

The Centre Reporter.

VOL. OLD SERIES, XL.
NEW SERIES, XIX.

CENTRE HALL, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1886.

NO. 3

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

The Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company has declared a five per cent. dividend.

Would be glad to learn that the L. & T. can do the same thing.

It is said that on the 20th inst., the cigarmakers of New York, to the number of 7,000, will go out on a strike. The probabilities are that the complaints of these men against their employers are reasonable and ought to be redressed. But this is an inauspicious time to quit work.

According to a Times Harrisburg special, a strong movement is on foot in favor of nominating Wm. A. Wallace as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Wallace would be a strong candidate, and we believe can carry the state over any nominee the Republicans might set up, and would make a first-class governor.

We would like to see Judge Orvis nominated for Governor, as our first choice—his ability and clean record would make him as strong a candidate as Wallace.

The sale of the Huntingdon Car Works a few months ago to the Messrs. Roberts, of Philadelphia, raised sanguine expectations that they would soon be put into operation upon a substantial and permanent basis, but they have since stood as silent and dead as before, and the hopes inspired by the change of ownership have vanished. There have been rumors that the machinery, which is worth more than the price paid for the works, is to be taken away, and many persons are inclined to give these rumors credence, because Henry & Co., a firm doing a very extensive mercantile business, and who are supposed to know the intentions of the new proprietors of the works, are selling off their stock of goods and will close their stores on the 1st of April.

The Presidential Succession bill has now passed the House, having passed the Senate about ten days before. It will no doubt be signed by the President.

The Presidential Succession bill, which now awaits the signature of the President to become a law, is a measure devised originally by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, and introduced by him into the Senate at the last session of Congress. After some debate and a few unimportant verbal amendments it was there a chance for a better market.

In addition, the recent unusually cold snap has done considerable damage to grain fields in many parts of the country. This fact will also have a tendency to help prices somewhat, perhaps quite materially, and it will do our farmers no harm to wait and see whether there won't be better markets on toward spring than now. It looks like it now.

The growth of the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis during the past year has been one of the most important incidents in our history. Chicago is no longer the wonder of the West. The Capital of the North West is now the syncope of the Mississippi Valley. In Chicago \$19,000,000 was last year expended in building. This is but \$2,000,000 more than was spent in St. Paul and Minneapolis. In some departments of trade the latter cities are without a rival. Seventy per cent. more bushels of wheat were shipped to Minneapolis than to Chicago last year. The sales of real estate in the two cities during the same time amounted to over \$120,000. This double city has some basis for its proud prophecy that before the close of this century it will overtop every city of the continent except New York.

THE RAILROAD SALE ENJOINED.

On Friday last Judges Simonton and McPherson, of the Harrisburg Court, delivered practically concurrent opinions in the case raised by the Attorney General to enjoin the sale of the South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek Railroads to the Pennsylvania Railroad. They decide that the South Pennsylvania and the Beech Creek are two competing and parallel lines with the purchasing corporation, and, therefore, their sale as recently contracted for, is forbidden by the Constitution.

The effect of the decision of the Dauphin Court will be to either at once revoke the contract of sale between the Pennsylvania, and Beech, Creek and South Pennsylvania corporations, or to hold it in abeyance until the question shall be finally decided by the Supreme Court. It is possible that the case might be heard by the Supreme Court during its present session in Philadelphia, and thus reach a final decision by May or June; but it is more likely that it may be delayed longer if it shall be appealed to the Court of last resort.

CURTIN DECLINES.

He Refuses to Accept the Chairmanship of the Banking Committee.

Washington, Jan. 13.—There was but a single thing to relieve the monotony in the house to-day and that was the long anticipated declination of Governor Curtin on the chairmanship of the committee on banking and currency. When the old War Governor reared his tall form in the center aisle he was the focal point of all eyes. Members who had been loafing in the cloak rooms and back of the screens hastily resumed their seats or crowded in the immediate rear and to the right and left of the Pennsylvanian. He stood erect and his voice was deep, firm and sonorous as he addressed the Speaker. He said:

"It was your pleasure, sir, to do me the honor to place me first on the list of the committee on banking and currency. I did intend to state to this House my reasons for declining that honor, but on the advice of my friends and of the sentiment of the public journals of the country I have concluded to offer no reasons of my own. As to decline the position it is your pleasure to give me, I did not heed the advice of any man, for my disposition in this respect was made up in the beginning. For reasons of my own, which seem to be understood by my friends and colleagues on this floor, I now ask this House to excuse me from the important duty as chairman of the committee to which you have assigned me."

