THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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Increasing the Governor's Salary.

The following we clip from the legislative proceedings, of 8th:

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Smith (Pa.) read a bill to increase the Governor's salary to ten thousand dollars. The bill was going through on a *viva voce* vote, but on a call of the yeas and nays, it went over. This bill was reconsidered, the bill amended to nine thousand dollars per annum, and passed the House by a vote of 60 to 30.

How economical these radicals are, no sooner are Grant and Hartranft elected, then they propose to double their salaries. Do you see it, taxpayers?

The Bellefonte Republican, under W. W. Brown, last week bowed itself into our sanctum. We were right glad to see the old fellow after his four week's trance. Col. Brown claims that his is the true Bellefonte Republican, and that as such, he intends to run it, in spite of any Bellefonte Republican run by any other party. We hope the Brown "Republican" will find room enough to live, although it claims to have done one huge thing, *i. e*: "carried Centre county for Grant." Anybody who did that—and Brown says he did it—deserves the support of radicals. Brown promises to make his Republican spicy, and makes a strong appeal to to the Centre county radicals to stand by *his Republican* for the long service rendered by him heretofore.

The Bellefonte Republican, by two gentlemen from New York, named, E. T. & R. P. Tuten, made its appearance again last week, shape, heading, &c., looking same as of old, being printed upon the material lately used by Col. Brown. The proprietors of the Tuten "Republican" (there is now, also a Brown "Republican") promise it shall be a simon pure radical journal, pledged to all that Grant and Hartranft may do, and to stick to the party through thick and thin. Well, that's all right, only it takes a conscience made of the old fashioned gum-elastic to do that, and radical consciences seem to be made up alltogether of that material. We wish the Messrs. Tuten success pecuniarily, but politically, all the disaster that can be heaped upon them and their party. Glad to see you in our midst, gentlemen.

Bellefonte, last week, gave birth to twins in the newspaper line, both radical bawlers, and both baptized the Bellefonte Republican, and each one claiming to be the simon pure Esau. As these are both radical sheets we leave the question of identity to the maids in the radical kitchen to decide which is Esau and which is Jacob.

But, if we were to give advice in the matter, we'd do it thus: The one to be named the "*Teton" Republican*, after the bogus indian tribe, which radical politicians at Washington invented, to rob the government out of an annual appropriation, and because this Tetun Republican promises to say amen to every thing radical.

The other might be called the "Dumpling Republican, which carried Centre county for Grant." We have no doubt that Brown's paper will be a little democratic in one thing, and go dead set against "carpet baggers."

Well, we'll look on.

At the election in Clearfield county, a few days ago, on the question of local option, less than half the vote of the county was polled, viz: For license 926, against 1406—majority against 480.

Gov. Geary will soon be bowed out of the executive chamber. We predict that he will not be heard of again between that and the presidency.

Massachusetts is getting warm on the United States senator question in place of vice president Wilson. Dawes and Boutwell would each like to get into Wilson's shoes, and the friends of these gentlemen are getting lively.

P. Gray Meek was a candidate for a clerkship, in the house, at the organization of the legislature, last week.

"And ole Virginny never tire."

In the constitutional convention nothing new has transpired. We see that Mr. M'Allister had a resolution passed to give the woman suffragists a hearing on some evening. We doubt whether Mack believes in it, or whether any of the sisters will be able to enlighten him much upon it. Mr. M'Allister has also reported a resolution making the state elections come on the same day with presidential election. That's proper.

Many of our exchanges are scolding Grant for having his hotel bill, while attending Greeley's funeral, charged to New York city—one of the items being $19 for wine. Well, now, we don't know but what Grant only followed a custom still prevalent in many sections, even in Centre county, where funerals are the occasion of a great dinner, and all who attend get it free—we have known persons to go six and eight miles on foot, to funerals, just because a free dinner was to be had—and Grant only followed this custom, and only travelled from Washington to New York to get his free dinner, with wine, in attending the funeral of Horace Greeley. Wine is not generally on the bill upon such occasions, but as the president is known to be fond of it, why should he not have it, and besides why should not the city of New York settle his little bill of $19 for the article? Who knows, but what, when Grant was yet an obscure tanner, up in Galena, that he was in the habit of attending funerals and learned the rules, and for him to go back on his early training, and have his dinner and item of $19 for wine not settled for by the rich city of New York, would be shocking to think of and would have hurt his feelings powerfully not to get a free dinner as is the custom where ther's a "berryin."

