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Miscellaneous.

THE RECORD OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: 1860—1865.

PLANS FOR BREAKING UP THE UNION.

Mr. Buchanan had formally declared in his Message of December, 1860, there was no constitutional right of secession. His party thereupon commenced to agitate plans by which the South could be carried back into a Union wherein the right to secede should be legalized. The most notorious of these schemes was that introduced into Congress by Mr. Vallandigham, proposing a constitutional amendment by which the Union should be peacefully divided, as follows:

Article XIII, Section I, The United States are divided into four sections, as follows:
1. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. . . shall constitute one section, to be known as the South.
2. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas. . . shall constitute another section, to be known as the West.
3. The States of Oregon and California. . . shall constitute another section, to be known as the Pacific.
4. The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. . . shall constitute another section, to be known as the South.

Article XIV. No State shall secede without the consent of the Legislature of all the States of the section to which the State proposing to secede belongs. The President shall have power to adjust with seceding States all questions arising by reason of their secession; but the terms of adjustment shall be submitted to Congress for their approval, before the same shall be valid.
This article was well received by the Democrats. The Chicago candidate for the Vice-Presidency, defended it in the House of Representatives as late as January, 1863. May 9, 1863, Mr. Wall, Democratic Senator from New Jersey, in an address to the Democratic Central Club of Philadelphia, not only did not hesitate to give it his hearty approval, but declared that it or some similar scheme, was the only alternative to eternal separation.

The plan suggested some years ago by Mr. Vallandigham bears the stamp of his clear sagacity and states-like foresight—dividing the country into four large sections or masses, and requiring a majority of the representation from each to consent to a measure before it should become a law. Mr. Calhoun, notwithstanding the undesired obloquy now attaching to his name, was to my mind, the most honest and comprehensive statesman who grappled with national problems, and I make bold here to say that no wiser, purer, patriotic statesman ever lived. It may be that the South might be willing to return upon the adoption of some such system of reconstruction as this. If this plan of reconciliation and reconstruction fails, then a separation must be the finality.

Mr. Vallandigham's scheme for breaking up the Union having been rejected by Congress and the people, other plans were agitated. A Northern Confederacy was freely spoken of, and for a long while the rebels had confident hope of the success of their agents in that direction, working in co-operation with their Democratic allies. It was not difficult for that party to find justification for this or any other destructive plot.

Judge Black, Mr. Buchanan's Attorney General, even went so far as to declare that war made by Congress upon a seceding State would legalize secession and dissolve the union of the remaining States. In an official opinion, dated November 20, 1860, only a fortnight after Mr. Lincoln's election, and which through the traitors in the cabinet was of course made known to the traitors organizing rebellion throughout the South, he says:

"If it be true that war cannot be declared, nor a system of general hostilities carried on by the Central Government against a State, then it seems to follow that an attempt to do so would be 'ipso facto, an expulsion of such State from the Union, being treated as an alien and an enemy, she would be compelled to act accordingly. And if Congress shall break up the present Union by unconstitutional and putting strife, and enmity and armed hostility between different sections of the country, instead of the domestic tranquility which the Con-

stitution was meant to insure, will not all the States be absolved from their Federal obligations? Is any portion of the people bound to contribute their money or their blood to carry on a contest like that?"
The Syracuse Convention, in August, 1861, under the lead of Mr. Vallandigham, drew the same conclusion from different premises, and openly declared the revolutionary doctrine.
"Resolved, That . . . it (the administration) has denied to sovereign States constitutional rights, and thereby absolved them from all allegiance."
COERCION UNCONSTITUTIONAL
Had the Union men of the South felt that they would receive the support of the Government to the last extremity, they might have successfully resisted the tide of secession which swept over the Gulf States in the winter of 1860-1861. In place of this, they were abandoned to the tender mercies of the fire eating chivalry, and were painfully told that there was no authority in the Constitution to interfere with rebellion. Thus, Mr. Buchanan, in his Message of Dec. 3, 1860, declared,

