# County

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# RIDGWAY, ELK COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1875.

NO. 48.

### Caldwell of Springfield.

NEW JERSEY .... (1780).

Here's the spot. Look around you. Above on the height

Lay the Hessians encamped. By that church on the right Stood the gaunt Jersey farmers. And here ran

You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up :

Nothing more. Grasses spring, waters run, flowers blow Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago.

Nothing more did I say? Stay one moment you've heard Of Caldwell, the parson, who once preached

the word Down at Springfield? What, no? Comethat's bad, why he had All the Jerseys affame! And they gave him

Of the "rebel high priest." He stuck in their For he loved the Lord God-and he hated

King George ! He had cause, you might say! When the Hessians that day

Marched up with Knyphausen they stopped on At the "Farms," where his wife, with a child in her arms, Sat alone in the house. How it happened none

knew But God-and that one of the hireling crew Who fired the shot! Enough !-there she lay, And Caldwell, the chaplain, her husband,

Did he preach-did he pray? Think of him, as you stand By the old church to-day :-- think of him and

that band Of militant plowboys! See the smoke and the heat

Of that reckless advance-of that straggling retreat ! Keep the ghost of that wife, foully slain, in vour view-And what could you-what should you, what

would you do? Why, just what he did! They were left in the Inreh

For the want of more wadding. He ran to the church, Broke the door, stripped the pews, and dashed

out in the road With his arms full of hymn-books, and threw down his load At their feet ! Then, above all the shouting

and shote. Rang his voice-"Put Watts into 'em-Boys, give 'em Watts !'

And they did. That is all. Grasses spring, flowers blow Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago. You may dig anywhere and you'll turn up a

But not always a hero like this-and that's all.

## THE YEAR 1874.

Notable Events and Incidents of the Year.

JANUARY. 3. The Spanish Cortes forcibly dissolved by General Pavia; Serrano made President. 4. First services of the Reformed Episcopal Church held in New York.

5. Meeting of Congress. 6. The New York State Legislature 9. Caleb Cushing nominated for Chief

Justice. 13. Communist riot in Tompkins Square.—Surrender of the Cartagena Intransigentes. 15. Charles Astor Bristed died.

Death of the Siamese Twins. 19. The new Texas government takes possession of the State offices, -- Nomination of Morrison R. Waite for Chief Jus-

20. The appointment of Mayors given to the French government. 22. Death of Madame Parena-Rosa Marriage of the Duke of Edin-

24. English Parliament dissolved. 26. Announcement by cable of the death of Dr. Livingstone.

29. The Ashantee city of Coomassie surrendered. FEBRUARY.

3. Imprisonment of Archbishop Le dochskoski, of Posen, Prussia.—Death

of King Lauslilo, of the Sandwich Islands. 6. Baron Mayer de Rothschild died in London. 11. The Massachusetts Senate rescind-

ed the resolution censuring Senator 13. Burning of Taylor's Pantechnicon

in London; loss, \$15,000,000; two fire men killed. 16. A strange horse disease broke out in New York.

19. Great fire in Panama Severe snow storm in New York. 27. Ex-President Cespedes shot in

28. The Tichborne claimant sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude MARCH. 8. Death of ex-President Fillmore.

Rev. John Stevens, American missionary, murdered by a mob at Ahualuleo, 11. Death of Charles Sumner.

The Prince Imperial of France at-

tains his "majority. 22. Death of Judge Dent.

26. Riot at Bergen tunnel.27. Fighting at Bilbao, Spain. 28. University race on the Thames won by Cambridge. 29. State troops sent to Susquehanna,

Pa., against strikers. APRIL 4. Steamer Europe foundered at sea

6. Navigation on the lakes open. 11. Henri Rochefort left Melbourne. wounded. 14. Steamer Amerique abandoned at sea; picked up afterward; no lives lost. 15. Disastrous tornado at Nashville. The body of Dr. Livingstone arrived at

Southampton. Funeral of Dr. Livingstone. Disastrous fire in Yokohama. President's veto of the currency

23.

Volcanic shock at Stone mountain,

27. Over 20,000,000 acres of cotton

and sugar land on the Mississippi inun-29. Senate declined to pass the currency bill over the President's veto.