The Constitutional Convention, at its adjournment on 9th, reached the following resolutions from the Committee on Suffrage:

Mr. McAllister, Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage, Elections and Representation, submitted a partial report upon the subjects committed to them, proposing amendments to the Constitution as follows:

Sec. 1. The general election shall be held on the Tuesday next following the first *Monday* of November, but the Legislature may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of each House consenting thereto.

Sec. 2. All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular term of service, shall be held on the third Friday of March.

Gov. Geary in his message favors compulsory education and compulsory vaccination.

—There is a project on foot to form a new county out of parts of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia, with Ashland as the county seat.

Another Repeater Pardoned.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—When Gen. Grant made his speech from the balcony of the Continental Hotel last fall he agreed to do all in his power to aid in carrying the State for Hartranft. He has not forgotten his promise, as his pardon, on Friday last, of James A. Brown attests. This Brown is a member of the paid fire department, a fireman by reputation and a repeater by record. During the election in October Brown went from his ward, the fifth, up to the Ninth and offered to vote upon the name of J. H. Hood, giving his residence as 917 Chestnut street. The Democratic inspector knew both Brown and *Hood*, and challenged him. Brown thereupon took the Bible and swore that he was J. H. Hood, and that he resided where stated. The Radical judge of the election ordered the ballot put into the box, and Brown got into a carriage and drove away, doubtless to repeat elsewhere. Subsequently Brown was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment at labor for eighteen months. *He* was sentenced on the 14th of December, and on the 3rd of January he was pardoned by the President, and on Saturday released from prison. Had the President refused a pardon Brown would have implicated those whom Grant would shield even to pardoning this perjurer and repeater. Grant's conception of the civil-service reform will probably induce him to promote Brown to a guager in the Custom-house, or livery clerk in the Post-office.

Judah P. Benjamin.

A London correspondent of the Boston Globe states that it is not at all unlikely that Mr. Benjamin, ex-Confederate Attorney-General, will be elevated to a judgeship sooner or later. He is at this moment one of the most successful advocates at the English bar, with an enormous and growing practice. The appointment of a barrister of foreign decent to so high an office would be very unusual, if not unprecedented, in Great Britain. Mr. Benjamin is a man of brilliant ability as an advocate, and was surpassed by very few as an orator when he sat in our national councils; his speech on retiring from the Senate, just before the war, was one of great power, not soon to be forgotten by those who heard it. He is of Jewish extraction, and if promoted to the English bench, will be the first of that faith to occupy a high judicial position there Were he to become Lord Chief Justice, and Mr. Dasraelf again Premier, the singular spectacle would be exhibited of Jewish heads of the English administration and the English law.

SALARIES.

It is rumored, says the Pittsburg Post, that Congress is about to increase the salaries of all the office-holders. This has been the mode for the last twelve years, the President's salary has always been $25,000 a year but Congress has got into the way of appropriating money in that direction so as now to make it about $80,000. Ten or twelve years ago Members of Congress sat about 180 and 90 days each alternate year, made a sum equivalent to about $1,100 per annum—now they get $5,000 and the mileage of eight dollars for every twenty miles traveled is still kept up—the members from Oregon each drawing, besides their salaries, $5000 a year, more for traveling expenses!

The tendency to screw money out of the people for the benefit of office-holders is growing everywhere. The members of the legislature—when we had good ones, too—used to draw three dollars a day; now it amounts to over three times that amount. The Governor used to have $3,000 a year and pay his own house rent, now he has a house supplied by the State and salary of $5,000; and it is said that Geary quarreled with a Senator for objecting to paying $1000 out of the State Treasury for a grand piano for the governor's parlor!

Here we have $5,000 a year paid to our Judges as an extra gift—not by the State, but by the county; and the city councils seem disposed to be equally generous with other people's—the increase of salary mania have seized those bodies in a manner which should attract public attention.

The pretext for incressing salaries at Washington, arises out of the alleged cost of living there. Everybody in Washington apes the style of everybody else. The British government pays its representative $25,000 a year, and our small salaries do not permit our people to give as grand entertainments as those given by the English embassador. Now it used to be the idea that people paid government officers for duties performed—for work done; not to enable them to ape the representatives of foreign governments in grand dinners costing thousands of dollars. The Americans were wont to pride themselves upon the Republican simplicity of their great officers of State. Brown and Macomb and Scott when commanding in chief used to draw about four or five thousand dollars a year—probably less than that—Now Sherman has four or five times that sum; and that circumstance is used as an argument in favor of doubling the President's salary. That is the way it works—One salary increased and you are told you must increase the others.

