The Democratic Watchman.

BELLEFONTE, PA

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

[A rich man who had no children, proposed to his poor neighbor who had seven, to take [A rich man who mad no common on to take one of them, and promised if the parents would concent, that he would give them properly enough to make themselves and their other six children comfortable for life.]

Which shall it be? Which shall it bo? I looked at John-John looked at me, And wher I found that I must speak. By voice seemed low and weak "Tell me again what Robert said," And then I, instening, berrow head, This is his letter

"I will give
A house and land while you shall live.
If in return, from out your seven.
One child to me for aye is given."
I looked at Joh's old garments worn,
I thought of all that he had cornee
of porcery, and work, and care
Which I, though willing could not share;
I thought of seven young months to feed,
Of seven little children's need,
And then of this

"We'll choose among them as they he Asieep." So, walking hand to haid, bear John and I surveyed our band. First to the cradle lightly stepped, Where Lilian, baby slept Softly the father stooped to lay His rough hand down in a loving way, When dream or whisper made her stil, And huskily he said. "Not her."

We stooped beside the trundle bed. We stooped beside the trundle bed, And one long ray of lumplight shed Athwart the boysh faces there. In sleep so beautiful and but, I saw on James yrough r dichock A tear undried. Fre John could speak, "He's but a baby, too, said I, And kissed him as we hirried by Pale, psitent Köhler sanget face Still in his sleep bore suffering a trace—"No, for a thousand crowns, not him." He whispered, while our eyes were dim

Poor Dick! had Dick! our wayward son— Turbulent, realies, idle one— Could be be spared! Nay. He who gave Bade us befriend him to the grave. Only a mother a heart could be Patient enough for such as he "And so, sand John, I would not dare. To take him from her bedside prayer."

Then stole we softly up above And knell by Mary, child of love, "Perhaps for her twould better! I sand to John Quie shouth; He lifted up a carl that lay Across her check in wilful way. And shook his head — Nay love, The while my heart beat annibly

Only one more our eldest lad. Trusty and trusting good and glad. So like his father. No John no, I cannot, will not be thin go." And so we wrote in courteous way, We could not give our child away. And afterward toil lighter some of Thinking of that of which we dreamed, Hanny in truth that not one face. Thinking of that of which we dreamed, Happy in truth that not one face. Was missed from its accust med place, Thanking to work for all the seven. Trusting the rest to One in Heaven.

TARIFF! TARIFF!! TARIFF!!!

After the lottery dealers and saw dust countertest sweedlers, come the Protective Tariff cormorants latter rob the country of more money and impose heavier burthers, upon labor than all other trandulent enter prise combined. The selections upon this important question found below, we clip from the Free Trader, a month ly publication that should find its way into every nook and corner of this great but easily humbugged country IROTECT MY OATS!

Dwight, Itt., Aug. 15, 1871. To the Editor of the Chicago Tri

bune. We have just finished thrashing our outs. Notwithstanding the ravages of the chinch bug, our crop yielded forty bushels per nore. We had ten acres, and sold the 100 bushels to-day for twenty five cents per bushel. and thrashing, we find that our crop has netted us just fitteen cents per No one will dear the fact that such farming as this would soon ruin any mae, provided he always raised outs, and only received filteen cents a bushel for them. Let us in quire into the present cause of the low price of oats. In the first place, we have had to compete in raising oats with all our neighbors. Then, again, seven eighths of the farmers in this vi cinity raise oats. So they do all over Livingston county, (this is the county where we are saddled with a debt of \$50,000 in the shape of "School Reform Bonds' -- another species of the doctrine of "encouraging home industry,") and throughout the States of Hlinois, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, the majority of us have raised large crops, the demand is small, and the prices low. Now, if we were the only county in the State which was raising oats, and we had not to compete with this immense area of territory, do you suppose that oats to-day would only bring fifteen cents per bushel? Never! Further more, suppose that every ratiroad en-tering Chicago, except the Alton and St. Louis, were "boarded" by a customhouse officer, and, if he found any other than oats from Livingston county, would not "permit them" to be warehoused until the owners had paid a duty of twenty ceuts a bushel, do you think the farmers of Illinois to-day would be hauling their oats to market, and only realizing fifteen cents a bushel for them? No, never!

