself to the wants of the great farming class. Reviews of all the new publications, and of all that is new in music and the fine arts; letters from all parts of the world—some of them of rare interest to the farmer, as showing the progress of agriculture in other countries; editorial essays on all topics of home and foreign interest, together with full and carefully reported reports of the markets, will be furnished from week to week, and at a lower price than that of any newspaper in America. By pursuing this policy the Weekly Tribune has already attained its present commanding influence and circulation, and we enter upon the new year with the assurance to our readers that no pains and no expense will be spared to give it still greater usefulness and power, and to make it a welcome visitor to every fireside in the land.

The Editor of the Tribune purposes to write, during the year 1869, an elementary work on Political Economy, wherein the policy of Protection to Home Industry will be explained and vindicated. This work will first be given to the public through successive issues of the Tribune, and will appear in all its editions—Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly.

We will thank those who think that the influence of the Tribune conduces to the profit and well being of the people to aid us in extending its circulation.

Terms of the Weekly Tribune—to mail subscribers: One copy, one year, 52 issues, \$2 00; five copies, to names of subscribers at one P. O., \$9 00; ten copies, to names of subscribers at two P. O., \$16 00, and one copy extra to the getter-up of the club; twenty copies, to names of subscribers at one P. O., \$27 00, and one copy extra to the getter-up of club; fifty copies, to names of subscribers at one P. O., \$65; ten copies, to one address, in one order, \$15 00, and one copy extra; twenty copies, to one address, in one order, \$25, and one copy to getter-up of club; fifty copies, to one address, in one order, \$50 00; one hundred copies, to one address, in one order, \$100 00.

GREELEY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR.

The Tribune has often been applied for copies of Mr. Greeley's history of the late Civil War, entitled *The American Conflict*. Many evidently presume that it is published by us, so that we can give copies at pleasure. In several cases Union soldiers have written us saying that they were unable to pay its full price, but were nevertheless anxious to possess the work, and asking us to tell them by what means they may obtain it.

In deference to these representations the publishers of the Tribune have made an arrangement with Messrs. O. D. Case & Co., publishers of *The American Conflict*, whereby they are enabled to offer that work to such persons as may see fit to obtain mail subscriptions for the Tribune as follows:

One copy of the History, in two volumes, will be sent to each of the following clubs: The money for each club to be sent at one time, and all papers for the same club to be addressed to one Post-office.

For \$21, ten copies weekly Tribune to names of subscribers.

For \$33, twenty copies weekly Tribune to names of subscribers.

For \$61, fifty copies weekly Tribune to names of subscribers.

For \$116, 100 copies weekly Tribune, to names of subscribers.

For \$20, ten copies weekly Tribune to one address.

For \$106, one hundred copies weekly Tribune, to one address.

For \$36, ten copies Semi-Weekly Tribune, to one Post office.

For \$63, twenty copies semi-weekly Tribune, to one Post office.

For \$116, forty copies semi-weekly Tribune, to one Post office.

Friends wishing to secure the History on these terms must send the clubs precisely as we have stated them. Semi-Weekly and Weekly subscriptions must not be mixed in one Club.

The American Conflict is a History of the late Civil War, its causes and incidents, in two large and well printed octavos of 648 and 782 pages respectively, and is sold for \$10. It is abundantly and admirably illustrated with plans of battles and sieges, portraits of Presidents, Generals, Governors, &c., who were prominent in the struggle, and with a very large Map of the seat of war. It has received from all quarters the highest commendations for accuracy of statement and fullness of detail. It is substantially bound, and must be deemed a valuable addition to any library. These volumes should be placed in every school district library in the land, and each school contains scholars who can, with a few hours of attention, raise a Tribune Club and secure the history. Almost any one who wants can now obtain it by giving a few hours to obtaining subscription for the Tribune among his friends and neighbors, and we hope many will be incited to do so. The work will be promptly forwarded by express or by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the required subscriptions. Terms, cash in advance.

Drafts on New York, or Post office orders, payable to the order of the Tribune, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Pittsburg Commercial.

The election of Grant marks an era in the history of the country. The future is full of promise. We stand on the threshold of a period of remarkable interest. If the Presidential campaign awakened a desire for reading and intelligence, the election of Grant must create a wish among all classes to be well informed at every step in the career on which, as a people, we are about to enter. The people having elected a President by an unexampled majority, they will naturally wish to observe him at every step, know of every event as it happens, and have an intelligent understanding of men and things not only in our own country, but throughout the world.