"The question fairly stated is: Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the right to coerce a State into submission, which is attempting to withdraw or has actually withdrawn from the Confederacy? If answered in the affirmative, it must be upon the principle that power has been conferred upon Congress to declare or to make war upon a State. After much serious reflection, I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress or to any other department of the Federal Government. . . . Without descending to particulars, it may safely be asserted that the power to make war against a State is at variance with the whole spirit of the Constitution. . . . Congress possesses many means of preserving it (the Union), by conciliation, but the sword was not placed in their hands to preserve it by force."
This direct invitation to rebellion by a promise of immunity, was at once taken up by those who have ever since controlled the policy of the Democratic Party.

On the 10th of January, 1861, at a "Union" meeting held in Philadelphia, the Hon. Ellis Lewis, a well known and influential Democrat, introduced a series of resolutions, in which the right of secession was denied, but after blaming the North for its unconstitutional proceedings, it concluded:

"Resolved, That if the Northern States should be unwilling to recognize their constitutional duties towards the Southern States, it would be right to acknowledge the independence of the Southern States, instead of waging an unfruitful war against them."
And at the great meeting of the Philadelphia Democracy, held January 16, after the firing on the "Star of the West" in Charleston harbor, a number of resolutions enthusiastically adopted was the following:

"That we cordially approve the disavowal by the President, in his last annual message, for himself and for Congress, of a war-making power against a State of the Confederacy, thus reaffirming the express doctrine of the Constitution, James Madison and Alexander Hamilton."
These views were formally adopted by the party. On January 18, the Military Committee reported to the House of Representatives a bill to provide for calling on the Militia, when Mr. George B. Pendleton opposed it by an elaborate argument, in which he said:

"Now, sir, what force of arms can compel a State to do that which she has agreed to do? What force of arms can compel a State to refrain from doing that which her State Government, supported by the sentiment of her people, is determined to persist in doing. . . . Sir, the whole scheme of coercion is impracticable. . . . It is contrary to the genius and spirit of the Constitution. . . . My voice is for compromise. I beg you, gentlemen, to hear that voice. If you will not, if you find conciliation impossible; if your differences are so great that you cannot or will not compromise them, then, gentlemen, let the seceding States depart in peace; let them establish their government and empire, and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them."
And, in the division which followed, the Democratic members, with but few exceptions, registered their agreement with Mr. Pendleton in a solid body.

It was for such doctrines as these that the great Democratic Party selected Mr. Pendleton as its standard bearer in the presidential contest of 1864. That these views were regarded as a sure passport to its favor is evident, when we see them advanced

by so broad and inscrupulous a politician as Mr. William B. Read, who, on the 28th of March, 1863, in an address to the Democratic Central Club of Philadelphia, observed:

"Had the Government never gone beyond the limits of consent; had it rejected, as did its founders, the HERESY or COERCION, as applied to any State or combination of States, it would have been far stronger in the elements of republican power, than it is now in all the panoply and parade of war."
Even three years of war did not suffice to cause the abandonment of this dogma. The Democratic Convention of Kentucky, assembled June 28, 1864, to select delegates to the Chicago Convention, adopted a series of resolutions, among which the following is the third:

"Guided by these lights, we declare that the coercion and subjugation of a free or more sovereign State was never contemplated as possible or authorized by the Constitution, but was pronounced by its makers an act of suicidal folly."
And Mr. William B. Read reiterated his views in a letter to a sympathetic Marylander, dated November 5, 1864, and published November 7, as sound Democratic doctrine by the Philadelphia organ of the party.

"I deny as I have ever done since this experiment of civil war has awakened me to truth, that the Federal Government has any right under the Constitution to coerce by force of arms any one or more of its great constituents."
PRO SLAVERY RECONSTRUCTION.
So far from maintaining the indissoluble nature of the Federal bond, the Democratic Party at an early period in the struggle adopted the theory that the secession of the South absolved the remaining States from all further obligation to the Constitution and that they were individually at liberty to separate and set up for themselves or form new connections on such terms of alliance as they might please. There can be but little doubt that the ultimate object of this Democratic policy was the re-creation of the old supremacy of the alliance between slavery and democracy might be restored, and the domination of the party be perpetuated. The key-note to this will be found in one of the resolutions adopted at the great Democratic meeting in Philadelphia, held January 16, 1861. We have the authority of William B. Read, for the assertion that "it was adopted with enthusiastic unanimity."

"Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and so far as we know it, of Pennsylvania, the dissolution of the Union by the separation of the whole South, a result we shall most sincerely deplore, may release this Commonwealth from the bonds which now connect it with the confederacy, and would authorize and require its citizens, through a convention to be assembled for that purpose, to determine with whom their lot shall be cast; whether with the North and East whose fanaticism has precipitated this misery upon us, or with our brethren of the South, whose wrongs we feel as our own, or whether Pennsylvania shall stand by herself, ready when occasion offers, to bind together the broken Union."
That these were the views of the dominant men of the party is evident from the fact that Judge Woodward at that time made no secret of his desire that Pennsylvania should go with the South.

So, in the spring of 1861, ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey, in a letter to L. W. Burnet, of Newark, argued the matter thus:

"I believe the Southern Confederation permanent. The proceeding has been taken with forethought and deliberation—it is no hurried impulse, but an inevitable act, based upon the sacred, as was supposed, 'equality of the States,' and in my opinion, every slave State will, in a short time, be bound united in one confederacy. . . . Before that event happens, we cannot act, however much we may suffer in our material interests. It is in that contingency, then, that I answer the second part of your question: 'What position for New Jersey will best accord with her interests, honor, and the patriotic instincts of her people?' I say emphatically, they would go with the South, from every wise, prudent and patriotic reason."
At the time of the Chicago Convention, these views were not so openly ventilated, but they evidently were at the bottom of the reconstruction contemplated by the "cessation of hostilities" and "convention of all the States" advocated in the platform. One speaker, however, D. H. Mahoney, of Dubuque, Iowa, was bold enough to enunciate them, and they were favorably received.

"We must elect our candidate, and then, holding out our hands to the South, invite them to come and sit again in our Union circle. A voice—Suppose they will not come? If they will not come to us, then I am in favor of going to them." [Loud cheers.]
And the Van Buren County Press, at Paw-Paw, Michigan, declared:

"If the North and South are ever to be united, we predict it will be when the Confederate States North adopt their new (Montgomery) constitution, or something very near like it. There's a good time coming boys."
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Flank Movement Upon the National Finances.

The well-known Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1865
The hopeful condition of our finances, stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, is the best news that could be given to the American people. In other days, the question of the public debt and the manner of paying it, occupied the attention of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, the Committee of Finance in the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury and his agents, the leading bankers and capitalists, and the great manufacturers of our own and other nations employed in the manifold occupations of skilled labor. The number of persons holding our bonds was comparatively small. But now the financial condition is the concern of millions. The holders of our national securities include rich and poor, high and low, the millionaire and the mechanic, the philosopher and the peasant, the tailor and the sailor, the soldier, the seaman, and the statesman. The rich having large amounts of the poor having small amounts, if the study of the money market has become as common as the reading of a morning paper. The spirit that prompted this exhibition was, in the beginning, the loftiest patriotic sacrifice; and it vitalized and energized the government in all its arteries and nerves. But, at the same time, it created a new and watchful interest. It united the element of a just regard for individual well-being to that of jealous vigilance over the details of the administration of government, and in this respect, the national debt, if not a "national blessing," became an active and unsleeping auxiliary of the government in all its duties. It made the agent feel that the eye of his principal was upon him, and the vastness of the trust gave to the principal a fresh obligation to see to its faithful management. Hence the perfect trust in the midst of oceans of expenditure. The people felt that they were lending their money for the highest of missions, that it was being trustfully expended, and would be honestly and promptly returned. Hence, also, the success of our arms, the comfort of the masses at home, who lived, as it were, on a tranquil island in the hot and bloody vortex of war, the consequent conquest of the rebellion, the achievement of peace, and after peace, the rapid retrenchment in the public outlay, and the wise and comprehensive preparation for a period of economy and moderate taxation. It was but natural that the people should learn finance, and that the "money article" should be of interest to many who heretofore passed it over as the "marriages and deaths" to the good housekeeper, the "poetry" to the young lady of the family, or the politics to the youthful candidate for the State Legislature. It was natural, also, that the slightest attempt to deprecate or discredit our currency or bonds, our two-tenths or seven-thirtieths, should be resented by thousands and tens of thousands. For what a savings bank for the laboring and frugal was in days gone by, the national treasury is now. If that is healthy and solvent, and pays its interest promptly, so, whole communities are comforted and in repose. The difficulty of spreading doubt as to the intrinsic value and ultimate redemption of these securities has been increased by this very cause. The Northern sympathizer with the rebels—the local Copperhead who busies himself in spreading all sorts of panic stories among the people who hold the bonds of the national government—has here-