> 1. Famine in Asia Minor. President Serrano entered Bilbao,
>  Trial of Rev. Dr. Swing for heresy.

Eric canal opened.

Port of Montreal opened. 12. The Czar of Russia arrived in England.—Geneva Award bill passed

the United States Senate. 15. The President recognized Baxter as legal Governor of Arkansas. 16. Bursting of a reservoir at Williamsburg, Mass.; flooding of Williams-

burg, Haydenville and Leeds; great loss 21. Marriage of Miss Nellie Grant to Mr. Sartoris, 23. United States Senate passed the Civil Rights bill.

27. Colonel Ellsworth's monument dedicated. 30. Henry Rochefort arrived in New

7. Territic storm in Oneida and Onondaga counties, N. Y.—Tornado in Illi-13. Conference Currency bill defeated

in the United States House.

19. Sinking of the Turkish ship Kars in the sea of Marmora; 320 lives lost.

20. The Currency bill passed the

United States House. 22. United States Currency bill signed. 23. At Syracuse, 14 persons killed and 100 injured, by the giving way of the floor of the Central Baptist church. 30. Henry Grinnell died, aged 75

JULY. 1. Charlie Ross is stolen from his home in Philadelphia.
4. Terrible hailstorm in New Jersey.
10. Abolition of passports for Ameri-

cans in France.
12. Flood caused by reservoir breaking at Middlefield, Mass. 13. Attempt by Kullman on Bismarck's

14. Great fire at Chicago; damage beveen \$4,000,000 and \$6,000,000. 18. Saratoga regatta ; Columbia wins,

16.421 19. All Spain placed under martial

25. The new United States Five Per Cent. Loan bids partly accepted.

26. The German fleet ordered to cruise

off the Spanish coast. 27. Extraordinary rainstorm and freshet at Pittsburgh and Alleghany City, Pa.— Opening of the Brussels International

Congress.—The United States Five Per Cent. Loan entirely taken by Roths-childs, Belmont, and Seligman. 28. The American yacht Enchantress arrived first, in the French Club race

from Havre to Southlea, but the Corinna wins by time allowance.

1. Death of Charles Beke, the African 3. Public Worship Regulation bill passed its third reading in the House of

Commons. 5. International base ball and cricket match in England, between Americans

and Englishmen. 7. Election in North Carolina : Democratic success.—Prorogation of the British Parliament.

8. The military called out to suppress riots in Portsmouth, England. 9. Disastrons flood in the Scinde, India

10. Bazaine escaped from prison. 11. Negro riot at Austin, Miss, 13. Recognition of Spain by European

15. Rochester races : Goldsmith Maid wins, 2:14; ; the fastest time on record. 16. Meeting of 50,000 British miners on the Durham Race Course.

20. Great typhoon at Nagasaki, Japan. 21. Expedition of General Custer to the Black Hills. 22. Shore end of the United States

direct cable laid on the Irish coast. 29. End of the Brussels International Congress.

30. Murder of six Republican officials at Conshatta, La. 31. Eruption of Mount Etna. SEPTEMBER.

1. Republican victory in Vermont elec-3. Riel elected representative for Mani-

4. Fred. Dockray leaves Havana for a Spanish prison. 5. German war ships fired upon by

Carlists. 8. All cable wires broken between Newfoundland and the United States. 11. Frightful collision on an English railroad, near Norwich; twenty people

14. Election in Maine; Dingley, Republican, elected by 11,000 majority.— Bloody riot at New Orleans; six citizens killed, and twenty of the metropolitan

15. The President issues a proclamation to the Louisiana rioters. 17. McEnery's government surrenders

to the United States troops at New Or-18. A second famine reported in Asia

21. Protest of Denmark against the expulsion of Danish subjects from Schleswig by the Prussians. 22. Typhoon at Hong Kong; eight steamers lost, and 1,000 lives. 25. The Prince of Wales accepts the

Free Masons' Grand Mastership. 26. Rifle-match between Irishmen and Americans at Creedmoor, 27. Another disastrous eruption Mount Etna. 30. Collision on the Allegheny Val-

ley railroad; three men killed; many

1. The headquarters of the United States Army transferred to St. Louis .-Marriage of General Sherman's daughter.—Fire at Saratoga; the Grand Hotel burnt.—Revolution in the Argentine Republic.