There was a buzz of disappointment upon the Governor's closing remark, as it was expected that he would make a sensational statement of the reasons for his act. This, however, was not to be. He had waited for several days and he had actually written out his statement, but it was so bitter that on the advice of his friends he concluded not to deliver it in the House. This speech was an attack upon Secretary Bayard. There was nothing else to do but accept Mr. Curtin's declination and he was formally excused.

Gov. Curtin, alluding to his resignation, said to-night that it was inspired by no want of appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by the Speaker, but that he could not escape the conviction that the tastes and experiences of his public life were not such as fitted him to serve in that position with satisfaction to himself or usefulness to the House. He made this statement with no spirit of self-deprecation, as he had been long enough in the public service to learn the measure of his aptitudes and they were not in this direction. He added further that it was the pleasure of the Speaker in the last Congress to place him at the head of the committee on foreign relations and his associates on that committee would bear him out that the work was fairly well done and received the approval of the last Congress. He, therefore, claimed that the usual custom has invariably been to continue the same chairman when the same political organization controlled the House and re-elected the same Speaker.

The Department of Agriculture has sent out its crop report for the year just closed and the figures are worth studying. The cotton crop, it is claimed, will aggregate six and one-half million bales, worth in the hands of the planters about three hundred millions of dollars. The wheat crop for the year reaches 357,112,000 bushels, worth at the farmers' granaries \$275,320,390. The crop of oats reached 629,400,000 bushels, worth \$179,631,860. The great American crop, however, is corn, the production of which for 1885 reached the enormous total of 1,936,178,000 bushels, worth \$635,674,630, or a round fifty millions more than the combined cotton and wheat crops. The combined value of the four crops above mentioned aggregates about fourteen hundred millions of dollars.

Of the States that grow the big crops of corn Illinois stands first, with a crop of 268,998,000 bushels; Iowa stands second on the list, with 242,496,005 bushels; Missouri third, with 190,861,000; Kansas fourth, with 158,390,000; Indiana fifth, 131,994,000; Nebraska sixth, with 129,428,000, and Ohio seventh, with 111,865,000. The big wheat States are Minnesota, with 34,285,000 bushels; Michigan, with 31,261,000, and Iowa, with 30,332,000. Dakota, which is not a State but would like to be two States, comes fourth in the list of wheat growing districts, with 27,913,000 bushels; Indiana fifth, with 26,850,000; California sixth, with 27,596,000, and Ohio seventh, with 20,593,000 bushels. The above order in production is based upon the crops of 1885 and cannot be relied upon as the production for a term of years.

These figures show that in general 1885 was an exceedingly good crop year for a Washington special says it is understood that A. S. Hewitt has offered to surrender his place on the committee on naval affairs to Gov. Curtin and that the latter will be assigned to that committee. Mr. Hewitt has his hands full on the ways and means committee. If Governor Curtin goes on naval affairs it will give two Pennsylvanians on that committee, Mr. Harmer being the other. The membership of naval affairs is more important than the chairmanship of the banking and currency committee and a deal more important to Pennsylvania interests.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SECRETARY BAYARD'S DAUGHTER.

Dying Alone in Her Chamber After a Social Entertainment.