"Retrenchment and Reform" was a powerful watchword once. We would much like to discover whether there is a cord in the popular heart which would respond to the touch of economy now.

It is dangerous business to oppose Senator Pomeroy in Kansas. An organ alludes to a presumptuous rival for the United States Senatorship in this complimentary way: "Who is this glib-tongued, pompous critic, who writes insulting letters to editors and marks them private—this model of purity and frankness, who seems to hold the vice of hypocrisy in such special abhorrence? Who is he? Trot him out. Let the admiring world take a squint at him. Why, it's Kalloch—Isaac S. Kalloch—the man who started as a Christian minister in Maine, and has come out as a licensed liquor-saloon keeper in Lawrence. He is a pretty creature to talk about hypocrisy. He's a lovely creature to get up in a Christian church and read off his old pious lecture on John Bunyan, and then go out and fill his own skin with whiskey, and make drunkards of the young men of the town."

Erie to Sue Vanderbilt.

The present Erie administration having succeeded so well with Gould in the transfer of money and securities held by him as President of the Erie Railway Company to the amount of $9,500,000, is about to turn its attention to Commodore Vanderbilt and see what it can do toward compelling him to refund all or a portion of the money alleged to have been wrongfully obtained by him from the Company.

The suit was begun some time ago but has suffered from the usual delays of the law, and has dropped out of public notice. It was begun in behalf of the Erie Railway Company by Messrs. Field and Shearman, but on the transfer of other business to the administration of the Company the legal matters passed into the hands of Barlow, Larocque & Macfarland, the present counsel of the Company who contemplate pressing the matter vigorously in view of their recent success with Gould. If they should be successful, their efforts will add $4,500,000 to the Erie treasury. The complaint upon which the action is based was sworn to by the late James Fisk, jr.

The November Atmospheric Wave.

The *Nation* gives an explanation of what is known as the "November Atmospheric Wave," or the sudden annual change which we call the "cold snap." The change itself is the transfer of cold descending air from the oceans to the continents; its cause is the change in the position of the greatest relative heat. The suddenness of the change is explained as follows: Descending air is constantly increasing in capacity for moisture, which causes a steady disappearance of the clouds, renders haze impossible, and thus uncovers the surface to unrestrained radiation into space and night, and the reverse is true of ascending air. The proximate cause of every sudden fall of temperature is said to be the advent of a group of spots upon the sun's disc. The direction of this "atmospheric wave" is explained as follows:

The cause of the eastward motion of these semi-annual phenomena is of all other elements of weather in the temperate zones, and of the westward movement within the tropics, will be clear only to those who understand why the water opposite our moon masses itself behind by the more rapid movement of the solid part of the earth toward the moon (because the solid part, averaged at the center, is nearer the moon), so the air above the torrid zone is left behind by the more rapidly westerly motion of the solid earth beneath it, and that always appears to be itself moving from the east (trade wind). For the atmosphere rotates (by a force which is known, but need not here be stated) independently of the earth, and independently one portion of another; while the earth must move altogether, and thus the surface of the torrid zone move faster, and the temperate zone slower than either would move if liquid or independent of its neighbors. The average velocity of rotation is near latitude 30, where air and earth move at equal pace. North of this latitude we may regard our prevailing westerwinds as (approximately) illustrating a more natural rate of rotation, while we are retarded by being so near the axis—approximately merely, for the enormously superior friction of solid over gas compels the atmosphere to conform almost entirely to the velocity of the surface. All extensive atmospheric phenomena, then, must in the temperate zones move from east to west (unless propagated backwards, as frequently happens, but not in relation to this topic) along with the air in which they are involved. Hence a movement from an ocean to a continent will always be directed toward the continent next east of the ocean. Other causes conspire with the one above stated, but this is the most comprehensive cause.

LONDON, January 4.—The ex-Emperor Napoleon has been suffering for some time from symptoms indicating the existence of stone in the bladder. The presence of a large stone having been demonstrated, on Thursday the patient underwent the first operation for its removal by lithotoity.

The London papers of this morning announce that the operation was successful, and that up to last night the condition of the patient was encouraging, no unfavorable symptoms being developed.

Napoleon's Death.