2. Explosion of a gunpowder barge in Regent's canal, London. 5. Arrest of Count Von Arnim Overflow of the Nile; considerable damage to crops.

9. The Archbishop of Cologne set at liberty, after six months' imprison-

11. Battles near Buenos Ayres between the Insurgents and government

troops.

12. Newmarket races in England; Aventuriere the winner,-Threatening note of Serrano to the French govern-

13. Elections; Democratic success in Ohio, Indiana, etc.; Republican success in Iowa.
15. The President visits Chicago and the West.

17. Fiji Islands annexed by England. 20. Marriage at Chicago of Colonel Frederick D. Grant to Miss Honore. 21. Terrible storm on the Northern oast of England; houses blown down; 17 sailors drowned off Glasgow; many other people killed.

22. Explosion at Detroit of the propellor Brooklyn; 16 deaths.—False report of the capture of Nana Sahib. 24. Difficulties between Turkey and the three Northern Powers, relative to Roumanian treaties, 27. Count Von Arnim released on

Opening of the German Reichstag. Trial of Kullmann, the assailant of Bismarek.—Death of John P. Laird, M. P., the great shipbuilder. 30. Kullmann sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment.

NOVEMBER. 3. November election in New York and other States; large Democratic 4. Bombardment of Irun by the

Carlists. 6. Laying of the direct United States 8. Election in Italy; the Ministerial majority decreased.

10. News of a revolution in Venezuela.

11. Irun relieved, after a great-battle etween Carlists and Republicans. Railroad accident near Bologna, Italy; 35 persons killed and wounded. 19. Burning at sea of the English ship Cospatrick, bound from London to New Zealand; nearly five hundred lives

lost; three survivors. 20. Mr. Boker, United States Minister at Constantinople, protests against an outrage done by soldiers upon American missionaries in Syria.—Terrible explo-sion in a colliery at Warren Vale, Yorkshire; twenty-four miners killed.

banquet, declares in favor of an active participation of England in European agairs.

21. Bismarck violently assailed in the Reichstag on account of his religious and foreign relieved. and foreign policy.
22. The thickest fog of the year in England; many casualties.

23. Tremendous hurricane in Alabama, Maryland, etc.; twelve persons killed at Tuscumbia, Ala.—Strike of the New York longshoremen.
25. Eleven persons buried by an avalanche on the Great St. Bernard moun-

Religious riots in Para, Brazil. 29. King Kalakeua, of the Sandwich Islands, arrives at San Francisco.—Foundering off Ushant, France, of the cable steamship La Plata; 60 persons drowned.

DECEMBER. 2. Fred. Dockray pardoned by the Spanish government. 3. Meeting of the Quebec Legisla-

4. An annuity voted to Garibaldi by the Italian Parliament. 6. The Lowell Boiler Works nearly destroyed by fire. Meeting of Congress,—Presidential

Message,—Strike of puddlers at Pitts-burg,—Attack against Vicksburg be negroes, 70 of whom are killed.—Drawn battle in Venezuela between the Insurgents and the Government forces; 700 to 800 men killed. 8. Express car robbed of \$30,000 on

the Kansas Pacific railroad, by robbers who stop the train. 10. Tranquility re-established Vicksburg.

12. King Kalakaua arrives at Washington.—End of the Argentine insurrec-15. Two burglars shot at Bay Ridge,

near Fort Hamilton, New York, supposed to be the abductors of the missing boy Charlie Ross. 17. The Pacific Mail steamer Japan

burned near Hong Kong.—Adjournment of the Mexican Congress. 19. Count Von Arnim sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—A flood. occasioned by the breaking of the Mill River dam, of Haydenville, Mass.

21. Explosion of a powder magazine at Scutari, Turkey; 200 persons killed 22. The U. S. Senate passed the Specie Payment bill.—First three decisions by the Alabama Claims' Commis sion at Washington.

