The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 44. HUNTINGDON, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1880. NO. 26.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Office in new JOURNAL *Building, Fifth Street.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Friday by J. A. Nash, at $2.00 per annum IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular Quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3m	6m	9m	1 yr		3m	6m	9m	1yr
1in	$3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼col	9 00	18 00	$27	$36
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½col	18 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾col	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	18 00	20 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, all party announcements, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and everything in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

WILLIAM W. DORRIS, Attorney-at-Law, 403 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa. [mar16,75-y.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3rd street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan4,71

DR. HYSKILL has permanently located in Alexandria to practice his profession. [jan.4 '78-1y.

E. C. STOCKTON, Surgeon Dentist. Office in Leister's building, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. E. J. Greene, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl28, '76.

GEO. R. ORLADY, Attorney-at-Law, 405 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [nov17,'75

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 529, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl2.'71

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. [apl9,'71

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Penn Street, three doors west of 3rd Street. [jan4,'71

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers' claims against the Government for back-pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Penn Street. [jan4,'71

LORAINE ASHMAN, Attorney-at Law. Office: No. 405 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. July 18, 1879.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 230 Penn Street, opposite Court House. [feb5,'71

S. E. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., office in *Monitor* building, Penn Street. Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business. [aug5,'74-6mos

WM. P. & R. A. ORBISON, Attorneys-at-Law, No. 321 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Sept 13,'78.

New Advertisement.

U. B.
Mutual Aid Society
—OF—
Pennsylvania.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE.....LEBANON, PENNA.
Chartered by the Legislature, March 11, 1869.
JOHN B. STEHMAN, President.
GEORGE A. MARK, Secretary.

Cash Assets.....$195,676
Assets subject to assessment.....$20,000,000
Death claims paid to Jan. 1880.....$1,651,599
2,029 certificates issued in 1879, aggregating $1,093,000 insurance.

The class, assessment, and class renewing system originated and successfully pursued for over a decade of years by the U. B. Society, has caused a radical reform in life insurance, reducing its cost to the minimum, and thereby placing its benefits within the reach of all. The payment of $8 on application, $5 annually for four years, and thereafter $2 annually during life, with pro rata mortality assessment, graded according to age, secures to wife, children or assigns the sum of one thousand dollars. Healthy persons of both sexes may become members. Certificates issued in sums ranging from $500 to $10,000. Agents wanted. Send or apply for circulars giving full information to W. W. WITHINGTON, Agent, Petersburg, Pa.

Or to D. S. EARLY, Gen'l. Agt.
Cor. 9th street & Railroad,
Lebanon, Pa. [may 21, 80-1y.

BEAUTIFY YOUR
HOMES!

The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
Calcimining, Glazing,
Paper Hanging,

and any and all work belonging to the business. Having had several years' experience, he guarantees satisfaction to those who may employ him.

PRICES MODERATE.

Orders may be left at the JOURNAL Book Store.
JOHN L. ROHLAND.
March 14th, 1879-tf.

CHEAP! PAPERS. CHEAP!! FLUIDS. CHEAP!! ALBUMS.
Buy your Paper, Buy your Stationery
Buy your Blank Books,
AT THE JOURNAL BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

Fine Stationery, School Stationery,
Books for Children, Games for Children,
Elegant Fluids, Pocket Book, Pass Books,
And an Endless Variety of Nice Things,
AT THE JOURNAL BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

GENTLEMEN,
Avail yourselves of the opportunity.
FOR A PERFECT FIT,
GOOD MATERIAL,
BEST WORKMANSHIP,
COMBINED WITH
MODERATE PRICES,
CALL ON
JOHN GILL,
315 WASHINGTON, ST., HUNTINGDON, PA.
☞ BEST stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., in the county always on hand. apr30-3m

STAMPING! STAMPING
Having just received a fine assortment of Stamps from the east, I am now prepared to do Stamping for
BRAIDING AND EMBROIDERING.
I also do Pinking at the shortest notice.
MRS. MATTIE G. GRAY,
May 3, 1875. No. 415 Mifflin Street.