We have an immense rolling-mill at Joliet. To induce them to put it there, Joilet subscribed \$50,000. To keep it running, so that "we shall not be ruined," (the exact words of one of the directors to the writer,) "we must retain the present tariff of \$4 per ton upon railroad iron." Have we not, I mak it in all candor and truth, the same right to demand that the govern ment shall pay you and me twenty cents a bushel to enable us to continue raising oats, so that we "shall not be rained,' as the Joiletrolling-mills have to be paid a bounty of \$4 a ton to en able them to continue rolling iron? In our case, the competion that we have to contend with is at home; in the other case, the competition is abroad; in both cases, the result would We demand Protection on our oate! Shall we have it?

Moral: Who pays the Joilet rolling-mills this bounty? You and I. How? Every carload of oats we ship

iron care 50 per cent, and the locomo tion is taxed 40 per cent. How shall we put up the price of oats? Simply by not raising them, and we shall then see the desire of the Protectionist realized, which is a scarcity, and "the and would proscribe steam, the oar would proscribe the sail, only in turn to give way to the wagon, to the mule, and the mule to the foot ped Wool would exclude cotton, cotton would exclude wool; and thus on. until scarcity and want of every thing would cause man himself to disappear from the face of the globe."

PLOWHOLDER.

CENSUS FACTS. The advance sheets of the census re port, just published and forwarded to the press and statisticians by the able Superintendent, Mr. Walker, form a volume of great interest. Its publication has been long delayed by the in correctness of the census in some lo calities and the loss of returns from others, rendering a renumeration neces sary; but, considering these causes of delay, although fourteen months have elapsed since the census was taken, the publication comes as early as could be expected. In fullness, arrangement, accuracy the sheets now issued do credit to the superintendent. They contain four tables, I., of population by States and Territories, from 1790 to 1870; II., of populations by counties, 1790 to 1870: III, population by towns, school districts, cities, or wards, native and foreign, IV, general nativity, 1850 to 1870, and foreign par entage, 1870.

The first thought that these sheets suggest to the advocate of the tariff reform is in regard to the population of New England States Only two States in the Union show a decrease of population since 1860, and those are not States at the South, where the ravages of civil war have been greatest, but New Hampshire and Maine. The population of New Hampshire! 326, 073 in 1860, is now only 318,300, and the population of Maine, 628,279, in 1860, is now 626,915. In each of these States large manufacturing interests exist, and the agricultural population, the benefitted anywhere by a better "home market" for their products, as Protectionists pretend, would have been so benefitted now had those results followed the tariff of 1861. Nor have these States suffered from the ravages of war, as compared with Vir ginis and Tennessee, so long the theatre of violent contest they ought to show a far greater relative increase Yet Virginia and Tennessee have in creased, while Maine and New Hamp chire have diminished in population This does not indicate that any bene fit has resulted to industries in those States from the tariffs imposed since 1860, or that any improvement in the "home market" has rendered farming there more profitable

It we examine the table of popula from by towns, it at once appears that general decrease of population has been in spite of an increase in some manufacturing towns, and because of a very general and rapid loss of popu-lation to agricultural districts. Thus. lation in agricultural districts. in New Hampshire, there is a decrease in the great majority of towns, and so large a decrease as to more than bal crease in about twenty other towns have the two hundred per cent, above more or less interested in manufac the cost, on the latter they remit the After paying for cutting, harvesting, the census, then, is that ten years of British rates protection have permitted a moderate towns, but have caused a rapid depopulation of the agricultural districts, which the imaginary improvement of the 'home market' has by no means checked In consequence, the State. as a whole, has suffered

In Maine the industry most serie ously affected has been that of ship building, and consequent injury to ag riculture, lumbering and other indus tries dependent upon it, is clearly shown by the census returns figures need be quoted here to illus trate the well-known prostration of that great branch of industry for which this ate has especial advantages, nor ust needful to do more than mention the actual decrease, of population, in a State so munificently endowed by na ture, to show that the system of protection has been a blight and a curse to Maine.
When the census returns of property

and industries shall be published, the effect of ten years of protection may be has been our fortune or misfortune to more thoroughly traced. But it is eignificant that the very first instalment of facts from this official source demonstrates clearly the fallacy of the theory that artificial atimulus to manufactures will benefit the farmer by building up a "home market" his immediate neighborhood.