Washington, Jan. 16.—A great sensation was caused in Washington this afternoon by the announcement of the sudden death of Miss Katharine Bayard, the eldest daughter of the Secretary of State. When the news was first heard upon the streets it came in very sensational shape. It was said that she had fallen dead at the White House during the afternoon reception. An evening paper, which was on the street at 4 o'clock, said that she had fallen dead while receiving guests at her father's house. The true story of her death is much less sensational. She was found dead in her bed this afternoon soon after 2 o'clock by her sister, Miss Louise Bayard. During the season Miss Katharine Bayard has made it a habit to remain in bed until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Ordinarily she has not been able to retire before 2 o'clock in the morning. She was invited to assist Miss Cleveland at her reception at the White House this afternoon. She was kept up to an unusually late hour this morning, following the regular Friday evening reception at her father's house. She had left word to be called at 2 o'clock, so as to have time to dress and go to the White House reception, the hour for which was fixed at 3 o'clock. When Miss Louise Bayard entered the bedroom she found her sister, as she supposed, still sleeping. When she attempted to awaken her, she found that she was senseless. She endeavored to rouse her, but instantly perceived by the drawn look of her face and its waxen color that something terrible had happened. She rushed out of the room and hurriedly sent a colored messenger for the family doctor. Dr. Gardner came at once. He entered the bedroom where Miss Bayard was lying, made a brief examination and shook his head. He said he could do nothing; she was dead and had been dead for some time, although the body was then warm. His hurried opinion was that her death was caused by some heart trouble.

A GREAT SHOCK AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Miss Cleveland's reception was to have begun at 3 p. m., and was to have ended at 5 o'clock. Preparations were under way at the White House for the reception as early as 1 p. m. The doors at that hour had been closed to casual visitors. At 2:30 carriages began to arrive at the front entrance, bringing the wives of the members of the Cabinet. These were ushered upstairs to Miss Cleveland's boudoir, and at 2:45 o'clock there were present besides Miss Cleveland, Mrs. Utely and Miss Love, of Buffalo; her guests, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Lamont and Miss Rathbun. The only missing one of the reception party was Miss Bayard. She was expected every moment. The ladies, as they awaited her arrival, chatted pleasantly among themselves as they arranged their toilets. A few minutes before 3 o'clock Miss Cleveland excused herself to her lady guests, saying that the President desired to see her. It was the saddest mission the President had to perform since his inauguration. He informed her in as composed a manner as possible that Mr. Bayard had just sent him word that Miss Kate Bayard had died suddenly. Miss Cleveland was so overcome by the tidings that she could not ask for the particulars.

Mrs. Lamont, who had been informed by her husband, of the death of Miss Bayard, could scarcely realize what had happened. The guests who were still in Miss Cleveland's room waiting to go down stairs to the reception parlor, were informed of the terrible and to them unexpected arrival. A happy group of elegantly dressed ladies was now turned into a gathering of sorrow. They could scarcely speak to each other, so moved were they at the news. They exchanged a few words with Miss Cleveland, who was completely unnerfed. Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Endicott and Mrs. Vilas soon afterwards left the White House, the doors having already been closed to a large crowd of men and women who had been assembled to attend the reception.

THE COFFIN NOT TO BE OPENED.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 19.—The burial of the remains of Miss Katharine Bayard here to-day was severely simple. The coffin was not opened, and the ceremony was entirely private, only a few gentlemen being present. The Bayards believe that funerals should be strictly private in all things and that no one but the family should attend. At Washington no one outside the family were admitted and no one but the physician and undertaker saw the remains. Miss Cleveland, the President's sister, desired to attend, but Mr. Bayard replied that the ladies of his family were not going, and begged Miss Cleveland not to think of undertaking such a journey. Their solicitude now was for the living, and as Mrs. Bayard was unable to go or to bear any excitement it was decided that their daughters should remain with her. He added that according to an old custom in his family the ladies of the family did not attend the funerals of relatives.

John Neitz, a farmer of Lycoming Co., aged 70, attributes his long life to the use of garlic. He looks to be a man of 40. So firmly does he believe in the virtues of the vegetable that he says he will live to see the next centennial.

Garlic producing a very "long" smell we don't see why it should not produce long life as well. No doubt farmer Neitz was so fragrant that he needed no cosmetics.

30 SOLDIERS KILLED.

Paia, Mexico, Jan. 14.—A train conveying a military company was completely wrecked last night at Yeldria. Thirty soldiers, including eleven officers, were killed.

The wheat crop of Minnesota and Dakota for 1885 is set down at 55,000,000 bushels. There has been such a drainage for outside markets that not more than half the needed supply is left to run the Minneapolis and other mills of the Northwest until the wheat crop of 1886 is harvested. Singular conditions. The Minneapolis mills are now turning out about 80,000 barrels a week, or about two-thirds their capacity.