Last Moments of the Emperor—An Affecting Scene—Adherents of the Empire Flocking to Chiselhurst—Preparations for the Funeral.

Several operations were performed last week upon the ex-emperor Napoleon for stone in the bladder. The first and second operations were thought to have been successful and a third one was to have been performed, but the previous operations proved too much, and death soon overtook him, as the intelligence below shows;

LONDON, January 10.—The Empress Eugenie and all the household of Chiselhurst were present at the bedside of Napoleon when he died. The Emperor showed slight signs of consciousness towards his last moments, and spoke to the Empress twice in a very feeble tone of voice. The last indication of life was a smile. When the Empress knelt and kissed her dying husband, she was completely overcome by her emotions, and fainted at the bedside. The Prince Imperial, who had been summoned by telegraph from Woolwich, arrived at Chiselhurst fifteen minutes after the death of the Emperor. He was greatly affected, and kissed the face of his dead father several times. The Emperor died peacefully. He passed away without the slightest sign of pain. His death is attributed to syncope or embolism. A post mortem examination of the remains is to be made to-day.

Eugenie knelt at the bedside several hours after the death of the Emperor, engaged in prayer. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, sent a message of condolence to the Empress.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Teck visited Chiselhurst yesterday.

The remains of the Emperor will probably be placed temporarily in St. Mary's church.

Napoleon's will appoints the ex-empress Eugenie, Cardinal Bonaparte, and Rouher guardians of the Prince. The Courts of Austria and England have decided to wear mourning for ten days. The whole family are now assembled at Chiselhurst, with the exception of Cardinal Bonaparte, who is expected to arrive on Tuesday. The ex-Empress has received letters of condolence from the Emperor of Russia and the King of Italy.

The French Government is reported willing to permit the interment of Napoleon's body in France, provided the funeral be strictly private and the deceased be buried as ex-Emperor and not Emperor.

The funeral of the Emperor took place at Chislehurst, on Wednesday, 15th.

A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

A Town in India Destroyed—One Thousand and Seven Hundred Lives Lost—More Damaged Feared in the Country.

LONDON, January 13.—A dispatch from Bombay says that a report has reached that city that a terrible earthquake occurred at Soonghur, a town in India, in a detached district of the Rarada dominions, one hundred and fourteen miles north of Bombay. Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in one town alone. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it has feared that there is much additional loss of life.

GOV. GEARY'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

The Financial Situation—Fiscal Reforms Proposed—A Geological Survey Recommended.

Harrisburg, Jan. 8.—Gov. Geary has transmitted his annual message to the Legislature. He begins by observing that the mining indrustries, manufacturies, and internal commerce of the State are being constantly enlarged and extended, and their enterprising preprietors are generally receiving remunerative returns.

Regarding the finances of Pennsylvania, he says: "The credit of the State remains unquestioned abroad, because her public faith has been inviolably maintained at home." The total sum received in the State Treasury during the year ending Nov. 3, 1872, was $8,625,446 04; the amount disbursements amounted to $7,142,990 43, leaving a balance on hand of $1,482,455 61. The public debt account of the State stands as follows:

Public debt, Nov. 30, 1872	$27,302,494 64
Deduct assets in Sinking Fund	$9,300,000 00
And cash balance in Treasury	1,482,455 61
Amount of assets and cash	10,782,455 61
Balance of public debt unprovided for	$16,521,039 03

which can be extinguished in 10 years by the annual payment of $1,600,000. During the last six years payments on the debt have been $10,992,662 54, being a little over 29 per cent on the debt due Dec. 1, 1866, which was then $37,704,409 77. The Governor makes the following important remarks on taxatien:

Heretofore on several occasions I have invited the attention of the Legislature to the importance of adopting a more liberal policy toward those citizens who are engaged in industrial enterprises which employ large numbers of workingmen and tend to develop the resources of the Commonwealth. Involving great risks, and requiring for their successful conduct a large amount of capital, these operations have been, in the main, conducted by means of associations, organized under the general laws which regulate the incorporation. The laws, while they resemble in their principal features the liberal systems in force in other States, fail in their ostensible purpose of encouraging manufacturing industry, because the privileges they grant are enormously burdened with taxation.