HOW PROTECTION PROTECTS

The summer tourist who goes out to Shirley Point, near Boston, to partake ure to the youth just stepping acrors of Tait's fish dinners will not fail to the threshold of rational life, as well observe a certain extensive ruin there as to the man whose years are begin situate. It is a group of buildings, comprising, within a lotty enclosure, a set of copper smelting works, and a long row of dwellings and workshops; in fact, a village of apparently 200 or 300 inhabitants, for whose labor the works, and for whose lodgment the dwellings, had been elaborately and systematically constructed. But not a single soul now tenants shop, factory or dwelling. All is as deserted as Goldsmith's "Auburn." The east wind whistles through the unglazed windows of the cottages, bats flit through the ing (shedding fethers) avoid drains of the cottages, bats flit through the ing (shedding fethers) avoid drains of the cottages, bats flit through the ing (shedding fethers) avoid drains of the cottages, bats flit through the ing (shedding fethers) avoid drains of the cottages, bats flit through the ing (shedding fethers) avoid drains of the cottages, bats flit through the ing (shedding fethers) avoid drains of the cottages, bats flit through the ing (shedding fethers) avoid drains of the cottages, bats flit through the ing (shedding fethers) avoid drains of the cottages, bats flit through the ing (shedding fethers) avoid drains of the cottages, bats flit through the ing (shedding fethers) avoid drains of the cottages, bats flit through the ing (shedding fethers) avoid drains of the cottages, bats flit through the ing (shedding fethers) avoid drains of the cottages, bats flit through the ing (shedding fethers) avoid drains of the cottages, bats flit through the ing (shedding fethers) avoid drains of the cottages. depopulated by the oppression of a tyrannical monarch, so this village by the sea has been despoiled through the workings of a law of Congress passed to "protect American Industry." In plain words, the ruin of Shirley Point s a mournful monument of the present How? Every car-load of oats we ship tariff. A few years ago the village at for them as ha'nt got 'em, a chance to Shirley Point was doing a thriving git 'em; they may jest as well try to the tax of \$3,000 a mile on steel rails;

villagers were living comfortably off the wages of the men employed in the wokes, when down awooped Chandler. of Michigan, champion of American industry, and pushed through Congress a new tariff on copper ores. For one of the results of which, and a fur and cogent illustration of how protection protects, go to Shirley Point and inspect the ruins there .-- Chicago Tri

A DEAR WAY TO PAY THE DEBT.

John P. Alexander, in his speech at Mogadore, said the "tariff was paying the national debt." Perhaps it is, but vill some school boy tell us how long it will take to liquidate that debt by of the tariff? Here are the facts: The annual consumption of the country in three articles of manufactured iron and cotton and woolen fab rice, in the year 1870, reached the sum or \$650,000 000. Of this, the value of \$70,000,000 was imported, the remain der produced at home. On these arti-cles the tariff compelled us to pay an aggregate duty of 521 per cent , which paid to the government, as the popular contribution from these sources toward the liquidation of the national debt. the gross sum of \$42,790,000. At the same time, however, it taxed us, for the exclusive Benefit of the monopo was instituted, in the gross sum of \$270,000,000! In other words, this beautiful scheme of a tariff to the pur pose of paying the national debt taxes the people cight dollars in order to pay one dollar into the treasury. At this rate, accepting Mr. Boutwell's figures, and leaving the bagatelle of interest entirely out of the calculation, a protective tariff, levied to pay a debt of \$2,3(K),(NO),(NO) will extort from the people to that end the astounding sum of \$18,400,000,000 -- Times, Akron,

AYRACI HE BALT LOSING ITH FLAVOR.