DR. J. J. DAHLEN,
GERMAN PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office at the Washington House, corner of Seventh and Penn streets,
April 4, 1879. HUNTINGDON, PA.

DR. C. H. BOYER.
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office in the Franklin House,
Apr.4-y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

R. M'DIVITT,
SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER,
CHURCH ST., bet. Third and Fourth,
Oct.17,'79. HUNTINGDON, PA.

New Advertisements.

MORE SPACE WANTED!

THE SPACE BELONGING TO THE
SQUARE-DEALING CLOTHING HOUSE
Is occupied this week and can't name the half we would like to tell you. My counters are stacked with
NICE, FINE, WELL-MADE, SPLENDID-FITTING
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
FOR
CHILDREN'S, BOYS' YOUTHS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
My goods have been selected with the greatest care and bought at the very LOWEST CASH PRICES. I have a splendid assortment of
HATS OF THE LATEST STYLES, FOR HATS
Men, Youth, Boys and Children.
A COMPLETE LINE OF SHIRTS OF ALL KINDS.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF FINE FANCY NECKWEAR
Of the Newest styles.
Also, Collars, Cuffs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Gauze Underwear,
Scarf-Pins, Suspenders, Shoulder Braces, Working Pants, &c.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SAMPLES OF GOODS
FOR SUITS MADE TO ORDER.
MEASURES TAKEN AND FITS GUARANTED.
Ready to Please; Willing to Try; Come See my Goods, and Learn my Prices Before you Buy.
Don't Forget the Place: Store Nearly Opposite the Postoffice.
T. W. MONTGOMERY.
april9.

BLACK'S JEWELRY STORE,
423
PENN ST.,
Huntingdon
The Largest Assortment of
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
SILVERWARE AND SPECIALTIES
IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.
American Watches,
Howard Watches,
Elgin Watches,
Springfield Watches,
Hampden Watches,
Fine Swiss Watches,
IN GOLD AND SILVER,
KEY AND STEM-WINDING
CASES.
Very Large and Varied Assortment of
Ladies' and Gents.'
Gold & Plated Chains, Rings, &c.
AGENT FOR THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED
ROCKFORD
QUICK-TIME WATCH.
Particular ATTENTION paid to Repairing.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY Attended To.
May21.

—NEW GOODS!— —NEW GOODS!—

"GUS." LETTERMAN
Respectfully informs the public that he has just opened a large stock of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
in the room lately occupied by Geo. W. Johnston & Co., corner of 9th and Washington streets, in West Huntingdon, consisting in part of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, WOOD AND WILLOWWARE CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
and every other article usually found in first-class country stores:
Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. By strict attention to business and an effort to please, he confidently expect a share of public patronage. [apr23-tf.

THE FINEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES!
J. M. ROLLER,
In the room lately occupied by Graffius Miller, on the south-west corner of the Diamond, Penn street, has just opened a large assortment of
Choice and Seasonable Goods,
Which he is selling away down in price. His stock embraces
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, LACES,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, QUEENSWARE, Etc His stock of GROCERIES embraces everything in that line, and every article sold will be just as represented. His terms are
STRICTLY CASH, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN COUNTRY PRODUCE.
He will do his best to please you. Go and see him, examine his goods, hear his prices, and you will be convinced that ROLLER'S is the place for bargains.
april23 2m.