There is a grain of encouragement in this for Pennsylvania farmers who have loosing from the low prices of wheat, making wheat raising the last two years so unprofitable. Prices will advance with a shortage in the supply in the west, and by April we hope our farmers will see wheat quoted at \$1.00, at least. There is certainly prospect for an advance and if any farmer reader of the Reporter is not obliged to sell his grain, we would advise holding on a little—then passed by that body, but failed of action in the House. The death of Vice-President Hendricks during the interim left Congress in a frame of mind to guard against the accidents of sudden fate in the manner of Presidential succession, and Mr. Hoar was early in the field with his old measure when Congress assembled in December. After a short debate and the rejection of several proposed amendments it again passed the Senate on Dec. 18 and went at once to the House.

After careful consideration in the Judiciary Committee of that body it was reported favorably to the House in precisely the same shape it had passed the Senate. As in the Senate, all attempts at amendment were defeated in the House, and after a two days' debate it has been overwhelmingly passed. Introduced by a Republican Senator and receiving the votes of thirty-seven Republican members of the House, the bill cannot be called a partisan measure. Its object is to provide against all possible gaps or lapses in the Presidential office until such time as Congress can measure some perfectly sound amendment on the subject to the Constitution.

The bill provides that when there is a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice-President the Cabinet officers shall succeed to the Presidency in the following order: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Interior. The Cabinet officer thus acting as President is to hold office until the disability of the President or Vice-President is removed, or until a new President is elected to succeed him at the end of the term of the President or Vice-President whom he succeeds. The bill also authorizes the acting President to call an extra session of Congress within twenty days from the time he assumes the duties of his office, should the regular meeting of Congress not occur within that time.

The papers all over the country are crying out against the Bohemian oats swindlers. In many localities the fraud has had its three years to ripen, and the result is a large crop of farmers swindled out of thousands of dollars. In Ohio some of the swindlers have been arrested, tried and sent to the penitentiary. A prominent Bellefonte banker recently informed the editor of the Reporter that in two or three years the swindle will be fully developed in Centre county, and that already unsuspecting farmers have been led into it, and that there is prospect of our farmers being swindled out of thousands of dollars. The first and second year of the swindle is tempting to the unsuspecting. Thereafter follows the terrible facts of thousands of dollars swindled out of our honest and unsuspecting farmers. There are stool pigeons in the first stage of this damnable business who bait the hook that catches farmers to their sorrow in a year or two thereafter.

The Reporter has frequently cautioned farmers against this swindle, yet there are some who do not seem to heed the warning. We again repeat the caution, keep your hands off and have nothing to do with the Bohemian oats swindle. The oats itself is condemned by one of the largest manufacturers of oat meal in the country as inferior to any other.

Opposition to Gen. Beaver's nomination for Governor is cropping out, and there is a great deal of quiet work going on in the same direction. Among the anxious ones, who will not be publicly announced unless there is a reasonable prospect of success, is ex-Congressman John B. Packer, of the Cameron family.—Pittsburg Post.

All we have to say is if Gen. Beaver is not nominated, the fellow that will be is not going to be elected. Beaver is the strongest man the Republicans have, but we are not sure that he is strong enough to pull through, particularly if Wallace or Judge Orvis gets the Democratic nomination.

Morning Patriot: Bohemian oats is a kind of grain in which there appears to be a great amount of cheat. The Lycoming county farmers have discovered this to the extent of about \$10,000.

GOVERNOR CURTIN—A PAINFUL INCIDENT.

[New York Sun.]

The retirement of Governor Curtin from a place which he had not sought at the head of a committee of the House of Representatives, ought not to pass without a word of honor for this veteran from those who knew him in the days that tried men's souls, and who appreciate his extraordinary services at their full value.

Twenty-three years ago Mr. Curtin was one of the most powerful men of the country, and it is not too much to say that the war of the Union was prosecuted much more vigorously with him, than it could have been prosecuted without him. A man of exceeding energy, of abilities solid and always ready for use, democratic in all his thoughts, and animated by a weariless patriotism, he had a right to aspire to the highest distinctions; and now there is something almost tragical in the dignity with which he declines an empty compliment tendered him by the Speaker, and refuses to explain the reasons for his abnegation.