General Garfield, of Obio, has, in its recent speeches, been exposing the oppressive absurdities of our tariff. He paid particular attention, among others, to the tyrants of Syracuse, whom the Cincinnati Commercial, in commenting upon the speech, touches off as follows: "Besides their success in establish

ing such liberal protection, which has been done through the many arts and tricks, known alone to your enterprising member of Congress, their success. has been equally marked in establish ing a monopoly of the article. This has been done in a variety of ways, known to sharp operators. For instance, in all British American countries the duty on salt is but three per cent. We compete with most of these countries in the fisheries. Some time ago Congress affected to grant some relief to our fishermen by providing in those countries for use in their basilegislation amounted to nothing, as a stop to that trade, for fear it might obliged to move, at least once, the grow to such magnitude as to injure posts on which they rested their large them. So they established two prices omiaks, or sealskin bonts. Some of ance a considerable increase in such for salt; one for that used on the towns as Keene Manchester, Milford, shore, and another for that used atsea Nashua and Milton, and smaller in On the former they must, of course, On the former they must, of course, tures. The net result, as shown by two hundred per cent., and sell it at Under this arrange ment they well salt on the north side increase in the chief manufacturing of the St Lawrence duty free, at a very low figure, but on the south side or American shore they add the two hun They sell their salt dred per cent. anywhere in Canada or other British DONNERSONS At British rates, but to heir next door neighbors they exact the higher rate all the time.'

The Secret of Happiness.

The most common error of men and women is that of looking for happiness outside of useful work It has never yet been found when thus sought, who church. When the truth is learned church. When the sought of the control of the sought of t the proposition, glance around among your triends and acquaintances, and select those who appear to have the most enjoyment in life. Are they the idlers and pleasure-seekers, or the earnest workers? We know what

your answer would be, Of all the nuserable human beings it know, they were the most wretched who had retired from useful employ ments in order to enjoy themselves. Why, the slave at his enforced labor, or the hungry toiler for bread, were

supremely happy in comparison. Earnestly would we impress upon soung minds the truth we have stated It herat the foundation of all being. It gives tranquility and pleas-ure to the youth just stepping across ning to rest upon his stoop shoulders Be ever engaged in useful work if you would be happy. This is the great Recret.

Those who are fond of canaries — Those who are fond of canaries would do well to carry out the following: Always hang the cage that no draft of air can strike the bird; give nothing to healthy birds but canary and rape seed mixed with water, cuttle-fish bone and gravel on the floor of the cage; a little water for bathing. The room should not be over heated. When mouling the strike water for bathing the strike water for bathing. ors grated fine is excellent. Bad soed kills birds. Cabbage and sweet applies are good as preventing fever.

What is your notion of fair play, Mr. Slick ?" "My notion of fair play for the ladice is a kind husband and a sewin' machine a piece all round; an

Greenland.

The glaciers of Greenland bring no debris from the interior, and the chort valleys through which they reach the sea rarely unite. The surface materi al-which is inconsiderable, and seldom takes the form of a medical moraine—together with that at its base, is floated off by the detached bergs, which not unfrequently capsize in the inlets, and thus deposit, at least, the greater part of their burden before reaching the open sea. Hence could the submarine surface be inspected, it would in all probability be found to consist of tenucious clay, embedding a long line of boulders, shells, and bones of seals and other marine animals. This matter must be frequently rear ranged by the enormous momentum of iceburgs grounding on it. Dr. Brown mentions the case of a berg, which in 1867 he observed at the mouth of the Waygatz, carrying a block of rock that, even at that distance, looked as large as a good sized house