23. King Kalakana in New York. 25. Ex-Governor Warmoth kills, at New Orleans, Mr. Byerly, one of the proprietors of the Bulletin 27. General Concha orders lenient treatment of ally insurgents, but the execution of incendiaries and fillibusters. 28. Collision in the East river between the ferry boat Alaska and the cattle boat

#### His Distaste. Sheridan had a great distaste for any-

Colden.—Death of Gerrit Smith.

thing like metaphysical discussions, whereas his son Tom had taken a liking for them. One day Tom tried to discuss with his father the doctrine of ne-"Pray, my good father," said did you ever do anything in a state of perfect indifference—without motive, I mean, of some kind or other?" Sheridan, who saw what was coming and by no means relished such subjects, even from Tom, said "Yes, certainly." "In-deed!" "Yes, indeed." "What! total indifference-total, entire, thorough indifference?" "Yes—total, entire, thorough indifference." "My dear father, tell me what it is you can do withmind !-total, entire, thorough indiffer-"Why, listen to you, Tom," oridan. Tom did not soon again said Sheridan. trouble his father with any of his metaphysics.

LUNACY. - A Canadian official report on lunacy says about fifty per cent. of the idiots of large towns in Canada are the children of drunkards, while a long catalogue of other diseases is given as especially common with the same un fortunate class. The marriage of first cousins is strongly denounced as productive of idiocy and insanity. taint from the mother is far more frequent and dangerous than from the

## A Colony of Communists.

In 1842 a society of German Communists settled near Buffalo, N. Y., and after remaining there awhile removed to a point seventy-four miles west of Daven-port, Iowa. They call themselves the "Congregations of True Inspiration," and from the name of their principal village they are known as the Amana Community. The society has 1,450 members, all Germans. They own 25,000 acres of land, divided into seven small towns. A correspondent who has visited the colony tells some incidents of the manner of living, etc., that are interest-

Their head is a woman, who is supposed to speak by direct inspiration of God. The villages are about a mile and a-half apart, each having a store at which the neighboring farmers trade, and a

tavern for the public. The houses are well built, of brick, The houses are wen bunt, of brick, stone, or wood, but very plain, and not painted. The school house, church, cook houses and prayer houses are larger than the dwellings. In the principal village there are fifteen cooking and enting houses for 450 inhabitants. The men, women and children eat separately. "Why do you separate men from women at table?" asked the correspondent, "To prevent silly conversation and tri-

fling conduct," was the answer. Each branch of business has its foreman. The children go to school from the age of six till they are thirteen. Their studies are alternated with knit-ting. Boys as well as girls are required o knit. The women work hard, and dress soberly. All ornaments are forbidden. To wear the hair loose is prohibited. Great care is used to keep the and so are the girls, but they must go in different directions. No young man is allowed to marry until he is twenty-four;

Each adult male is allowed from \$40

in politics, and do not vote. They employ about two hundred hired hands, all Germans. They are excellent farmers, and keep the cattle. The members do not work hard. They say that three hired may will describe the cattle. The members do not work hard. They say that three hired may will describe the cattle. And later, when disasters came, when or six of the members. They make woolen cloth enough for their own wants, and supply the country about them. They own about 3,000 sheep, 1,500 head of cattle, 200 horses, and 2,500 hogs. They have no debt, and have considerable money at interest. In sickness they practice homoeopathy.

# Crime in High Places.

A New York correspondent of the Boston Journal writes: "In all these dull seasons, when a large number of men are out of work, desperate men come to the front. The present style is robbing in the cars. These desperadoes select the most fashionable parts of the The Second and Third avenues have ceased to be the dangerous avenues on which to ride. The real aristocratic car is the Fourth avenue, running up through Madison, and on to the neighborhood of the park. Here nightly scenes of violence and robbery occur.
The residents on the line of the road have had a public meeting, and threaten, if the city does not protect them, they will protect themselves. The plan of operation is this. Everything till the car sweeps by the Grand Central depot. Above this the localities are very elegant, but the population is scarce. The time selected is night, when the theaters break up, and ladies are loaded with jewels. Four burly fellows, two back and two front, throw off the conductor and any gentlemen who may be on the platform, rush into the cars, seize a lady round the neck, strip her of watch, jewels and money; each des-perado selecting a victim. The work is done in a flash, the parties disappear and the police are no wiser for their movements. This is an exact description of what took place on a Madison avenue car one night recently. Wealthy, but timid gentlemen are afraid to go out nights; and instead of meeting their friends at the Fifth Avenue Hotel as usual, those who want to see them have to call for them. Marray Hill is not as safe at night as Five Points.