It is in keeping with his patriotism and his fidelity that he refrains from a discussion which could do no good, and might create injurious disturbance; and, while we know nothing of the reasons that are to be alleged on the other side, it is yet with a profound sense of pain and regret that we see Andrew G. Curtin subjected to a slight at the hands of his own party, and repelling an indignity that ought, we cannot help thinking, never to have been inflicted.

HE HAD POISONED FOUR WIVES.

London, Ont., Jan. 14.—Letters have been received from Dakota describing the recent death there of George McCabe, who was tried here a year ago on the charge of poisoning his wife at Dew Drop Inn, London, South. The circumstances of the case were very suspicious, poison being found in Mrs. McCabe's stomach, but the prisoner was acquitted. He had previously escaped conviction on the charge of murdering another wife at Ingersoll, Ont., and it was alleged that other women in Woodstock, Ont., had fallen victims to his passion. It is now stated that after his acquittal here he went to Dakota and married again. One morning his wife detected him putting some foreign substance into her tea. Watching her opportunity she exchanged cups. McCabe drank the draught intended for his wife, and while in the agonies of death confessed to the attempt at murder, and also to the poisoning of his other four wives.

THE FLORIDA ORANGE CROP KILLED BY THE SNOW.

Jacksonville, Florida, Jan. 14.—The weather has now returned almost to its normal temperature. Despatches from all parts of the state confirm the belief that the cold wave carried frost to almost the extreme southern end of the peninsula, and there is little doubt that substantially the entire orange crop remaining on the trees is frozen and spoiled. The precise effect upon the orange trees cannot be determined until the warm weather sets in. Probably every tree in the state will lose its leaves, and the belief of the best observers is that most of the young trees are killed. It is estimated that 500,000 boxes of oranges worth \$1,000,000 were destroyed by the freeze.

Kate Bayard's sudden death reminds us that in the midst of life we are in death. Kate was happy, and the leader of Washington society, and the favorite of her distinguished father. She had entire charge of the household, the mother being an invalid. There are six daughters, and Kate was the oldest. Death came, altho' it was Kate, and led her gently off, before any one knew it.

THE FIRST STATE DINNER.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The President gave his first State dinner of the season this evening in honor of his cabinet. The White House was tastefully arrayed for the occasion and presents a brilliant appearance.

THE LONGEST EXISTING WORD.

Far behind most foreign languages, ancient and modern, comes the English language as regards length of words. Except in the word "Honorificabilitudinitatibus"—which, though it exists in literature, is, of course, a mere manufactured piece of absurdity—we have I believe, no word extending beyond seven syllables. To some European nations this may appear contemptible enough. In this respect, however, the old world can teach a lesson to the new. In a work to which I hope some time to make a more direct reference I have met with an Astean word of thirty-two letters, "Amatlacatlitlacatlatlauhiltli." It is satisfactory to learn that the signification of the word is worthy of its proportions. It means "payment received for having been bearer of a paper with writing on it." So far as regards the number of letters employed accordingly we are far more extravagant than the Aztecs. Gallatin, in the "Transactions of the American Ethnological Society," supplies from the Cherokee language a word even more portentous. This is "Wintlawtgcinaliskawinglanawawlitseti," which means "They will by that time have nearly done granting (favours) from a distance to them and to me." With a vocabulary of this kind a perfect command of speech and writing must be a matter of some difficulty.

AMERICAN STUDENTS IN GERMANY.

The Perils of Taking Free Language Lessons in the Professor's Family.

Only one American I can remember who received an invitation to meet the family of the professor to whom his letter of introduction was addressed. And he happened to be both rich and well connected. His experience was disastrous in spite of its comic aspect. The professor had three daughters, all excellent girls, but, as is often the case with excellent girls, not eminent for personal attractiveness. They were extremely cordial to the young American, as was also their papa and mamma. My gullest friend suspected no ulterior design, but was delighted at the rapid progress he made in German under the care of the three maidens. Knowing nobody else in the city, and being a little shy of the rough ways and drinking habits of the students, he found himself almost daily drifting into the society of the professor's daughters. He made occasionally (with charming impartiality) tentative remarks to them of a tender or complimentary character. He seemed to be under the impression that remarks uttered in German were a mere linguistic exercise, like "the red cow of the grandmother in the green garden of the rich count." It would have surprised him to be told that they might have a personal application and might lead to complications.

