

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST FOR THE YEAR 1882. Democratic Organization, Principles and a History. No Lowering the Flag, No Surrender, No Concession. But the Renewal of the Old Battle for an Old Time Victory.

There was a great necessity for activity, vigilance, and unflinching political labor. The Democratic party was defeated in all its efforts. It is now necessary to reorganize and to re-establish its own national headquarters and to reorganize its membership throughout the country. The efforts of men in the Republican party to get another form of government in place of the one which exists. Therefore it is the highest patriotism to maintain and maintain organization in its present efficiency.

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How Not to Take Cold. Dr. Beverly Robinson thus discourses on the subject of colds and its consequences. "If you start to walk home from a down-town office, and carry your coat on your arm, because walking makes you feel warm, you are taking a great risk. Therefore don't do it. If you should take the same walk after eating a hearty dinner your full stomach will be a protection to you, but even then my advice would be, don't take the risk. A person properly clothed may walk in a strong wind for a long time without taking cold, but if he sits in a room where there is a slight draft he may take a severe cold in a very few minutes. Therefore don't sit in a room where there is a draft. Unless you are affected by peculiar nervous conditions you should take a cold sponge bath in the morning and not wash yourself in warm water. Plunge baths in cold water are not recommended, neither is it necessary to apply the sponge bath all over the body. Occasional Turkish baths are good, but those who have not taken them should be advised by a physician before trying them. Warm mufflers worn around the neck do not protect you from colds. If you have a cold, contrary, render you extremely liable to take cold as soon as you take them off. They make the throat tender. Ladies without exception, should wear underclothing that they now do. If you judge from the articles one sees hanging in the show windows of the shops. People take cold from inhaling cold air through their mouths, often, perhaps, than by any other. Ladies who wrap themselves up in heavy furs, go riding in their carriages, and when they get home find their throats sore. If they do not take cold, it is because they have their mouths open in a draft of wind. If you wish to wear a filter. Above all, be careful of your feet in cold, damp weather. Have thick soles on your shoes, and if caught out in a rain which lasts so long as to wet through your shoes, despite the thick soles, put on dry stockings as soon as you get home. But in cold, wet, slushy weather, don't be caught out by your shoes. If you are out in the rain, unless you are unhealthily, unless care is taken to keep them as soon as you can get under shelter. They arrest all evaporation thro' the pores of the leather. Cork soles are a good invention. When you go into your house or your office after being out in the cold, don't go at once and stick yourself by the register, but take off your coat, walk up and down the room a little, and then go to bed. If you are at home and don't expect to go out of the house again until the following morning. In short, make some use of your common sense, and thus emulate the lower animals.

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COLLAR AND SHOULDER GALLS PREVENTED. I have seen articles in the papers which assert that hard collars never gall the shoulders, or make sores, and recommend the use of the collar. From my own experience I can assure that it is not so much the material of which a collar is made that galls the shoulders, as the way in which it is worn. I have seen many a man who has a case of galled shoulders, except when the drivers neglected my directions about the collars. This was to rub inside every few days with a little oil. Now, if you are in the habit of wearing a collar, and you find any dirt sticking like wax to the collar to wash it off with warm soap and then oil. Also, to oil any chafed spot on the shoulder of the horse or ox immediately on discovering it. An excellent preventative of galls is not to remove the yoke from the ox or the collar from the horse when brought into the stable from work until all the sweat is thoroughly dried upon them. The remarks as above may be applied to the use of saddles; or any part of the harness which happens to gall. If these are nicely fitted to the animal and kept clean, it must be an extra tender skin that will show even a slight chafing. An acquaintance of mine who worked a large number of mules towing canal boats in New Jersey, informed me that he never removed a collar from an animal during the whole season—kept it on all night in the stable as well as by day. In this way he rarely had a galled shoulder among the hundreds he employed. The continued wearing of the collar toughened the skin, yet kept it soft and pliable. A. B. Allen, in N. Y. Tribune.

DEADENING FLOORS.—The Philadelphia Evening Post has a plan proposed by a builder in that city by which he hopes to overcome the annoyance experienced by the sound from upper floors: "A six by three plank is inserted between each joist, and projecting four inches beneath. Underneath the intervening planks the ceiling boards are nailed and the space filled with sawdust within an inch of the joists. By this method the way of sound is arrested, and the most vigorous hammering fails to be heard in the story beneath. Thus, heavy machinery may be worked on the fourth floor, while a student below will not be disturbed in the least. Preliminary tests have proved that this plan is a success, and the idea has been patented."

An excellent poultice for use in cases of colds on the lungs, or for croup or hoarseness in children, is made thus: Take a small quantity of soft soap and thicken it with Indian meal or flour, and spread it upon a cloth, or a better way is to put it in a small bag, and lay it upon the chest. There is less danger of taking cold after removing it than with any other poultice, and it works like a charm.

A CARELESSLY kept coffee pot will impart a rank flavor to the strongest infusion of the best Java. Wash the coffee pot thoroughly every day, and twice a week boil borax and water in it in fifteen minutes.

WANTED! Wanted! 500 Bushels Potatoes, 300 Bushels Apples, 200 Lbs. Dried Apples.

The above are some of the articles we are just now in need of, but anything you have to sell bring to us and we will give you THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE EITHER IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS OR CASH. At the same time we wish to call your attention to the fact that we have a VERY LARGE STOCK OF GOODS on hands at present, all of which we are positively offering at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES! IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN THE WAY OF Cold Weather GOODS, SUCH AS BLANKETS, HEAVY FLANNELS, OVERCOATS, WATERPROOFS, &c., &c. you can save money by buying them now, as we are offering SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS in goods that we have on hand, so that we can dispose of as many as possible before the 1st of April next.