fore found his avocation a most profitable one. But he has not been less active for that reason. He has been constantly on the qui vive. He seizes upon every text and pretext to excite dissension and despondency. The present favorite Copperhead expedient is to demand the admission into Congress of representatives from the late Rebel States, elected by such bitter rebels as lately threw their ballots in Richmond, Virginia. It is the great mission of the Democratic leaders. They are prompted to it by various motives. The rebel Congressmen will be the nucleus of a new Democracy, fashioned after the Breckinridge and Buchanan organizations which planged the nation into civil war. They will help the men who broke the old party, to resume control in the several Southern States. These re-united brethren can then proceed to repeal the war measures of Congress, especially the odious confiscation laws. But above all, when the doors are thrown open, and the rebel Congressmen are brought into the Capitol in triumph, the assault upon the public credit and upon the national financial securities will begin in a terrible earnest. There will be consistency in this. The Democratic leaders have been laboring for four years to bring the bonds and currency of the government into disrepute. They have advised their followers to refuse the currency, and above all, not to invest in the bonds. The key-note was given by James Buchanan, in 1861, after he had assisted to deplete the public treasury, to drag down the value of our national securities, to make us beggars for loans in the markets of the world, and to strip the government of nearly all her weapons of public defence and preservation. Under his lead, his intimate friends bought real estate rather than trust the government; and at his cue, the Democratic press rang with scathing prophecies of ruin to all who took the national notes or confided in the national bonds. What was true of him, they had the hopes of the foreigners who looked upon our financial scheme with amazement, and generally predicted its downfall. The fact that our debt is owed to the people alone, and that its redemption would bring thousands of happy and industrious citizens to abject want, produces no pity in their bosoms. They, therefore, hit the idea of making an issue upon the admission of the rebels to Congress. To the rebels, the national debt of the United States is a most odious sight. They know it was incurred to crush them and to abolish slavery. They know that their confiscated lands will be made to contribute to its liquidation. They know that, while not one dime of their debt will ever be recognized, they will be compelled to help to raise the needed revenue for the payment of the interest and ultimately of the principal. They long, therefore, to get into the next Congress, to unite with their Democratic brethren to vote against all revenue or appropriation bills; and boldly to raise and fight under the flag of Repudiation. The conspiracy, has been duly organized, and involves more elements than the people would at present readily believe. I regard it as the great peril of the Republic. Thus it is the duty of all patriots, and part from their own interests, to be ready to meet it. Under the most plausible and deceptive theories this infamous demand will be made. It has already contrived to secure the sanction of what are supposed to be great names. It contemplates the completest disgrace and the most astounding repudiation in civil history. I do not fear that it will succeed; because it is only necessary to expose such a plot to bring it to shame.

Occasional.
THE ONLY SLAVE COUNTRIES.—The only two countries which now maintain slavery are Spain and Brazil. A French journal states that Brazil will be the first to abolish it. Measures have already been prepared in the Senate looking to this object. The terrible war in the United States, and the equally terrible debt caused by trying to uphold the "institution," give considerable uneasiness in the countries which legalize it, and the question is being asked whether it is not better to try and get rid of it by other than violent means. A question like this is likely to bring it about by one means or the other.