He was, however, soon to have his eyes opened. After having called with great regularity upon the professor's daughters for a couple of months, he began to be looked upon as a member of the family; and once the mother of the young ladies asked him, in strict confidence, of course, upon which of the three in particular he had fixed his heart. Some little unpleasantness had arisen, she added smilingly, from the impartiality of his attentions. My friend felt for a moment, as if the ceiling had tumbled down on his head; but, quickly collecting himself, he replied, likewise, in confidence, that he was in a serious dilemma. The three young ladies were all so charming that he felt himself equally attracted to all. Would the frau professorin have the kindness to grant him a week for meditation, at the end of which he would return and make known to her his choice? The frau professorin found this proper and natural, and granted the respite. It is needless to add that the American has not to this day made up his mind. He found it convenient to be taken himself to another university shortly after his interview with the frau professorin.

Another friend of mine, though he was not so well equipped with temporal advantages as the hero of the triple courtship, found an object of interest to his landlady's daughter. He was invited to confidential coffee and literary teas, and concluded that as free lessons in the language these were not unprofitable investments. Once, however, he grew a little alarmed at the progress he was making in the favor of the fair damsel, and hit upon an easy way out of the difficulty. He found among the remnants of his past follies the picture of a beautiful American actress. This he framed handsomely and hung it up on the wall over his bed. Simultaneously he invested in a gold ring, which he slipped upon the third finger of his right hand. He received the congratulations of the family upon his engagement, and was henceforth no longer troubled with delicate attentions; for the Germans have an enormous respect for an engagement, and look upon a man who has thus advertised his selection as impervious to the charms of all other women.—Hjalmar H. Boyesen's Letter.

A Gotham Girl's Trick Chair.

The girl in this case is innocuous in exterior, but her smooth skin is stuffed full of spic. She motioned me to a chair in her parlor when I called, and to a seat in it. The piece of furniture was handsome, but in no way curious. Simultaneously she settled into another chair which, though its upholstered bottom seemed to be on a level with the one I was on, let her down about a foot nearer to the floor.

Seeing that I regarded the difference as phenomenal, she said: "Ah, I don't mind telling you all about it. I call these my trick chairs, but I don't care to work them on you. When put to the use for which I planned them I assign the visitor to the one I am now in, and take for myself the one you have. They are based on the principle that a cool, composed person always has a tremendous advantage over a frustrated, awkward one, especially if the former be a woman and the latter a man. Now, please stand up a minute. Now let us change seats. Down you drop ten or twelve inches below the point that you would expect to if you had not already observed the deep meshiness of the upholstery.

"Were you an impressionable, bashful, rather sentimental visitor, surprised and startled by the impression that threatened to bump you on the carpet itself, you would be utterly deprived of equanimity, don't you see? At the same time, I would be posed calmly and demurely on this more solid chair, clear above your insignificant par, with my supremacy fully established, for the one interview anyhow. O, I have found the invention exceedingly effective and valuable."—New York Cor. Chicago Herald.

The Analysis of an Artesian Well.

An artesian well was recently bored at Columbus, Miss., and the water therefrom is very cold and possesses rare chemical properties.

A town darkey, with cup in hand, was standing at the well, a day or two ago, when a country darkey jumped off his cotton wagon and asked him to allow him to use his cup to get a drink of the water.

When the country darkey had swallowed the water he smacked his lips and said: "I golly, that water's good, show's you bo'n."

Mr. Town Darkey, with an air of great importance, replied: "In-course hit's good; hit's bou'n ter be good, fur hit come 4,000 feet from der intrils of der yearth, and hit's been scandalized by der best gymnas from der State Unversary, and w'at yer think he say hit's got 'hit'?"

"I dunno," replied the country darkey, smacking his lips after swallowing another cupful of the water.

"Well, he say der's ten grains oxidis fer, ten grains cowtonic gas, ten grains foxforus acid and seven grains hydrophobia in dat water—you know hit bou'n ter be good; dat's a touse yer well, you bet"—and he walked away, leaving the country darkey shaking his head and meditating. Finally the latter remarked: "Hit do tase powerful ob der raw hilds."—Detroit Free Press.