This may be illustrated, by supposing the case of 20 persons, who each subscribe $5,000 to the stock of a company organized for the purpose of producing oil, or mining ore or coal, or manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, iron, steel, or any other commodity. The fund thus created must be expended in lands, buildings and permanent improvements, which are taxable for all purposes to the same extent as if they were owned by an individual operator. In addition to this the company must pay a bonus of one-fourth of one per cent to the Commonwealth upon its stock amounting to the sum of $250. It is thereafter liable to an annual tax upon its capital stock at the rate of one-half mill for each one per cent of dividends made or declared. In case of no dividends having been made or declared, then three mills upon the appraised value of the stock. Also, a tax of 3 per cent upon the entire amount of net earnings or income. Also, a tax of 5 per cent on all interest paid to bondholders and other creditors.

An individual wealthy enough to furnish $100,000 in similar business would be wholly free from these exactions. The State imposes none of these burdens upon him. It does not keep an espionage upon his business, or demand from sworn statements of his annual profits. It discriminates in his favor against the association of small capitalists which it professes to encourage. And without sharing in any of the stockholders' risks, it makes itself a partner in their profits and follows them with a grasping hand, and a never-ceasing official vigilance of an inquisitorial character over their affairs." The Governor concludes his observations on this subject by recommending the repeal of all State taxes upon capital stock, net earnings and dividends of manufacturing, mining, and improvement companies and of all cooperative associations. He supports this recommendation by citing the example of New England, and by pointing out the liberal and encouraging laws of Western and Southern States.

With a laudable pride in the great resources of his State, the Governor strongly recommends a geological survey; and referring to this subject, and on the new Bureau of Labor Statistics and Agriculture, which is also calculation to make known the material wealth of Pennsylvania, he says:

When it is remembered that Pennsylvania ranks second in population, second in manufactures, sixth as a wheat growing State, and first in point of mineral wealth and resources, among the States of the Union, it should not be a question of dollars and cents whether her vast and varied resources shall be left to be developed by the slow process of casual discovery, or be properly introduced to the notice of capitalists at home and abroad, by authorized and official statements of facts.

The information that will be furnished will not only be of great practical value to the citizens of the State, but it will afford the representatives of the people, who are charged from year to year with the responsibilities of legislation, the best and most compendious source of information, the importance of which can only be estimated by experience.

Pennsylvania stands preeminent for her mineral resources, possessing, as she does, the only known anthracite coal fields, of any consequence, while her iron ores and oil are a source of inexhaustible wealth, that defies computation. A few items only are necessary to prove the correctness of these remarks. The production of coal from the anthracite regions, in 1820, was 365 tuns; in 1870 it reached the enormous amount of 19,931,585 tuns, and it is estimated that the product will be swelled in 1872 to upward of 22,000,000 tuns. If the increase in the production of anthracite coal has been so wonderful and rapid in a period of 52 years, who can estimate its growth within the next half century? The product of our bituminous coal fields, in 1870, foots up 14,968,465 tuns. The two make an aggregate of 34,930,050 tuns for that year.

Meanwhile, the developments and growth of the oil production of the northwestern counties almost challenges the credulity of our people. From August, 1859, when Drake sunk the first well, to the close of 1864, the production was 221,000,000 gallons, yeilding the sum of $20,820,000. In 1864, about 62,000,000 gallons were refined, the average price of which, in bond, at New-York (62 cents per gallon) gave a value of $38,440,000. The entire production, up to 1868, was 327,692,524 gallons, equal to 8,496,339 barrels of crude oil.

There is no doubt the future reports of the Commissioner will disclose an equally rapid increase in the production of oil, and other facts it not less gratifying.

The remunerative prices paid at present for pig metal are inducing the erection of a large number of first-class furnaces, which will materially increase the wealth of the State, and give a new impetus to other branches of business dependent upon their products for active and profitable results in the near future. * * * * The golden destiny of the Pacific States may well be envied; but our coal, ore, oil, lumber and soil are a much better foundation for wealth and permanent greatness than the product of all their placers, and the transient prosperity they have produced. Let us build upon an enduring basis and the world will forever pay a golden tribute to our products and industries—the true wealth of Pennsylvania.