Hereditary Crime. Some of the most remarkable statistics egarding hereditary disposition to crime that has ever been collected were lately produced by Dr. Harris at a recent meetng of the New York State Charities Aid Association. It appears that the attention of Dr. Harris was attracted to a county on the upper Hudson, in New York, in which the proportion of crime and poverty to the entire population was extraordinarily great, there being about one criminal or pauper to every ten inhabitants. The recurrence of certain names among the list of unfortunates also excited his interest, and led him to genealogical investigations which have resulted in the following astonishing

statement of facts: Seventy years ago a child, having no other name then Margaret, was a vagrant about that locality, There was no alms-house, and it seems that the girl lived as a waif, occasionally helped by the charitable, but never educated and never given a home. She gave birth to children, who became paupers like herself; they increased and multiplied until, up to the present time, nine hundred descendants of the friendless woman can be traced. Of this immense progeny, extending through six generations, two hundred of the more vigorous are recorded as criminals, and a large number as idiots, lunatics, prostitutes, and drunkards. In one single generation there were twenty children, three of which died young, and the balance survived to maturity; but nine were sent to State prisons for aggregate terms of fifty years, and the rest were constant inmates of penitentiaries, jails, and almshouses.

The Typographical Union of Harrisburg, Pa., has resolved to reduce the price of composition from 40 to 35 cents per 1000 ems. This proposition originated in the Union, there having been no demand on the part of the employers.

## A BEAUTIFUL TRIBUTE.

What Victor Hugo said at the Grave of Madame Meurice, in Paris.

The woman to whom we come to pay the supreme tribute has honored her sex she had all the charms for love, and all the strength for suffering. She leaves behind her the companion of her life, Paul Meurice, a spirit luminous and proud, one of the noblest men of our Let us bow before this sacred

I witnessed their marriage. So pass the years. I saw them both young, she so beautiful, he so radiant, unite their future society and to themselves, and having so before the human law and before the law divine, and give their hands to each other in hope and morning. I saw that entrance of two souls into love, which is the true entrance into life. To-day is it the exit that we see? No; for the heart that remains continues to love, and the soul that has flown continues to live! Death is another entrance, not into mere love, for the love below was complete, but into more light.

From that radiant hour of the beginning, to the stern hour where we are now, these two beautiful souls sustained each other. Life, whatever it may be, is good, traveled thus. She, admirable woman, painter, musician, artist, had received every gift, and was made for every pride; but she was above all, proud of the reflection of his fame upon herself she took part in his success; she felt herself honored by the applause which hailed him; she participated, smiling, in those splendid ovations at the theater where the name of Meurice was shouted amidst acclamations and enthusiasm; she had the sweet pride to see unfold for the future, and triumph before the mulsexes apart. On Sunday afternoon the titude, that series of works, strong and boys are permitted to walk in the fields, exquisite, which shall have in the litera-

cepted them with stoicism. In our day and matrimony is not regarded as merithe writer should be at need a combatant: woe to the talent behind which is Each adult male is allowed from \$40 to \$100 a year for clothing, each woman from \$25 to \$30, and each child from \$5 to \$10. They have no library, and most of their reading is in the Bible, and in their own books. They take no interest in relition would be remarked by the seen a conscience! A poetry should be a virtue. Paul Meurice is one of those clear souls in whose depths is seen duty. He wanted liberty, progress, truth and justice, and he bore the consequences. This is why, one day, he went quences. This is why, one day, he went to prison. His wife comprehended this

three hired men will do as much as five trial took the proportions of public or six of the members. They make calamity, she was ready for every abne-