BEAUTIFUL GLASSWARE,
By the piece or in setts, of the newest styles, in great variety, has been added to the elegant stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries at
F. H. LANE'S
CASH & EXCHANGE STORE.
Handsome setts of GLASS as low as 35 cts. The place to buy QUEENSWARE by the piece or in setts, is at F. H. LANE'S STORE. Handsome TEA SETTS consisting of 46 pieces of White Stone China, can be bought for $4, at F. H. LANE'S low price store.
MACKEREL.
A large stock of choice Mackerel, consisting of Deep Sea, Extra Shore, New Fat, and all the best varieties and numbers known in the market. Also Large Roe and Lake Herring, Cod Fish and Shad in season.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
F. H. Lane does not buy or sell short weight packages of Fish. You do not want to buy salt at Fish prices. CANNED GOODS, including California Choice Fruits, Evaporated and other Dried Fruits. Green Fruits, Foreign and Domestic. All kinds of choice TEAS, from 15 to 20 cents per quarter, Good Sugar from 8 cents per pound to the best Maple Sugar in bricks or granulated at 13 cents per pound. SALT MEAT, FLOUR, NOTIONS, CONFECTIONS, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, and in short, about everything to be found in a first-class Grocery and Provision Store, can be bought at F. H. LANE'S Cash and Exchange Store, near the Catholic church, on Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa. MOTTO:—GOOD QUALITY—FULL QUANTITY—SMALL PROFITS.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE--GARFIELD & ARTHUR.

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

The man who stands before the country to day as the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency has a remarkable history. A little more than thirty years ago no one who saw him as a boy driving on the canal tow path, or as a laborer at his carpenter's bench, would have supposed that in the next generation he would rise to the supreme distinction that has just been awarded him. And yet every one who knew him in those early days of hard struggling and persistent self-denial felt that he had in him those elements of a sturdy manhood that would lead to sure success in the grand purpose that possessed him to push beyond the ordinary walks of life.

He came of plain New England stock. His father, ABRAHAM GARFIELD, a direct descendant of the stalwart Puritans, moved some sixty years ago from New York to the township of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, (fifteen miles from Cleveland), where JAMES was born on the 19th of November, 1831. Two years later his father died, leaving a family of four children. His mother, a woman of unusual strength of character, managed by her exertions to keep the family together until the boys were old enough to earn their own living. But the land was poor, and it was hard work to get more than a scanty subsistence. Young GARFIELD'S life was one of monotonous toil. He worked hard upon the farm in summer, and at the carpenter's bench in winter The best of it was that he liked to work. There was not a lazy bone in his body.

He had an absorbing ambition to get an education, and the only road open to this end seemed that of manual labor. Ready money was hard to get in those days. The Ohio Canal ran not far from where he lived, and finding that the boatmen got their pay in cash, and earned better wages than he could make at farming or carpentry, he hired out as a driver on the towpath, and soon got up to the dignity of holding the helm of a boat. Then he determined to ship as a sailor on the lakes, but an attack of fever and ague interfered with his plans. He was ill three months, and when he recovered he decided to go to a school called Geauga Academy, in an adjoining county. His mother gave him a few dollars, some cooking utensils, and a stock of provisions. He hired a small room, and cooked his own food, to make his expenses as light as possible. He paid his own way after that, never calling on his mother for any more assistance. By working at the carpenter's bench mornings and evenings and vacation times, and teaching country schools during the winter, he managed to attend the academy during the spring and fall terms, and to save a little money toward going to college. He had excellent health, a robust frame, and a capital memory, and the attempt to combine mental and physical work, which has broken down many farmer boys ambitious to get an education, did not hurt him.

When he was twenty-three years old he entered the Junior Class at Williams College. He had saved about half enough money to pay the expenses of the course. How to get the rest of the sum needed was a problem. A kind-hearted gentleman, many years his senior, who has ever since been one of his closest friends, loaned him the amount. So scrupulous was the young man about the payment of the debt that he got his life insured, and placed the policy in his creditor's hands. "If I live," he said, "I shall pay you; and if I die, you will suffer no loss." The debt was repaid soon after he graduated. He went to Williams College in the fall of 1854, and, as he had anticipated, passed the examination for the Junior Class Two years later he graduated, and bore off the metaphysical honor. His classmates remember well his prodigious industry as a student, his physical activity in the college games, and his cordial, hearty, social ways.