The Governor gives prominence to the subject of education. The public schools are prosperous, and the gratifying progress which they have made is cleary indicated by comparing the expenditures of the last six years with those of the six years prior to 1867, viz:

Total cost for tuition from 1867 to 1872	$21,578,258 71
Total cost for tuition from 1861 to 1866	12,745,061 71
Increase	$8,833,196 99
Total expenditures of the system from 1867 to 1872	$42,962,152 11
Total expenditures of the system from 1861 to 1866	19,590,149 51
Increase	$23,361,902 60

There are, however, important reforms required, the need for which he thus points out:

Fortuneately the old prejudice against the public school system no longer exists, but indifference, to a lamentable extent, occupies its place. From the report of the Superintendent it appears that the number of children in the State who do not attend school exceeds 75,000. This criminal neglect is most prevalent in the cities. In Philadelphia 12 per cent of the children between the ages of 5 and 15 years do not attend school. But more significant and alarming still, of the whole number registered as attendants 46 per cent are absent from the daily sessions. In the State at large the unregistered amount to 6 per cent, and the absentees to 23 per cent. And, as was naturally to be expected, the resulting ignorance from this neglect has proved a fruitful source of crime. Sixteen per cent of the inmates of the State prisons are unable to read.

After careful and anxious deliberation upon all the facts, and their inevitable consequences, I recommend the adoption of a compulsory system of education. That a law to this effect will encounter objections is not to be doubted; for in view of the probability of such a measure, its opponents have already commenced to marshal their forces.

Gov Geary refers to the ravages of small-pox and calls for precautionary measures. He says: I earnestly recommend the passage of an act providing for compulsory vaccination, which should have such penalties annexed as would insure its undoubted enforcement. I also recommend as enactment establishing a State Board of Health, whose functions shall be discharged under the auspices of the Legislature.

The Governor makes appropriate reference to the death of Gov. Johnston and Gen Meade, and recommends an appropriation for a monument to the memory of the latter, to be erected at Gettysburg. He recommends an increase of the Governor's salary to $10,000 per annum, to take effect when his successor goes into office. He approves of the measures taken to improve the Ohio River and its tributaries, and favores an appropriation of $3,000 to aid in defraying the expenses of the Commission formed for that purpose. He also cordialy arproves of the proposed Centennial Celebration and International Exhibition, and observes:

The quota of stock alloted to Pennsylvania will be promptly taken, and more than this its people cannot do, until the hundred days, prior to the organization of the Board of Finance, in which the subscription books are required to be kept open in each State and Territory shall have elapsed; after which time any stock not taken should, if not called for by others, be promptly subscribed by our citizens.

He recommends a special donation from the State in aid of the Centennial Celebration; also, an appropriation for the erection of suitable buildings for the exhibition and concludes by soliciting the cordial cooperation of the General Assembly for his successor.

"THE LOST ARTS."

LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS

(Continued.)

Teachings from Glass.

I had heard that nothing had been observed in ancient times which could be called by the name of glass; that there had been merely attempts to imitate it. I thought that they had proved the proposition; they certainly had elaborated it.

In Pompeii, a dozen miles south of Naples, which was covered with ashes by Vesuvious 1800 years ago, they broke into a room full of glass; there was ground-glass, window-glass, cut-glass, and colored glass of every variety. It was undoubtedly a glass-maker's factory. So the lie and the refutation came face to face.

It was like a pamphlet printed in London, in 1836, by Dr. Lardner, which proved that a steamboat could not cross the ocean, and the book came to this country in the first steamboat that came across the Atlantic.

The chemistry of the most ancient period had reached a point which we have never even approached and which we in vain struggle to reach to-day. Indeed, the whole management of the effect of light on glass is still a matter of profound study. The first two stories which I have to offer you are simply stories from history.

The first is from the letters of the Catholic priests who broke into China, which were published in France just 200 years ago. They were shown a glass, transparent and colorless, which was filled with a liquor made by the Chinese, that was shown to the observers and appeared to be colorless, like water. This liquor was poured into the glass, and then, looking through it, it seemed to be filled with fishes.

They turned this out and repeated the experiment, and again it was filled with fish. The Chinese confessed that they did not make them; that they were the plunder of some foreign conquest. This is not a singular thing in Chinese history, for in some of their scientific discoveries we have found evidence that they did not make them, but stole them.

The second story, of half a dozen, certainly five, relates to the age of Tiberius, the time of St. Paul, and tells of a Roman who had been banished and who returned to Rome, bringing a wonderful cup. This cup he dashed upon the marble pavement and it was crushed, not broken, by the fall. It was dented some, and with a hammer he easily brought it into shape again.

It was brilliant, transparent, but not brittle. I had a wine-glass when I made this talk in New Haven, and among the audience was the owner, Prof. Silliman. He was kind enough to come to the platform when I had ended, and say that he was familiar with most of my facts; but, speaking of malleable glass, he had this to say—that it was nearly a natural impossibility, and that no amount of evidence which could be brought would make him credit it.