"I'm getting fat," as the loafer said when he was stealinglard.

Mr. Nasby Issues an Address to the Southern Democracy.

SAINT'S REST, (which is in the State of New Jersey,) July 31, '65.
To the Democracy of the Southern States: Dearlly Beloved, I salook you!
The evence uv the past 4 years hev bin momehous. The war hev ended—to a sooperfishel observer it wood seem distreasfully to you and us, but to him whose eagle eye kin pierce the misty fucher, gellorously.
Troo, we lost the orfices, and hev bin for four long and weery years on sterl' ground, whose fruits was wormy and whose waters was bitter. So the children of Izrel wandored forty years in the wildernis, but the finally found a Canan, full uv fatnis, runnin' with milk and honey, and sich, and so shall we emerge into our Canan, ere long.
The war hev hed its uses. We hev diskivered that the Southern Democracy could be dependid on to do for our dirty work throo thick and thin, and we hev both diskivered that the Ablishianist is no korrud, and will really make sacrifices for principle. Knowin' all this, we kin work intelligently to the fucher.
It is the dooty now uv every Sath'rn Dimokrat to take the oath to wunst, and be metamorphosed in 2 loyally. Then we've got em, Demand, ex only a Suth'erner kin demand, that the military be withdrawn, and that our Representatives be admitted. Then, if we kin carry enuff deestrics North, you hev the game in yur own hand. But to accomplish this last feat, you must aid us.
We hev bin unforcheit in our political venchers, and at least wan uv our prophecies must cum troo, otherwise how kin we go afore the people? The nigger is all we've left, and the variety we hev up here is uv no yoose to us, fer they are all earning their own livin', and aint crowdin' white folks out of poor houses, at all. Its my scandid conviction, that the grovelin' scissus work and earn munny, just 2 spite us. In sum localities our sagashus managers have indooost sum uv em to drink with em, and in a few moments got em into delirium tremens, and their families in 2 poor houses. To their untended bowels our liker is it to bein. But this can't be done ginally, becuz its all our leaders kin do.

An enterprisin Yankee (cus he's in the race) was wunst askt, what business he followed to make so much munny. He replid that he hed the itch, and he traveld shed, giv' it to the people, sellin' a cure. Let us imitat, their wisdom. Promptly ship to each northern state 200,000 old vrans who can't work, and to make ashoorance doubtly shoer, starve em awbile, and run the measles and smallpox throo em. Mix with em a few thousand black wimmin and nplattar children, to show the horrors uv amalgamashun. Then we'd have suthin to go on! Ef we carted em in 2 poor-houses, and levit taxis to support em, how our speakers wood gush! how our papers wood howl! After 4 years uv falevory in the prophecies biznis, the jee uv bev-in wan cum troo sets me into a delirium tremens uv roy.
Then immitigly, yoor legislachers must pass stringent laws agin a nigger leavin' his respective county, and then pass another law not allowin any man to give the able bodied wuns to exceed \$5 a month. This dun I have faith to bleeve thousands uv em will beg to be agin enslaved, about mid-winter. Ef they persist in dyin in freedom, we can, at least, pint 2 their bods, and say in a sepukral tone, "wun niggers was wuth \$1,500 they wuz not allowed to die thus—behold the froots—uv Ablishian-philanthropy."
Either way it's capite for us.

You must intulicate the dotrin uv Saint Jites, zelusor than ever, and while you air gittin your people tuned up on that, we'll hammer away at the Ablishian, and once more we'll git the Ablishian and our feet.
I have indicated briefly the general outlines uv the polisy we must pursoo of we wood succeed. Other jees will of coarse sejest themselves to you—let us hev em, and we'll act on em.
In conclusion, Be wary and un-tirin. Remember on yu depends the politike forchoons uv the thousands who wunst held offis; but who hev bin to grass for 4 long weery years. We must succeed row or never.
PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
Lait Pastur uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensashun.