Before he went to college, young GARFIELD had been connected with the Western sect of "The Disciples," founded by ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, and whose peculiar tenets were, "no creed to express beliefs," hospitality, fraternity, and good will. To a struggling college of this sect at Hiram, Portage County, Ohio, GARFIELD was called as an instructor, and after two years he became President. It has often been said that he was at one time a minister. This is not true. The story had a foundation, however, in the fact that he used to speak in the churches of the denomination. The Disciples at that time had no regular paid ministry. They supported traveling elders, but the congregations had no pastors, and were usually addressed by some one among the members who had a natural talent for pulpit oratory. GARFIELD'S purpose was to be a lawyer, and he had not swerved from it at the time he used to talk of religion and a future life to the little congregations in the Disciples' meeting-houses in Northern Ohio. He studied law diligently all the while, and was an ardent reader of general literature.

During his connection with the college he was married to Miss LUCRETIA RUDOLPH, the daughter of a farmer. The match was one of love, and brought to the young man a mate of singular sweetness and congeniality of disposition, whose influence, example, and companionship have done much to shape his after success.

In 1859 his career as College President became merged in that of civic officer, and he was chosen State Senator, representing the two counties of Portage and Summit. Then came the stirring events of the war. Senator GARFIELD had already been singled out as a leader, and he entered the conflict with all the enthusiasm of an ardent Republican, a lover of the Union, and a hater of slavery. His military career was full of brave deeds and arduous service for his country. He went into the war as Colonel of the Forty second Ohio Volunteers. He first smelled powder in Kentucky, where, after a toilsome march, he routed the rebels under HUMPHREY MARSHALL. Then the Colonel became a Brigadier General, and took part in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing and the siege of Corinth as Chief of Staff of the Army of the Cumberland. In the terrible battle of Chickamauga he had a horse shot under him, and his orderly was killed. Soon afterward, "for gallant and meritorious services," he was promoted to a Major Generalship.

Before the battle of Chickamauga, he had been elected a Representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He took his seat in December, 1863, and was assigned to the Committee on Military Affairs. He stood by his party, and his party stood by him, re electing him successively to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Congress. During these several terms he has served as the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and of the Appropriations Committee. This last chairmanship he held until 1875, when the Democrats came into power. Two years later, when JAMES G. BLAINE went to the Senate, General GARFIELD became by common consent the Republican leader in the House—a position which he has maintained ever since. In January last he was elected to the Senate, to fill the seat of ALLEN G. THURMAN, who retires on the 4th of March next. He received the unanimous vote of the Republican caucus for this position—an honor never conferred before on any man by any party in the State of Ohio.

In person General GARFIELD is six feet high, broad shouldered, and strongly built. He has an unusually large head that seems to be three-fourths forehead, light brown hair and beard, now touched with gray, large light blue eyes, a prominent nose, and full cheeks. He dresses plainly, is fond of broad brimmed slouch hats and stout boots, eats heartily, cares nothing for luxurious living, is a great reader of good books on all subjects, is thoroughly temperate in all respects save in that of brain work, and is devoted to his wife and children. Among men he is genial, approachable, companionable, and a remarkably entertaining talker. His mind is a vast store house of facts, reminiscences and anecdotes.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency is a year older than the leader of his ticket. He was born in Franklin County, Vermont, on the 5th of October, 1830, and is the oldest of a family of two sons and five daughters. His father was the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM ARTHUR, a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from the County Antrim, Ireland, in his eighteenth year, and died in 1875, in Newtonville, near Albany, after a long and successful ministry.