Well, the Romans got their chemistry from the Arabians; they brought it into Spain eight centuries ago, and in their books of that age they claim that they got it from the Arabians malleable glass. There is a kind of glass spoken of there that, if supported by one end, by its own weight in 20 hours would dwindle down to a fine line, and that you could curve it around your wrist. Von Beust—the Chancellor of Austria—has ordered secrecy in Hungary in regard to a recently discovered process by which glass can be used exactly like wool, and manufactured into cloth.

Thes are a few records. When you go to Rome they will show you a bit of glass like the solid rim of this tumbler—a transparent glass, a solid thing, which they lift up so as to show you that there is nothing concealed, but in the centre of the glass, is a drop of colored glass, perhaps as large as a pea, mottled like a duck, finely mottled with the shifting colored hues of the neck, and which even a miniature pencil could not do more perfectly.

It is manifest that this drop of liquid glass must have been poured, because there is no joint. This must have been done by a greater heat than the annealing process, because that process shows break.

He spoke also of the imitation of gems. They deceived not only the lay peop'e, but the connoisseurs were also cheated. Some of these imitations in later years have been discovered.

He referred to the celebrated vase of the Geneva Cathedral, a vase which was considered a solid emerald. The Roman Catholic legend of it was that it was one of the treasures that the Queen of Sheba gave to Solomon, and that it was the identical cup out of which the Savior ate the Last Supper. Columbus must have admired it.

It was venerable in his day; it was death at that time for anybody to touch it but a Catholic priest. And when Napoleon besieged Genoa—I mean the Great Napoleon, not the present little fellow—it was offered by the Jews to loan the Senate $3,000,000 on that single article as security.

Napoleon took it and carried it to France and gave it to the Institute. In a fool's night, somewhat reluctantly, the scholars said: "It is not a stone; we hardly know what it is."

Excellent Per se.

Cicero said that he had seen the entire Iliad, which is a poem as large as the New Testament, written on skin so that it could be rolled up in the compass of a nut-shell. Now this is imperceptible to the ordinary eye. You have seen the Declaration of Independence in the compass of a quarter of a dollar, written with glasses.

I have to-day a paper at home as long as half my hand, on which was photographed the whole contents of a London newspaper. It was put under a dove's wing and sent into Paris, where they enlarged it and read the news. This copy of the Iliad must have been made by some such process. In the Roman theater—the Coliseum, which could seat 100,000 people—the Emperor's box, raised to the highest tier, bore about the same proportion to the space as this stand does to this hall, and to look down to the center of a six-acre lot, was to look a considerable distance.

Considerable, by the way, is not a Yankee word. Lord Chesterfield uses it in his letters to his son, so it has a good English origin. Pliny says that Nero, the tyrant, had a ring with a gem in it which he looked through and watched the sword play of the gladiators—men who killed each other to amuse the people—more clearly than with the naked eye. So Nero had an opera-glass.

So Mauritius, the Sicilian, stood on the promontory of his island, and could sweep over the entire sea to the coast of Africa with his *norscopite*, which is a word derived from two Greek words, meaning to see a ship. Evidently Mauritius, who was a pirate, had a marine telescope. You may visit Dr. Abbot's museum, where you will see the ring of Cheops. Boonson puts him at 500 years before Christ.

The signet of the ring is about the size of a quarter of a dollar, and the engraving is invisible without the aid of glasses. No man was ever shown into the cabinets of gems in Italy without being furnished with a microscope to look at them. It would be idle for him to look at them without one.

He could'nt appreciate the delicate lines and the expression of the faces. If you go to Parma they will show you a gem once worn on the finger of Michael Angelo, of which the engraving is 2,000 years old, on which there are the figures of seven women. You must have the aid of a glass in order to distinguish the forms at all.

I have a friend who has a ring, perhaps, three quarters of aninch in diameter and on it is the naked figure of the god Hercules. By the aid of glasses you can distinguish the interlacing muscles, and count every separate hair on the eye-brows.

Layard says he would be unable to read the engravings on Nineveh without strong spectacles, they are so extremely small. Rawlinson brought home a stone about 20 inches long and 10 wide, containing an entire treatise on mathematics. It would be perfectly illegible without glasses.

Now, if we are unable to read it without the aid of glasses, you may suppose the man who engraved it had pretty strong spectacles. So, the microscope, instead of dating from our time, finds its brothers in the Books of Moses—and these are infant brothers.