Greenland, though so intensely cold, and apparently so cheerless, is full of interest to the naturalist, and by no means without profit to the merchant The outskirting land supplies a luxu runt growth of from 300 to 400 species of plants, some of which ascend to the list, for whose "protection" this tariff height of 4,000 feet; many species of was instituted, in the gross sum of seals, and whales, and fish sport in the waters, which are occupied by invertebrate animals and seaweeds; every rock swarms with water lowl, while land birds from the South visit the country as a nesting place, countless herds of reindeer browse in some of its valleys; the bark of the fox is to be heard even in the depth of winter, and the polar bear may be seen all the year round. The Danes at their first visit found a human population there of 30, (XX), and within their own possessions, there is, at present, a healthy, intelligent, civilized race of hunters of not less than 10,000 souls. Exclusive of home consumption, the annual exports of the settlements amounted in 1835 to 6,569 barrels of seal-oil, 47,809 eenlaking, 1,714 fox skins, 34 skins, 194 dog skins, 3,437 pounds of eider down, 5,206 pounds of feathers, 439 pounds of narwhale ivory pounds of walrus ivory, and 3,596 pounds of whalebone

Geologists have long taught that at least the west coast of Greenland slowly sinking below the sea. This doctrine is confirmed by Dr. Brown, who recapitulates the principal points of the evidence on which it rests. The following are amongst the facts he enumerates. Near the end of the last century a small, rocky island was ob perved to be entirely submerged at apringtide high water, yet on it were the remains of a house, rising six feet above the ground; fifty years later the submergence had so far increased that that all sait which they should procure the ruins alone were left above water The foundations of an old storehouse, ness should come in duty free. This built on an island in 1776, are now dry only at low water our fishermen could get all the salt they of native houses are in one locality needed here any way, and no thanks to Congress, without paving the two Moravian Mission establishment was hundred per cent duty. But the wide, founded about two miles from Fisker awake Syracusians determined to put | messet, but in thirty years they were the posts may yet be seen under water. The dwellings of several Greenland families, who lived on Savage Point from 1721 to 1736, are now overflowed by every tide. In one locality, the ruths of old Greenland houses are only to be seen at low water, - The Popular Science Review

---- Even the Boston gentlemso of color participate with the white sa cans of the l'ub in their lofty disdain of the talent of New York happening to be eaught in that city over Sunday, thou at he would take a glumber at some of the churches Stepping inside the porch of an meeting house, the sexton, colored, ap proached respectfully, and said. "Will you have a seat, said." Happy to show you to one, sah. Plenty seats this morning, sah "
"No, thank you; can't stay but a

"That, sah, is the Rev Dr ----

"Fine preacher, iso't he? "Well, sah, people has different no tions bout preachers."

"But he seems quite animated?" "Yes, sah; consid'ble animated."

"And appears to have talent?"
"Well, sah, as I said ato," peoples has such different notions bout preach ers. Dar's some dat tinks he's muchty good on de words. I tink myself he's a fair man, sah -a fair man, but not man, sah, a well meanin' man, but not a talented man. He's a New York

man, sah!"

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS -1. Any per son who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment. 32. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or 3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and peri odisals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is orima facte evidence of intentional fraud.

WHEAT IN ENGLAND .--- Mr. James Sanderson's report is not hopeful as to wheat. He estimates the wheat yield at 22 bushels per acre, or 8 bushels less than the average, 8 bushels less than last year, 2 bushels less than in 1869, 14 bushels less than the great crop of 1868, and about the same as 1867. He states the actual yield in 1868 as 132,000,000 bushels; in 1866, 96,000,000 bushels; in 1870, 104,000,000 bushels; and his estimate for this vone assuming that the area of wheat he equal to that of last year, is 75,000,000.

The Burning of Moscow.

An Ald French soldier now in this country, having been interviewed, tells this story of Moscow, of which he was an eye witness: The army of Bohaparte entered that city on the 14th of September, 1812. The weather was there, at that season, colder than New England mid-winter, and the soldiers suffered bitterly, many of them having absolutely frozen. Worn with long marches and hard fighting, they had looked hopefully forward to a period-of rest within the walls of Moscow. But they had hardly possessed themselves of the city when it was found to be in flames. At first the French supposed that intoxicated men in their own ranks were responsible for the disaster, but soon fiendish-looking monsters, covered, with rage, and furious women were seen among the burning buildings, some with torches in their hands trying to increase the conflugration.