More than ever a good newspaper now becomes essential to every man who would keep himself informed concerning passing events. No man can pretend to know what life is or keep up with even the most moderate competitor, without he is the constant reader of a good newspaper. A good newspaper is the best investment any man can make—a poor one the poorest. Although only established but recently, comparatively, the Pittsburg Commercial has won a place among the first journals of the country, and by common consent is the best paper in Pennsylvania.

We might give from our correspondence and the notices of the press in this and other States, columns of commendation—testimony sustaining the claim we have set up. The reason is evident. We give all the news. And the habitual reader of the Commercial will find himself well informed on all topics of general interest. Few papers in the country have so extensive a correspondence, none has so complete arrangements for gathering the news, and no other pays so much attention to adapting what it prints to the wants and associations of its readers. The Commercial is not merely a political paper. An advocate of the principles of the Republican party, it returns to political friend and foe a thousand times what he pays. The Daily Commercial, ever since it was established, has been ahead in giving the latest, fullest, and most reliable news. It is not too much to say—for it is a common remark—that locally it has caused a revolution in journalism, and it exerts an extended influence on the public mind. Not professing to be a party organ, and wishing not to be understood as the instrument of any set, sect, or combination, yet devoted to the great principles which have so signally triumphed in Grant's election, the Commercial aims to be an educator of the public mind, the medium through which it will find expression, and the advocate and friend of truth in all things. If it is the organ of anything, it is of Pennsylvania interests, more especially of the great industrial classes, with whom it is in the closest sympathy, and of whom it is a part. As a commercial paper, especially in its extensive and reliable market reports, the Commercial is recognized everywhere as authority, and it is daily read and relied on in banks, counting rooms, by the mechanic, tradesman, and representative man of every calling. In this respect, we spare time nor expense, and we take pride in believing that we have won a position which older papers have striven in vain to attain. In a word, if you desire the latest and all the news, the fullest and most complete market reports, the choicest general reading and literature, and a complete newspaper in every respect, read the Pittsburg Commercial.

There are thousands who cannot afford to take a daily paper, and to whom a weekly is all-sufficient, provided it be a good one. To meet this want we publish the weekly Commercial, a very large sheet, each number containing an amount of reading equal to a dollar volume, prepared expressly for those who desire in one paper all the News, and newspaper reading enough for the family. To this end we give in the weekly Commercial the particulars of leading events, whether of politics, finance, home occurrences, foreign intelligence.

To render the weekly Commercial of especial value to the rural portion of the population, we give extensively of Agricultural reading, for which we have special arrangements; so that no number of the paper shall fail to give what to any man with an acre of ground will be worth many times the cost of a year's subscription. Besides each number of the weekly is stored with choice family and fireside reading, including entertaining sketches of biography, travel and discovery, interspersed with poetry, stories and light reading. To this we add what has already caused the weekly Commercial to be sought after very widely—a full weekly report of all the markets of Pittsburg and the principal cities at home and abroad.—These reports, occupying nearly an entire page, are to the buyer and seller of whatever our population makes, grows or trades in, invaluable.

The Commercial is published daily and weekly at the following rates: Daily paper, one year \$10; (liberal terms to News Dealers.) Weekly Paper, single copy one year, \$2; in clubs of twenty, and a copy free to the getter up, \$1 50. Address COMMERCIAL, 76 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

TRUTH WILL OUT.—Once upon a time a nobleman gave a great supper. While the guests were at the table, two maskers came into the hall who were no larger than children five or six years old—one personated a lord, the other a lady. Their dress was as splendid as could be, and they danced very skillfully, to the great diversion of the guests. Everybody said they could not but admire the dexterity of those polite children enough. Then an old officer took an apple and threw it between the dancing couple. Suddenly the lord and lady rushed after the apple as though frantic. In the struggle, they tore off each other's masks, and behold! instead of children, they were a couple of monkeys. All the company at the table laughed heartily, but the old officer said very gravely: "Monkeys and fools may dress and dance splendidly, but the day soon comes when it is known who they are."

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE.—Said tipsy John to his raving wife, as staggering home at night, o'ercome by the night of beer and gin, he came in a woful plight: "Don't be so hard in your charges, love; I'm a little to blame, 'tis true; but give the devil his due, my love, oh! give the devil his due." His helpmate gazed on his wavering form as vainly he essayed to retain his seat in a treacherous chair, and readily answer made: "To give the devil his due, my love, is perfectly right, 'tis true; but what would become of you, my love? oh! what would become of you?"