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PRESERVING FENCE POSTS. A correspondent at Benton Harbor, Michigan, sends us, says the Cultivator and Country Gentleman, the following statement by Parker Earle (a widely known horticultural writer in the Chicago Times, and requests our opinion of the mode for preserving fence posts. In answer it may be stated that no single experiment, or no single series of experiments under like circumstances, can be adopted as a rule for unlike conditions. Our own observations and experiments have led uniformly to the opinion that cold tar (applied warm to dry wood) is a good preservative for timber under the ground or exposed to wet shade; but does more harm than good if exposed to the action of the sun and weather. Our varying circumstances may vary the rule. The character of the wood has a controlling influence, and experiments should be repeated in different places and on different kind of wood. The experiments of Mr. Earle are a valuable contribution to such a series of trials. For general application, we would recommend first impregnating the whole of the post with crude petroleum as a general preservative, and when dry apply hot tar to the portion of the post in the ground, but none above. The petroleum will penetrate the pores, and the tar coating will hold it there. The following is Mr. Earle's statement: "In building a fence around our young orchard, several years ago, we tried many plans for preserving the posts. Having occasion to remove the fence this winter, we noted the condition of the posts as follows: Those set with no preparation were decayed an inch or more in thickness; those coated with a thick wash of lime was better preserved, but were so seriously attacked by worms; those posts coated with hot tar were perfectly sound as when first put in the ground; those painted with petroleum were equally as good as those we shall treat all posts in the following manner before setting: Let the posts get thoroughly dry, and then, with a brush, give the lower third of the post the part to go into the ground, two or three good applications of the oil, letting it soak in well each time. Posts so treated will not be troubled by worms or insects of any kind, but will resist decay to a remarkable degree. This we find to be the simplest, easiest and cheapest method of preservation."

SNOW AS RED AS BLOOD.—At a meeting of the Microscopical Society, held on Monday evening, Dr. Harkness presented a bottle of "red snow," which he gathered last June in the Wasatch Mountains. The red snow was found on the north side of a spur which rose 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. When fresh, the snow had the appearance of being drenched with blood, as though some large animal had been slain. The red snow is caused by the presence of a one-celled plant called protozoan, which reproduces itself by sub-division—that is, the cell divides itself into several new cells. This is done with great rapidity, and the cells lodged in the snow, under unfavorable conditions, soon will give the appearance called red snow. It was remarked that a phenomenon of red snow has been observed from the earliest times, as Aristotle has a passage which is thought to refer to it. The subject was, however, first of all brought up by the astronomer, Flamsteed, who found it on the Alps in 1760. He made chemical tests which showed him that the red color was due to the presence of vegetable matter, which he supposed to be the pollen of some plant. In 1819 an Arctic expedition under Captain Ross brought some specimens from the cliffs around Baffin's Bay, and they were examined by eminent botanists, some of whom are making the study of the plant; and there were long discussions as to its proper classification, some holding it to be a fungus and some a Hechtian. But it was not until his last visit to England he saw the original bottle of specimens brought from the Arctic more than sixty years before and in which the protozoan could still be seen with the microscope.—San Francisco Call.

The roads have been very bad for the past week, and travel has been much impeded by the mud. And now it is a good time to say that we have a practical man discussing this subject of roads a few days ago. He said that no better investment of money could be made by this or any other town than to improve the main roads for several miles from the borough smooth and hard, so that mud should never trouble the traveler. A farmer will ordinarily prefer to drive ten miles over a good road to travel ten or twelve to six in the mud. Then, too, the wear and tear on horses, harnesses and wagons are items to be considered. It is claimed that money spent on the public highways is a better investment than a like sum put into a railroad stock. Within the last quarter of a century railroads have been improved so as to almost double the rate of speed of the cars, with increased safety to passengers; smooth pavements take the place of cobble stones in the cities, but very little practical improvement has been made in country roads. Let surveyors study the subject of making highways. We can afford to have good roads up here among the mountains as well as the farmers who cultivate the sandy loam of Bucks and Berks counties.

MINUTE WORKMANSHIP.—The Salem, Mass., man who has just passed a chert stone containing lead, silver and copper, is the man who has made the ordinary size, the spoons being so small that their shape and finish can be distinguished only by the microscope. This is the result of immense labor for no decidedly useful purpose, and there are a number of other objects in existence the value of which may be said to be quite as insignificant. The chert stone on which were carved 124 beads so distinctly that the naked eye could distinguish those belonging to a people and workings by their intricate and narrow Naureburg top-maker enclosed in a chert-stone which was abraded in the French crystal plant, a plan of Selaschop, a railroad station, and the mention of Klodtsook. Flitz, too, mentions the fact that Homer's "Hind," with its 15,000 verses, was written in so small a space as to be contained in a thumbnail. The great curiosity of all, however, was the copy of the bible, written by one, Peter Bates, a chausery clerk, in so small a book that it could be enclosed within the shell of an Eng-wainut.

NEW PROCESS OF BURNING LIME.—John M. Prutz, brick manufacturer, has succeeded in converting stone into an excellent quality of lime by a new process, which he claims to have discovered. The stone is burned in a regular brick kiln, the arches being first made of stone, and the limestone is then thrown in on the top. He has burned in this way 1,700 bushels of lime, which consumed about nine tons of coal, a saving of fuel of almost one-half. It took thirty-six hours to make the lime.—Berks Journal.

PERUNA is a sure cure for biliousness and kidney complaints; it has no equal.

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