gation and every devotion. The history of this age has some neverto-be forgotten days.
At times, in humanity, a certain sublimity of the woman appears; in the hours when history becomes terrible, one would say that her soul seizes the occasion, and seeks to give an example to the soul of man. Antiquity had the Roman women; the modern ages will have the French woman. The siege of Paris has shown all that woman can be: dignity, firmness, acceptance of privations and miseries, gaiety in anguish. The bottom would keep him back from manhood. of the soul of the French heroic mixture of family and country. The generous woman in this tomb had mothers, whose darlings with their curls all these grandeurs. I have been her and dimples, and all the sweet and winguest in those tragic days; I have seen her. While her husband did his double and rude task of writer and soldier, she also rose before the dawn. She was, while it was yet night, in the rain, in the

frost, her feet in the snow, to wait long hours, like the other noble women of the people, at the doors of the butchers and onkers, and she brought us back food For the truest of all joys is duty performed. There is an ideal of woman in Isaiah : there is another in Juvenal ; these two ideals the women of Paris have crop of reckless, dissolute men. realized. They have had the courage which is more than bravery, and the patience which is more than courage. They have shown, before peril, intrepidity and sweetness. They gave to the despairing combatants the encouragement of the smile. Nothing could conquer them. Like their husbands, like their children, they wanted to struggle to the last hours; and in the face of a savage enemy, under the grapeshot and the under the furious blast of a five months' winter, they refused, even to the Seine loaded with blocks of ice, even to shocking. It is a deliberate flying in the famine, even to death, the surrender of their town! Ah! let us reverence this Paris which has produced such women and such men. Let us go down upon our knees before the holy city! Paris, its tremendous resistance, France, which the dishonor of Paris

would have slain, and Europe, which the death of France would have dishonored. Let the beautiful soul, flown away, but resent, who at this moment hears me, proud : all venerations surround her coffin. From the height of the unknown serenity she can see around her all these earts full of her, these friends who glorify her, this husband who mourns her. Her memory, at once sorrowful and enchanting, shall not be effaced. It

will lighten our twilight. A memory is Let the Eternal Soul in that high dwelling-place receive this immortal soul. Life is a problem; death is the solution. I repeat it, and it is thus I wish to end this farewell, full of hope the tomb is neither dark nor void. There is the great light. To that light let it be permitted the man who now speaks, to turn. He who, it may be said, no more exists here below-he whose ambitions are all now in death-has the right to hail in the depths of the infinitesinister and sublime dazzle of the sepulcher, the immense star, God!

## Dangers of Benzine Scouring.

M. Dumas, at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Science, stated that, examining the process of scouring fabrics as usually practiced by cleaners of old clothes (washing in benzine), he had discovered a novel and dangerous cause of fire. Workmen engaged in this industry had frequently complained of the benzine becoming inflamed during the scrubbing; and in order to test the question, M. Dumas caused a piece of cashmere to be dipped in for a length of 18 feet. Every time the stuff partially emerged from the bath, while being rubbed between the hands, a sharp pricking sensation upon those members and on the face was felt; and finally sparks were emitted from the ufficient, if the scouring had been briskly continued, to have ignited the flammable fluid.

## "MOSTLY YOUNG MEN."

A Sad Story of a Holiday at the Capital.

It was a Washington dispatch, and it told very briefly how Christmas was observed at the national capital. A mere passing note; statement of a simple fact; hardly worth more than a flying men-tion. It only said: "The police re-port the arrest of an unusually large number of intoxicated persons, mostly young men." That was all. A larger number than usual deliberately extindethroned their reason, went reeling through the streets, in which condition they were arrested by the police, and safely held until kind nature had restored the faculties they had thrown away, and they had ceased to be dangerous to society or themselves. And they were "mostly young men." Not much of an item that. To a great many renders who skimmed over it, it sug-gested nothing, the New York Tribune ays. It had no special significance to There was nothing in it touching the financial question; no intimation of the policy of the administration toward Louisiana; nothing to throw any light upon the Pacific Mail business; nothing but a bald statement of a quite unimportant fact, to wit, that a great many ople were intoxicated, and that most of them were young men. Perhaps some old fellow who knew Washington smiled a grim, hard smile, and said : "The boys have been having a good time Christmas." And perhaps some other sedate person who was never young, or, if he was, it was so long ago he has forgotten it, read the two or three lines and said it was "outrageous" for young men to act so. But the mass of mankind slipped by it, as they but-ton up their coats and hasten on when