DODGING A CREDITOR.—A creditor, whom he was anxious to avoid, met Sheridan coming out of Pall Mall. There was no possibility of avoiding him, but Sheridan did not lose his presence of mind.—"That's a beautiful mare you are on," said he. "Do you think so?" said the creditor. "Yes, indeed. How does she trot?" quoth Sheridan. The creditor, highly flattered, put her into a full trot. Sheridan bolted around the corner, and was out of sight in a moment.

RANK and fashion may be all very fine in time of peace, but rank and file must take precedence in time of war.

Yankeeism in the Field.

An exchange has the following, which, whether exactly true or not, is a good Yankee story:

At the battle of Rappahannock Station, after the fifth Maine had gained possession of the works in their front, and were taking a whole brigade of Johnnies to the rear, Colonel Edwards, who was one of the first to reach the rifle-pits, took a few men from Company G, and pressed on in quest of more prisoners, supposing some might be trying to get away in the darkness of the night. Following the line of fortification down toward the river, he saw before him a long line of troops in the rifle-pits. Finding that he was in a tight fix, he determined to put on a bold face.

"Where is the officer in command of these troops?" demanded the gallant Colonel.

"Here," answered a Colonel, who was commanding a rebel brigade, "and who are you, sir?"

"My name is Colonel Edwards, of the Fifth Maine, and I demand you to surrender your company."

"I will confer with my officers first," replied the rebel officer.

"Not a moment will I allow, sir," said Colonel Edwards. "Don't you see my columns advancing? (pointing to a large body of men marching over the hill, who were the rebel prisoners, being marched to the rear.) Your forces on the right have all been captured, and your retreat is cut off," and as the rebel commander hesitated, he continued: "Forward! Fifth Maine and Twenty-first New York!"

"I surrender, sir," said the rebel commander, quickly.

"Will you allow me the courtesy of retaining a sword that has never been dishonored?" "Yes, sir," replied Colonel E., "but I will take the swords of those officers," pointing to the Colonels by his side.

They were handed to him.

"Now order your men to lay down their arms, and pass to the rear with this guard."

They obeyed, and a whole brigade of Louisianians, the famous Fifth and Sixth Tigers being among them, permitted to be disarmed, and marched to the rear as prisoners of war, by Colonel Edwards, and less than a dozen men of his regiment.

A "GAL BABY AT THAT."—To desire a change of sex is not commonly considered a manly aspiration; to weep about it seems ludicrous. Yet the thing has been done, and on the tented field. In the very fiercest of the battle at Malvern Hill, General Lee encountered a tall Johnny Reb in full retreat, and blubbering fearfully. He stopped him and shamed him; but the fellow openly avowed cowardice, and said he knew he was a coward when they "scripted him."

"Well," said the patient but vexed General, "that may be, but you need not bellow about it like a great baby."

"Baby!" echoed the conscript, "I wish I was a baby, and a gal baby at that!"

—A crafty man—a sea captain.

—A tight fit—delirium tremens.

—Pay your debts, so that others can pay theirs.

—Avoid scandal, for that's a pest to any community.

—How to please a lady—let her do as she pleases.

—The gayest smile is often the saddest weeper.

—Waves that do not drown—the waves of ladies' handkerchiefs.

—As long as the miser lives, his money is sure to be heir tight.

—As every thread of gold is valuable so is every minute of time.

—Did you ever see a woman who had to be told of her beauty before she was aware of it herself?

—Mr. Short says the only thing he can pay these times is his addresses to young ladies; and these he never allows to get overdue.

—A young physician, asking permission of a lady to kiss her, she replied, "No, sir, I never like to have a doctor's bill thrust in my face."

—No man in England thinks of blacking his own boots," said an Englishman to Mr. Lincoln. "Whose boots does he black?" Mr. Lincoln quietly asked.

—There are a great multitude of individuals," says Josh Billings, "who are like blind mules, anxious enough to kick, but can't tell where."

—A Boston paper mentions an individual's disease, and says: "His remains were committed to that bourne whence no traveler returns accompanied by his friends."

—A young lady who was rebuked by her mother for kissing her intended, justified the act by quoting the passage: "Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so unto them."

—This world is all a fleeting show," said a priest to a culprit on the gallows.—"Yes," was the prompt reply, "but if you have no objection, I'd rather see the show a little longer."