Young ARTHUR was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he excelled in all his studies. After his graduation he taught a country school in Vermont for two years, and at the expiration of that time came to New York, with $500 in his pocket, and entered the office of Ex-Judge E. D. CULVER as a student. After being admitted to the bar he formed a partnership with his intimate friend and roommate HENRY D. GARDINER, with the intention of practicing in the West, and for three months they roamed about in the Western States in search of an eligible site, but in the end returned to New York, where they hung out their joint shingle, and entered upon a successful career almost from the start. General ARTHUR soon afterward married the daughter of Lieutenant HERNDON, U. S. N., who was lost at sea. Congress voted a gold medal to his widow in recognition of the conspicuous bravery he displayed on that occasion. Mrs. ARTHUR died only a short time ago, leaving two children.

General ARTHUR obtained considerable legal celebrity in his first great case, the famous LEMMON suit, brought to recover possession of eight slaves who had been declared free by Judge PAINE, of the Superior Court of this city. It was in 1852 that JONATHAN LEMMON, of Virginia, came to New York with his slaves, intending to ship them to Texas, when they were discovered and freed. The Judge decided that they could not be held by the owner under the Fugitive Slave Law. A howl of rage went up from the South, and the Virginia Legislature authorized the Attorney-General of that State to assist in taking the appeal. WILLIAM M. EVARTS and CHESTER A. ARTHUR were employed to represent the people, and they won their case, which then went to the Supreme Court of the United States. CHARLES O'CONOR here espoused the cause of the slave holders, but he too was beaten by Messrs. EVARTS and ARTHUR, and a long step was taken toward the emancipation of the black race.

Another great service was rendered by General ARTHUR in the same cause in 1856. LIZZIE JENNINGS, a respectable colored woman, was put off a Fourth Avenue car with violence, after she had paid her fare. General ARTHUR sued on her behalf, and secured a verdict of $500 damages. The next day the company issued an order to permit colored persons to ride on their cars, and the other car companies quickly followed their example.—Before that the Sixth Avenue Company ran a few special cars for colored persons, and the other lines refused to let them ride at all.

General ARTHUR was a delegate to the Convention at Saratoga that founded the Republican party. Previous to the war he was Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade of the State Militia, and Governor MORGAN appointed him Engineer-in Chief of his staff. In 1861 he was made Inspector-General, and soon afterward became Quartermaster General. In each of these offices he rendered great service to the government during the war. At the end of Governor MORGAN'S term he resumed the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Mr RANSOM and then Mr. PHELPS, the District Attorney of New York, was added to the firm. He now stands at the head of the firm of ARTHUR, PHELPS, KNEVALS & RANSOM. He always took a leading part in State and city politics. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President GRANT November 21, 1872, to succeed THOMAS MURPHY, holding the office until July 20, 1878, when he was succeeded by Collector MERRITT. Since then he has devoted his time to his law business, and to State and national politics. He is a member of the Union League Club, where he has many warm and devoted friends, and in person is tall, athletic, and handsome.

Jim Garfield's at the Front.

["General Garfield proceeded to the front."—*General Rosecrans' official report of the Battle of Chickamauga.*]

Once more the grand old fight is on, the fight we've often fought,
And as we've done these twenty years, we'll bring our foes to naught.
We won with Lincoln, Grant and Hayes, and in this battle's brunt
We'll conquer to the rallying cry—Jim Garfield's at the front.

CHORUS—Jim Garfield's at the front!
Jim Garfield s at the front!
'Twould be a sin to fail to win
With Garfield at the front.

He early learned to paddle well his own f rlorn canoe;
Upon Ohio's "grand canal" he held the helm true,
And now the people shout to him: "Lo! 'tis for you we wait—
We want to see Jim Garfield guide our glorious Ship of State."

CHORUS—Jim Garfield's at the front!
Jim Garfield's at the front!
'Twould be a sin to fail to win
With Garfield at the front.

He was a carpenter of yore, and to this day he seems
To love to nail (old Bourbon lies) and hammer (rebel schemes);
We'll wager, and the bet we know will go without a taker,
This carpenter, come ides of March, will be a cabinet maker!