Many a hand severed from the arm by a French saber tell to the ground still grasping the flaming torch. These trantic victims had been released from prison walls on purpose to do this desperate work. Thousands and thousands of wounded Russians were in the hospitals, whose fate was too horrible to contemplate. Nor was the found-ling hospital spared. A great portion of the town was of wood, and contained large quantities of brandy, oil and other combustible material. All the pumps had been destroyed by the cunning Russians, and the exertions of the French were almost useless. Everywhere there was a suffocating odor of sulphur and bitumen. For more than two days the fire raged remorsely, en veloping cut and palace, and devouring all the splendid pomp which nobility had gathered around it.

The coldest and fiercest of winds were blowing, and the soldiers were burned by showers of falling coals and cinders, from which there was no escape. Jewels and coins were gathered the handful, and grimy, men wrapped themselves in rich cashmere shawls and the softest and costliest of Siberian furs, which the Russians, in their hurried departure, had left behind. Solid silver plates were rescued from which the hungry men ate "half broiled and bloody steaks of horse flesh, or else a species of black dough

WOULD YOUR LOSS BE FELT ? - LIVE for some purpose in the world. Always has a college student in her eye act your part well. Fill up the meanure of duty to others. Conduct your-selves so that you shall be missed with sorrove-when you are gone Multitudes of our species are living in such a selfish manner that they are not | likely to be remembered after their disappearance They leave behind them scarcely any traces of their existence, and are forgotten almost as though they had never been. They are while they live like some pebble | ment when he learned that it would imlying unobserved among a million on the shore, and when they die they are, like that same pebble, thrown into thought of the colp e, replied, "well, it the sea, which just ruffles the surface, sinks and is forgotten, without being missed from the beach. They are neither regretted by the rich, mourned by the poor, nor celebrated by the learned. Who has been the better for their life? Who has been the worse for their death? Whose wants have they Whose misery have they supplied? healed? Who would unbar the gate of life to readmit them to existence? Or what face would greet them back again to our world with a smile? Wretched, unproductive existence! Selfishness ther do I hall, so mind your ow in its own curse. It is a starving vice. The man who does no good gets none He is like the heath in the desert, mins make money by imitating the neither yielding fruit nor seeing when warble of the cal under the windows good cometh, a stunted, dwarfish, mis of nervous people, and selling the erable shrub

A TERRIBLE BALLOONING ACCIDENT. -At Paoli, Orange county, Indiana, Saturday, Professor Wilbur made arrangements for a balloon ascension. He was to be accompanied by George that "de Lord had come for shure, and H. Knapp, editor of the Orange County that "de Lord had come for Union. As they were getting into the was down dare on de fence moment; just stopped to glance at the church. What is the name of the balloon the cords gave way, and they only succeeded in grasping the ropes ceeded in playing a thore gh confidence

> tempted to climb in the basket, but was unable to do so, and the balloon for other quarters shot upward rapidly, with Wilbur hanging below. The spectators were thrilled with horror at the terrible a Saratoga hotel, the other day, were a lady wearing a faster scene, which coded in a dreadful mile spproached by a lady wearing a faster At a height of court one mile the doomed man be to his hold and it, but the other walked straight across came whirling to be earth.

As he appround the earth he was feet foremost, then doubled up, turned over, and then straightened out with his bead downward. As he struck the earth he fell upon his head and back. II - heart was mashed into an undisnegurabable mass, and his body was bruised and crushed horribly.

The body made an indentation in the ground eight mohes deep, and rebounded four feet from where it struck. The professor's young wife and little daughter were on the ground and witnessed the terrible affair. The remains of the unfortunate man were properly cared for, and buried at Paoli.

-An Illinois constable made a return on the back of a paper thus: "I executed this subpeeny by trying to read it to John Mack, but he was drivin' cattle on horseback, and run faster than I could, and kept up such a hollerm' I don't know whether he heerd or not. This is the best I could do, and don't know whether the subpeeny is served according to law or

-Mrs. Stowe told the history of many households when she said that a woman armed with sick beadache, debility, nervousness, presentiments, and all sorts of imaginary and real ailments, is a walking armory of weapons of subjugation.

