Counting House Almanac. FOR 1866. 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 4 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 ENGLYFEBRUARY ... HEN KINGS APRIL ATTOUNE JULY 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 and the August 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 0 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 SEPTEMBER . QUTOBER . A MOVEMBER . . . DECEMBER . .

AL AND LUMBER YARD. OTHE subscriber having leased the Yard formerly occupied by Armsteone & House formerly occupied by Armstrong & Hoffer,

COAL AND LUMBER, in the Yard, together with an immense new stock with he Yard, together with an immense let stock,
will have constantly on hand and furnish to order
all kinds and quality of seasoned
at MBER,
BOARDS,
SCANTLING,
FRAME STUFF,

FRAME STUFF, and Palling, Plastering, Lath, Shingling Lath, worked is plooring and Weatherboarding, Posts and Rails, and every article that belongs to a Lumber Yard. Male with the state of the state o

L have constantly on hand all kinds of FAMI Lhave constantly on hand all kinds of FAMILY COAL under cover, which I will deliver clean the appear of the borough. To wit: Lykons Valley, Broken, Egg, Stote and Nut, Luke Fiddler, Troverton, Locust Mountain, Lobbery, which I pledge myself to sell at the lowest prices.

Bost quality of

Limeburners' and Blacksmiths' oal, Nalways on hand which I will sell at the lowest fig-Yard west side of Grammar School, Main

NOTICE.—I still retain the same position in this firm of DELANCY & BLAIR, which will be obtained on as onergetically as ever at their old issued near the Gas house. As our purchases will be made together at the head of the market, we feel confident by so doing to be able to accommodate our customers and the public on the most hold faint our customers and the public on the most hold faint our customers and the public on the most hold faint our customers and the public on the most hold faint our customers and the public of the tanning I will deovte my entire attention to the Confident of the Confident of the customers and a confident on the Lumber Yard will be managed by the confidence where experience and skill is well Mr. Goo. Zuloff, whose experience and skill is well known to the community. By strict attention to the same short profits, and a desire to do right wo hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

ANDREW II. BLAIR. June 15, 1865-tf

WM. B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. CARLISLE, PA. OFFICE WITH WM. J. SHEARER, Esq.

Sept. 14, 1865-1y. JNO. C. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office formerly occupied by Judge Graham,

W. F. SADLER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CARLISLE, PA. Ozice in Voltateer Building South Harveet

Figurest. 7, 1861-1y. J.M. WEAKLEY.

SICL

ATTORNEY AT LAW FFICE on South Hanover street, in the room formerly occupied by A. B. Sharpe.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE with Wm. H. Miller, Esq., south-west corner of Hanover and Poinfret streets. Carlisle, Dec. 22, 1862—tf

M. C. HERMAN,

TFICE in Rheem's Hall Building, in the rear of the Court House, next door to the rald" Office, Carlisle. [Fob 4,\(\pi\)\(FFICE in Rheem's Hall Building, in the rear of the Court House, next door to the erald" Office, Carlisle. [Feb 4, & I-FR, R. J. C. KINKLE, Office, (up stairs) In

Square, Carlisle,

Poetical.

ONE PAIR OF STECKINGS.

An old wife sat by her bright fireside, Swaying thoughtfully to and fro, In an ancient chair whose creaky craw Told a tale of long ago; While down by her side, on the kitchen floor, Stood a basket of woolen balls—a score.

The good man dozed o'er the latest news Till the light of his pipe went out, And, then unheeded, the kitten with cunning paws Rolled and tangled the balls about; Yet still sat the wife in the ancient chair, Swaying to and fro in the fire light glare.

But anon a misty tear-drop came In her eye of faded blue, Then trickled down in a furrow deep Like a single drop of dew; so deep was the channel—so silent the stream-The good man saw naught but the dimmed eye

beam. Yet he marveled much that the cheerful light Of her eye had weary grown, And marveled he more at the tangled balls ;

So he said in a gentle tone, I have shared thy joys since the marriage vow, onceal not from me thy sorrow now.' Then she spoke of the time when the basket ther

Was filled to the very brim, And now there remained of the goodly pile But a single pair, for him. Then wonder not at the dimmed eye light, There's but one of stockings to mend to-night.