My UNCLE JESHAU.—I have often heard of men who could hold but one bead in their heads, at a time. It is not so with my Uncle Joshua. As he sat down to dinner, one day, he asked the blessing in these words: "For what we are about to receive, may the Lord make us duly thankful." And added in the same breath—"Sal, that steak is burnt to crisp."
How long Eve, the first woman, lived, we do not know. It is a curious fact, that in sacred history, the age, death and burial, of only one woman, Sarah, the wife of Abraham, is distinctly noted. Woman's age, ever since appears not to have been a subject for history or discussion.

Religious.

According to an article of the Morning Star (Free-Will Baptist) the principles of Christian Communism are rapidly progressing in the Calvinist Baptist Churches. A few years since, scarcely a member of any prominence could be found among them who did not believe in, and earnestly defend, the practice of close communion; but now there is scarcely a church that has not more or less members who are decidedly in favor of a more liberal, and a more Christian policy.

At the laying of the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic church of St. Joseph, Mo., at which upwards of 20,000 people were present, it is reported by the St. Louis Republican, that when the Archbishop raised his hand to sign himself with the sign of the cross, it acted like electricity; 20,000 hands were simultaneously raised to cross their foreheads with the sign of redemption.

In an article in the "Zethuran Observer" on the question "What are the baptized children of the Church and how are they to be treated?" These two points are discussed. 1. Baptized children of christian parents are members of the Christian Church, and truly and really christians. 2. They are trained in such a manner as never to be or think themselves anything else than true christians.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, held in London, the report shows the receipts for the year amounted to £102,997. The Society's missionary list now includes 501 clergymen maintained wholly or in part, and a large body of catechists, school-masters, and divinity students.
From the fifty-seventh Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Bible Society we learn the number of books issued from their Depository make a total of 85,667 volumes. The total receipts of the Society, from all sources, for the same period, has been \$44,354.38.

The Wesleyans have just opened seven new chapels in neglected districts in London, England, for the use of the masses. Each of these chapels will accommodate a thousand people.

Wash for Fruit Trees.
The best wash for the trunks and branches of Fruit trees is made by dissolving half a pound of potash in two gallons of water. This is applied with a brush at any season, but, perhaps, with most effect in spring. One or, at most, two applications will rid the stems of trees of the bark louse, and render the bark smooth and glossy. It is far more efficacious than whitewash as a preservative against the attacks of insects, while it promotes the growth of the tree and adds to the natural lively color of the bark.
The wash of soft soap is also a very good one for many purposes, though not equal for general purposes to the potash wash. The soap wash is best for old trunks with thick and ragged bark; as a portion of it remains upon the surface of the bark for some time, and with the action of every rain is dissolved, and thus penetrates into all the crevices where insects may be lodged, destroying them and softening the bark itself.

Another wash may be made by heating one pound of sal soda to redness in an iron pot, and dissolve it in a gallon of water. This wash will take off all the moss and dead bark, and kill insects on all fruit trees and grape vines and make them as smooth as though polished, and make old trees bear anew.
In using the wash of soft soap, it is best to reduce about one half with water, as injury may be done if applied in strength. For young trees it is better to use a weaker solution of potash—say one-third to one-half as strong.

Thistles.
We copy the following from an Irish journal:
"Tramp on the buds of a goodly number of the largest plants in the spring, and place on the buds a teaspoonful of salt; then turn your hogs on them. They will eat the roots and the salted plants first. They will thus acquire a fondness for them, and will continue to eat them daily as long as they can be found. If but one hog be educated in this way, he will teach the whole herd to eat them, and they will exterminate all on the farm."
Good Cows.
The best cows for milk are always thin bodied, especially about the legs and tail. A thin neck is a good point. A quiet and good-natured disposition is another excellent quality in a cow.
A FLECK of 78 pounds was sheared from a full blooded Silesian sheep, owned by Asbury Struble, of Uniontown, Pa. The fleece was of three years growth.