they meet in the streets any one who staggers. Not everybody, though. In a great many homes and to a great many hearts it meant a great deal more than the classification of a holiday's police re-It came to them like news of shipwreck to one with friends at sea. There was a reading between the lines that made fathers anxions and mothers distressed. "Mostly young men!" And here was the boy just ripening into manhood upon whom his parents looked with pride, and for whose future they were so deeply anxious; could the father help the involuntary reaching out to catch him from falling, as he read in these three words the story of so many young men down and disgrated? Could the mother fail to reflect that her boy was very much like other boys, and that other boys—the young men in the Washington station house—had mothers, perhaps just as tenderly solicitous for their sons' welfare as she for hers? "Mostly young men!" Ah, how many a mother, when she read it, clasped closer to her bosom the curly head and dimpled carry down so many. And then the ning ways of childhood, have moved on out of the radiance of the morning into the heat and dust of the noontide, whose boys look level now into mother's and perhaps into some one's not a mother's -eyes-how these sweet, thoughtful women must have shuddered at the bare

boys might go reeling to the station-"Mostly young men!" It is a suggesmen to-day; and perhaps with enough of conscience left to suffer remorse, enough of self-respect to suffer shame. but every day growing harder as habit grows and the senses deaden. There is no need to write a homily on temperance, or preach a sermon. The homily writes itself, and the sermon preaches itself. There's no such sickening sight man or boy; nothing so painful to the keep stepping in and the ranks are al-God their boys may be delivered from, not stop it, quackery cannot cure it. Cheerful homes might save many andin Washington good examples in high

# Spontaneous Combustion in Hay.

The question of spontaneous combustion is undoubtedly to be credited with many of the burnings of barns, stacks, Many fires in cities are clearly traceable to this cause, for many sub stances liable to decay, especially vegetable fiber in a state of compression, and in connection with moisture, will heat, and ometimes break out into flame. In our dry climate where hay may be thoroughly cured before stacking, or moving, this combustion is rare, but in England it is not uncommon. Abbe Moigno, in Les Mondes, gives

the following as the theory of the phe nomenon: Hay, when piled damp and in too large masses, ferments and turns dark. In decomposing, sufficient heat is developed to be insupportable when the hand is thrust into the mass, and vapors begin to be emitted. When the water is position continues, and the hay becomes to disauade him, but without effect, and charred portion, like peat, peat cinders Tuesday the Cortes, specially assembled mixed with charcoal, sulphurous pyrites to deliberate on the emergency, adopted and lignite, etc., becomes a kind of pyro- a republican form of government, phorus, by virtue of its great porosity motion of Senator Pi y Margall, by a and of the large quantity of matter exvote of 259 to 32. The Carlists were alposed to high oxidation. Under the influence of air in large amount, this charcoal becomes concentrated on the surface to such a degree that the mass reaches a temperature which results in

philosopher has discovered that folks who have no mind to be of use have always the luck to be out of the way when anything is to be done."

its bursting into flames.

How to Buy Clothes in Naples. I selected what seemed to me the least objectionable of the lot, and approached the delicate subject, the price thereof. Beppo beamed upon me; I don't know what his name was, but it might easily have been Beppo.
Beppo said, "Only seventy-five francs
for that complete and lovely outfit." It
struck me that the price was reasonable,
and I was about to settle the bill, when my friend plucked me by the coat-sleeve, with an expression of horror, and ex-claimed, "You must never pay the price asked you; make him an offer!' wondered if he would feel insulted

were I to suggest sixty-five francs as a fair bargain. Again my friend saved me from a disgraceful sacrifice, "Offer the fellow thirty," said he. I offered thirty francs, and expected to be stabled on the spot. But no; Beppo thought it a cruel thing for so excellent a gentleman as myself to thus rob him of "the fluest suit of clothes in Naples" at that figure. He would take fifty francs and nothing less; at which announcement he did the clothes up in a parcel, "Make it thirty-two francs and stick there." This was the last utterance of the monitor at my elbow, and when I obeyed orders with the calm de liberation of one who proposes to fight it out on that line, poor Beppo burst into tears and pleaded his cause. This was too much for a man with a large family and no mean stomach; he might, owing to the fact that he had secretly admired me ever since my arrival in Naples, make it forty francs; but friend-

ship, selfish and undying friendship, alone prompted the generous act. With that announcement my friend took me by the shoulder and walked me out of the establishment. We didn't go far; we tarried about the threshold for a moment, and I was once more seized and walked back again, while Beppo embraced me tenderly, and cried with much emotion, "Take them for thirty-five francs—take them; I am a ruined man, but I would not have you go out into the world naked and forlorn for the sake of a few sous!" Feeling, by this time, that I was quite a brute, I resolved to brass it out, and, therefore,

put down my thirty-two francs, which Beppo received without a murmur.