CHORUS—Jim Garfield's at the front!
Jim Garfield's at the front!
'Twould be a sin to fail to win
With Garfield at the front.

He taught the young ideas to shoot, and then the plucky tutor
In war's grim school was taught to be another sort of shooter;
He braved, to aid the Union's cause, full many a battle's brunt,
And those who sought his whereabouts found Garfield at the front.

CHORUS—Jim Garfield's at the front!
Jim Garfield's at the front!
'Twould be a sin to fail to win
With Garfield at the front.

When Uncle Sam, November next, shall count the ballots o'er,
One shout shall shake the continent, loud as the ocean's roar:
"Once more the host Republican have borne the battle's brunt,
Once more they've triumphed gloriously—with Garfield at the front."

CHORUS—With Garfield at the front!
With Garfield at the front!
We're sure to gain this grand campaign
With Garfield at the front!

—*Albany Journal.*

GENERAL WOODFORD, of New York, puts an effectual squelcher on the report that he had expressed hostility to the nomination of General Arthur, and a doubt as to the election of Garfield. He says he believed the nomination of Arthur the best that could have been made, and therefore presented his name to the convention. His opinion is that the ticket will grow stronger as the canvass progresses, and that it will be elected. He was heart and soul for Grant, but like all of Grant's friends, accepts the situation and will do all he can to elect the ticket.

Select Miscellany.

The Value of Sunlight.

Whether your home be large or small, give it light. There is no house so likely to be unhealthy as a dark and gloomy house. In a dark and gloomy house you can never see the dirt that pollutes it. Dirt accumulates on dirt, and the mind soon learns to apologize for this condition because gloom conceals it. Flowers will not healthily bloom in a dark house; and flowers are, as a rule, good indices. We put the flowers in our windows that they may see the light. Are not our children worth many flowers? They are the choicest of flowers. Then again, light is necessary in order that the animal spirit may be kept refreshed and invigorated. No one is truly happy who in waking hours is in a gloomy house or room. The gloom of the prison has ever been considered as a part of the punishment of the prison. It is so. The mind is saddened in a home that is not flushed with light, and when the mind is saddened the whole physical powers soon suffer; the heart beats languidly, the blood flows slowly the breathing is imperfect, the oxidation of the blood is reduced, and the conditions are laid for the development of many weari some and unnecessary constitutional failures and sufferings Once again, light, sunlight I mean, is of itself useful to health in a direct manner Sunlight favors nutrition; sunlight favors nervous function; sunlight sustains, chemically or physically, the healthy state of the blood. Children and other persons living in darkened places become blanched or pale; they have none of the ruddy, healthy bloom of those who live in light. Lately, by an architectural perversity which is simply astounding, it has become a fashion to build houses like those which were built for our ancestors about two centuries ago, and which were called Queen Anne houses or mansions—Small windows, small panes, overhanging window-brows, sharp, long roofs enclosing attics with small windows—these are the residences to which I refer—dull red, dark and gloomy. I am told that their excellency lies in their artistic beauty, to which many advantages that we sanitarians wish for must necessarily be sacrificed. I would be the last to oppose either the cultivation of art in design or art in application, and I do not for one moment believe that such opposition is necessary. But these beetle-browed mansions are not so beautiful as health, and never can be. I am bound to protest against them on many sanitary grounds, and not on so much as on their interference with the work of the sun.—They produce shade, and those who live in them live in shade.

How Position Affects Sleep.