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

Voices of the night-Babies.

A rooted sorrow-The toothach.

Passed to a third reading-Love let-

When is a handkerchief like an insult? When it is re-scented.

Why is a blind man like a water. -Because he is generally led lead) If you are in doubt whether to kiss

pretty-girly give her the benefit of the doubt. To bankers .-- When a draft passes hrough the bank, does it give the

An Oregon toast over a glass of ar dent : "Here s what makes us wear old

clothes." A good many trades-people only give fifteen ounces to a pound - it is a weigh

clerks colds?

they have .- Judy. An advertiser in one of the papers says he has a cottage to let, containing

eight rooms and an acre of land "Union is not always strength," as the sailor said when he saw the barkeep-

er mixing his rum with water Almost all absurdity of conduct arrest from the imitation of those whom we cannot resemble.

What is the difference between an oyster and a chicken? One is best right out of the shell, and the other

Don't let your cattle stray , they often wander to most mysterious places, we once saw a cowhide in a shormaker's

A pious Detroit sign which read "No spirits sold at this fountain, was al tered by a wag so as to read, "No 1 spirits sold, etc.

An Ohio murderer being a-ked by the judge if he had any thing to say, replied "I have, sir. I have a very bad cold, your honor

A young lady who has been studying finance for some time pa-t, wishes to know whether the day rate of gold at fects the mirate of silver.

A young Californian went to sleep, leaving his candle in the bunghole of powder-keg. He was picked up in the morning all over the house A contemporary mentions a case be-

ond the ordinary oculist. It is that of a young, lady who, instead of a pupil, The Knife and Fork is the name of a new gastronomical weekly journal to appear in London. It will lose half of

its value unless illustrated with plates. No people under heaven can excel the Americans in the many art of sitting on a bench and seeing eighteen in

play ball-says the St. Louis Despatch A druggest out west had his name taken off a petition for a street improveprove the health of the neighborhood

An old lady who was asked what she proved one thing -that the papers don't always tell lies." At a colored meeting, a worthy

At a colored meeting, a worthy brother, whose piety exceeds his learn-ing, rather astonished his hearers by quoting during an exhortation, from tide piscos to the Canadians ? "Where do you had from "

a Yankee of a traveler "Where do you rain from ?" "Don't rain at ao. ther do I hail, so mind your own business '

Ingenious and thrifty Chicago ga boots and bootjacks that are thrown at them

A colored woman, picking berries the other day, was so affected by the deseent of a large paper baloon that she picked up her child and rushed franti-cally into the nearest house declaring

An Indiana man claims to have suc as the balloon rose. Knapp let go and game upon the potato bugs. He plantfell thirty feet without serious injury.

Professor Wilber held on and atthought it was a corn field and started

> able trail. One of the party dodged it, and on finding out his error apologized with, "I beg your pardon, mad am; I thought you had passed some time ago.'

The Armherst standard is responsible for the following "One of our sopho-mores has devised a new way of telling bad news. He writes home to his father "I came near losing \$37 last week."
Anxious parent writes back that he is thankful the money was not lost, and wants to know how near. By return mail came within one of it—lost \$36."

An Indiana man broke a chair over his wite's head a week or two ago When he got to jail, and the clergy-man undertook to talk with him, he displayed a good deal of penitone. He said that he was very sorry that he had normitted his neary to obtain the master. permitted his anger to obtain the masery over him and suffer him to goodfashsuch an act, because it was a ioned Windsor chair, an heirloom of the family, and he knew he never could replace it

A Michigan boy gots away with seven raw eggs, two barge apples, two quarts of bread and milk, a large ear of corn, a dish full of cranberries, a dish full of sauce, a tremendous slice of pork, a huge short-cake, over a pound beef, a quart of peanuts, and a half peck of apples for lunch. He likes raw pork better than any thing else, and drinks melted lard in a manner that would do and a half peck honor to a Laplander He has known to drink two quarts of lard at one time.