A tragedy in five acts could not have so worked up my feelings as did the pieture of Beppo weeping in the midst of a numerous and starving family, and this picture haunted me as I left that unhappy spot. A moment later Beppo was at side, begging that I would give him a glass of wine—only six sous! It was conscience money, and was freely given; but as I turned the corner close at hand, Beppo was still watching me, and I saw then there was a twinkle in his eye, that seemed to say, "After all this shopping, I have the best of you, my boy." Of course, the cloth is pasted together, and the buttons are put on with starch, but time is fleeting and perhaps I shall rise into cooler latitudes

#### in season to save myself. A Pathological Liar.

The disease known among alienist physicians as aphasia, and the symptom which is the patient's inability to express his meaning by a proper use of words, so that should he wish gruel he will call for snuff or his boots, has recently caused some curious developments in the case of the Corotter, about whose moral and social accountability dreadful possibility that some time their there has been much discussion. She is, says a Paris correspondent writing to an American journal, utterly unable to tell the truth on any subject- at least she tive, a painfully suggestive statement. It's the coming of a new crop, and a and in her defense on the charge of perjury her advocate, M. Henri Bernouilli, s pleaded her cause on grounds very similar to those so often urged in America in behalf of criminals—temporary insanity, moral insanity, and the likefirst used, I believe, by the late Mr. Seward in his defense of the negro Freeman. In a trial that grew out of a case of inheritance, Madame Corottier swore so wildly that at its close she was imme in all the world as the drunken young diately held for perjury, and her counse man or boy; nothing so painful to the proved by physicians that, beyond all sensibilities of man or woman; nothing manner of doubt, there was such a nervous disorder as aphasia, and that those shocking. It is a deliberate flying in the afflicted with it are not always and in face of nature and flinging away the every instance subject to its influence, best gift of God. But the procession They can at times call things by their moves along. Thins out rapidly to be right names; the disease is an obscure sure toward the end, but the young men one, nor is it possible to detect its presence by other external signs than ways full. It is the thing that fathers misnaming of facts and objects. This dread for their sons and mothers pray being proved, M. Bernouilli next called numbers of witnesses who had known but it goes right on, and the recruits are 'mostly young men." The State can-mony was to the effect that it always seemed impossible for her to tell the truth. In questioning the prisoner during the proces verbal she had been de stations might keep many more from falling. How would it do to try it.

tected in numerous misstatements; she called one physician a cow; said that a called one physician a cow; said that a slop-bowl examined her, and addressed M. Bernouilli under the title of "hair brush. M. Bernouilli is one of the most eloquent and subtle of Parisian advocates, and, on the grounds shown above, actually succeeded in acquitting his client of the crime with which she was charged. To many her case will seem to be simply that of an enormous liar ; but, as her swearing was gratui tous, and she was in no way benefited or could have been benefited by it, her position was peculiar. But how many gratuitous liars are there in the world, and if aphasia can be used as a plea for them what is to become of morals and of criminal justice?

### The Spanish Republic. The Spanish republic has lasted a

little less than two years. On Saturday, the 8th of February, 1873, King Amadeus announced to his Ministers his indmost entirely evaporated, the decom- tention to abdicate. They endeavored carbonized, little by little; and then the at nine in the evening of the following ready active in the North, and the abdication of Amadeus greatly raised their hopes of success. The king, in his message to the Cortes, had stated that his short reign had been kept in perpetual disquiet by the Spaniards themselves, and that he resigned in despair of being able to bring peace to the distracted country. Since that day the troubles and disorders which drove out Amadeus have rather increased than diminished.