According to an English physician, Dr. Granville, the position affects sleep. A constrained posture generally prevents repose, while a comfortable one woos sleep. He says: Lying flat on the back, with the limbs relaxed, would seem to secure the greatest amount of rest for the muscular system. This is the position assumed in the most exhausting diseases, and it is generally hailed as a token of revival when a patient voluntarily turns on the side; but there are several disadvantages in the supine posture which impair or embarrass sleep. Thus, in weakly states of the heart and blood vessels, and certain morbid conditions of the brain, the blood seems to gravitate to the back of the head, and to produce troublesome dreams. In persons who habitually, in their gait or work, stoop, there is probably some distress consequent on straightening the spine. Those who have contracted chests, especially persons who have had pleurisy and retain adhesions of the lungs, do not sleep well on the back. Nearly all who are inclined to snore do so when in that position, because the soft palate and uvala hang on the tongue, and that organ falls back so as to partially close the top of the windpipe.—It is better, therefore, to lie on the side, and in the absence of special diseases, rendering it desirable to lie on the weak side, so as to leave the healthy lung free to expand, it is well to choose the right side, because when the body is thus placed, the food gravitates more easily out of the stomach into the intestines, and the weight of the liver does not compress the upper portion of the intestines. A glance at any plate of the visceral anatomy will show how this must be. Many persons are deaf in one ear, and prefer to lie on a particular side; but, if possible, the right side should be chosen. Again, sleeping with the arms thrown over the head is to deprecated; but this position is often assumed during sleep, because circulation is then free in the extremities and the head and neck, and the muscles of the chest are drawn up and fixed by the shoulders, and thus the expansion of the thorax is easy. The chief objections to this position are that it creates a tendency to cramp and cold in the arms, and sometimes seems to cause headaches during sleep and dreams. These small matters often make or mar comfort in sleeping.

Mothers as Doctors.

Practical mothers learn much by their experience with the little bodies entrusted to their care. Some of the common sense facts in the physical culture of these little ones known to the more experienced mothers may not come amiss to those who have had but little care of children. The foundation must be well laid to insure healthy and happy children. The child must be well slept, well aired, well fed and well bathed. By a thorough understanding and practice of these four simple rules, much of the physical, mental and moral suffering in life would be avoided by parent as well as child. If a healthy child (and a delicate one proportionately) is regularly put to bed about dark, in a quiet, well-ventilated or even cold room, after a supper of plain food, it will naturally awake at daybreak, good natured, with a keen appetite for a wholesome breakfast. Nutritious, plain food, at regular hours, with no candy or stimulants, and free bathing, help the system to ward off many prevalent children's ailments, and to bear with much less danger the few that must necessarily come to the majority of little ones. The child that is just given a little confectionery, or any unsuitable food, then rocked to sleep, should cause no surprise at waking peevish and feverish. It is simply the result of imaginary affection and want of knowledge on the part of the one in charge. It will certainly pay in the end to search diligently for the cause when a little child is proverbially cross.

PROFANITY in Texas is against the law, $100 worth each time. They think of enforcing the law for a month and paying the National debt.—*New York Graphic.*

Scientific Miscellany.

A large prehistoric map of Bavaria is being published.

It has been estimated that 100,000 miles of underground chambers exist in the limestone of Kentucky.

The result of the great Derby race in England was cabled from London to New York in twenty-five seconds.

Prof. Proctor states that he found the interest in scientific progress much more general and appreciative in this country than in England.

England has a new pest, the tipula grub, which ultimately developes into "daddy longlegs." It is very destructive to vegetation, and its ravages have become quite serious.

A submarine volcanic eruption was lately observed near Corsica. It lasted an hour, producing much agitation of the sea, while the air became charged with sulphurous vapor.

At Parimaribo, in Dutch Guiana, the annual rainfall is 229 inches, or 19 feet; and south of Bombay, in the Western Ghauts at Mahabaleshwar, the annual fall 302 inches, equivalent to a layer of water 25 feet in depth.

Scientists have of late had a growing conviction that the developement of parasites upon the phylloxera will prove the most effective plan of destroying that and similar insect pests. A parasite of the phylloxera has now appeared in Sicily, and its effect will be watched with interest.