The Old Dyes.

So if you take colors. Color is, we say, an ornament. We dye our dresses and ornament our furniture. It is an ornament to gratify the eye; but the Egyptians impressed it into a new service. For them it was a method of recording history,

Some parts of their history were written; but when they wanted to elaborate history they painted it. Their colors are immortal, else we could not know of it. We find upon the stucco of their walls their kings holding court, their armies marching out, their craftsmen in the ship-yard with the ships floating in the dock, and in fact we trace all their rites and customs painted in undying colors.

The French who went to Egypt with Napoleon said that all the colors were perfect except the greenish white, which is the hardest for us. They had no difficulty with the Tyrian purple. The burned City of Pompeii was a city of stucco. All the houses are stucco outside, and it is stained with Tyrian purple—the royal color of antiquity.

But you never can rely on the name of a color after a thousand years. So, the Tyrian purple is almost a red—about the color of these curtains. This is a city of all red. It had been buried 1,700 years, and if you take a shovel now and clear away the ashes this color flames upon you, a great deal richer than anything we can produce.

You can go down into the narrow vault which Nero built him as a retreat from the great heat, and you will find the walls painted all over with fanciful designs in arabesque, which have been buried beneath the earth 1,500; years but when the peasants light it up with their torches, the colors flash out before you as fresh as they were in the days of St. Paul.

Your fellow-citizen, Mr. Page, spent twelve years in Venice, studying Titian's method of mixing his colors, and he thinks he has got it. Yet come down from Titian, whose colors are wonderfully and perfectly fresh, to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and although his colors are not yet a hundred years old, they are fading; the color on his lips are dying out, and the cheeks are losing their tints. He did not know how to mix well.

All this mastery of color is as yet unequaled. If you should go with that most delightful of all lecturers, Prof. Tyndall, he would show you in the spectrum the vanishing rays of violet, and prove to you that beyond their limit there are rays still more delicate and to you invisible, but which he, by chemical paper will make visible; and he will tell you that probably, though you see three or four inches more than 300 years ago your predecessors did, yet 300 years after our successors will surpass our limit.

The French have a theory that there is a certain delicate shade of blue that Europeans cannot see. In one of his lectures to his students, Ruskin opened his Catholic mass book and said: "Gentlemen, we are the best chemists in the world. No Englishman ever could doubt that. But we cannot make such a scarlet as that, and even if we could it would not last for 20 years, Yet this is 500 years ago!"

The Frenchman says; "I am the best dyer in Europe; nobody can equal me, and nobody can surpass Lyons." Yet in Cashmere, where the girls make shawls worth $30,000, they will show him 300 distinct colors which he not only cannot make but cannot even distinguish.

When I was in Rome, if a lady wished to wear a half dozen colors at a masquerade and have them all in harmony, she would go to the Jews, for the Oriental eye is better than even those of France or Italy, which we think so high.

(Concluded next week.)

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1873. THE WORLD. 1873.

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"The old order changeth, yielding place to new."

The politics of this new era will come home to every man's business and bosom as never before, being vital to private prosperity and the maintenance of a Democratic Republic.

For not only are the manifold encroachments of Federal upon State powers and of both upon the large liberty of American freemen now as always to be replied with ceaseless vigilance; not only is home rule or local self-government now as always to be maintained for the best guarantee of civil liberty and of national greatness, but besides, the victories of peace which are to give splendor to the political era must be won against every advantage which even enemies of free institutions could desire or possess.

A gigantic Debt, which the honor of the country is pledged to pay, encumbers all our industries with its oppressive burden. Nevertheless our systems of Municipal and State Taxation are crude, unequal, and defraud the poor to release the rich. Nevertheless our system of Federal Taxation is such an infamous masterpiece of ignorance and incapacity, put to the vile uses of monopolists and favorites and thieves, as never anywhere has disgraced modern civilization since Louis XIV., with his methods of taxation rather than its amount, paralyzed the industries of France. And along with the Tariff, which prohibits the export of our manufactures, abridges the number of our industries, cuts down the profit upon the exports from all our farms, plantations, and mines; abolishes our shipping from off the high seas, and filches $6 from the people's pockets every time it puts $1 into the U. S. Treasury,—along with this engine of oppression, stupidity, and fraud goes a Currency of fluctuating value as the measure of values in every act of domestic exchange.

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