A rain of dust in the Basses Alpes during five days of last April gave a reddish tinge to the snow on the mountains to a height of nearly 10,000 feet, the snow higher up remaining white. The dust is supposed to have been terrestrial, although not volcanic origin. Somewhat similar showers fell in France in 1846 and 1863.

Among the elegant novelties of the hour now offered for sale on the Paris boulevards are phosphorescent flowers, which glow with a lambent light in the dark, and rival their natural tints. They are rendered luminious by coating the petals with transparent size and then dusting them with some phosphorescent substance, such as sulphide of calcium.

The animal king of the world is Hartmann, of Berlin, from whose great gardens come most of the wild beasts exhibited in this country. His collectors are mainly young zoological students or trained hunters; and they secure for him the animals of all countries—which afterward appear in numerous "greatest shows on earth."

An ostrich, which had long been on exhibition in Rome, died the other day, when an examination of the contents of its stomach revealed four large stones, eleven smaller ones, seven nails, a necktie pin, an envelope, thirteen copper coins, fourteen beads, a French franc, two small keys, a piece of a handkerchief, a silver medal of the Pope, and the cross of an Italian order.

From carefully studied records of the occurrence of certain diseases in the past, an English physician infers that epidemics sweep over the country in quite regular periods, the cycles being of about the following length: whooping cough, four years; small pox, four to five years; measles, seven years; scarlet fever, fifteen to twenty years.

An old millstone, five and a half feet in diameter and seven inches thick, with a central hole eleven inches in diameter, was left in an English orchard many years ago. In 1812 a filbert tree sprouted from the earth at the bottom of the hole, and gradually increased in size from year to year until, in 1868, it was found that the tree had completely filled the hole and actually lifted the stone from the ground, wearing it as a girdle about its trunk.

A foreign medical journal reports that hypodermic injections of philocarpine in certain diseases of the eye had not only the effect of curing the diseases, but of restoring the hair on the heads of the patients. One man, quite bald, was suffering from double cataract. Three injections of the philocarpine were performed in fourteen days. The membrane over the pupil of the eye disappeared, and the head first became covered with a thick down and then with an abundant crop of hair.

A singular phenomenon was lately observed at Kattenau, Germany. Just before sunrise an enormous number of luminous bodies rose from the horizon and passed in a horizontal course from east to west. Some of them seemed of the size of a walnut, while others resembled the sparks flying from a chimney. They moved through space like a string of beads, and emitted a remarkably brilliant light. The belt containing them appeared about ten feet in length and two or three feet in width.

According to the generally accepted theory, what we call light is impression produced upon the retina by the wave-like motion of particles of matter. The lengths of these undulations have been measured, and it is shown that 36,918 waves of red light, or 64,631 waves of violet light, placed end to end, are required to make a single inch. From the velocity of light it has been proved that more than 450 millions of millions of these minute waves flow into the eye and dash against the retina in each second of time.

Blacksmith's Hammer Signals.

When the blacksmith gives the anvil quick light blows it is a signal to the helper to use the sledge, or to strike quicker.

The force of the blows given by the blacksmith's hammer indicates the force of the blow it is required to give the sledge.

The blacksmith's helper is supposed to strike the work in the middle of the width of the anvil, and when this requires to be varied the blacksmith indicates where the sledge blows are to fall by touching the required spot with his hand hammer.

If the sledge is required to have a lateral motion while descending, the blacksmith indicates the same to the helper by delivering hand hammer blows in which the hand hammer moves in the direction required for the sledge to move.

If the blacksmith delivers a heavy blow upon the work and an intermediate light blow upon the anvil, it denotes that heavy sledge blows are required.

If there are two or more helpers the blacksmith strikes a blow between each helper's sledge hammer blow, the object being to merely denote where the sledge blows are to fall.

When the blacksmith desires the sledge hammer blows to cease, he lets the hand hammer head fall unpon the anvil and continues the rebound upon the same until it ceases.

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