"I cannot but think of the busy feet, Whose wrappings were went to be In the basket awaiting the needle's tim' Now wandering so far away; How the sprightly steps, to a mother dear, Unheeded fell on the careless ear. "For each empty nook in the basket old

By the hearth there's an empty seat; And I miss the shadows from off the wall, And the patter of many feet; Tis for this that a tear gathered over my sight At the one pair of stockings to mend to-night. "Twas said that far through the forest wild

And over the mountains bold, Was a land whose rivers and darkling caves Were genmed with the rarest gold: Then my first-born turned from the oaken door And I knew the shadows were only four.

"Another went forth on the foaming waves. And diminished the basket's store; But his feet grew, cold-so weary and cold-They'll never be warm any more; And this nook in its emptiness seemoth to me

To give forth no voice but the mean of the sea. "Two others have gone toward the setting And made them a home in its light, And fairy fingers have taken their share. To mond by the fireside bright; ome other baskets their garments fill;

But mine! O, mine is emptier still! "Another-the dearest-the fairest-the best Was taken by angels away. And clad in a garmont that waxeth not old, In a land of continual day. , wonder no more at the dimmed cy: -light,

Miscellaneous.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

The following, which we translate from the French, appears in a little volume before us, entitled "Annals of the Empire and Restoration," published at Brussels in 1839:] A police agent should never be a man who has a conscientious regard for truth. Fouche compared those honest mon of the force, but vent a story of some kind, and if, perhaps, he does know something, he should seek in every way to amplify the details, and magnify the importance of the whole affair. The police are very good for the detection of counterfeiters, murderers and other violators of the civil law, but when they dabble in political matters, they often committee many blunders as they gain successes. The secret political police, however, has its ramifications throughout the country, and its agents in all dinary if among his confederates there was not at least one particular friend of the minister or chief of police. Under the Empire this class was never more effective, although it then employed the fewest agents, and yes two or three baskets full of reports which he never read.

Of all the governments that have fallen to the lot of France decidedly the most ridioulous was the Directory. The members, with one or two exceptions, believed in the police as they believed in the Bible, and Gohier, one of the directors, was the most credulous of them all. The agents, however, were capable, honest, intelligent men, and they soon tearned to keep away from the entertainments which the members of the Directory often gave, for there they were certain to see the tall, link figure of Gohier, asking It speaks very well for African legic; for the thousandth time the question. What j. "O'meral, wan't you said to the govern

tor the measurath time the question of hair the centeral send to the governdo you know: Have you and report to make ment, and ask "unit o let us buy de hai", unit to me?" The answer was always in the negative, and Gobier was not slow in showing his vexation.

The measurable hair in the government of the measurable hair in two years; and if we no pay for 'um, den let de goberment take de lan' back."

is vexation.

M. Real, who was then one of the principal functionaries in the department of police, happened to meet Fonche one evening just as the latter was going to the Luxembourg; Fouche asked him to go to the Directory. ' Not I.' said Real.

'Why not?' Because Gohier is there, and the moment he would see me he would come shambling across the room to ask if I had any report

for him?' 'That's the trouble, is it?' said Fouche. See this bosket, there are two hundred reports there; choose the most amusing or the also showed that the negro had a clear idea most foolish; there will be enough to keep of the immense spoliation of property which

tween four and five hundred men, which had been held in a garden a short distance from Paris. The meetings had been seen by the agent for several days in succession, and although he approached very near and watched for some time, he was unable to hear distinctly what was said. He was, however, certain that they had met to organize a plot against the government. 'If Goheir is not content with such a discovery,' said Real, 'it will be because he is the most unreasonable man in existence.'

was: 'What is there new? Have you a report?'
'Here is one. I tell you honestly that I do not place much reliance in it; but any-how you can read it, and perhaps you will

They went to Luxembourg. Goheir was there in all his glory. His first question

think differently from what I do.'
Goheir took it and read. His eyes glisten ed. Then, having rapidly run over the first few pages of the report, he approached the detective and said softly:

detective and said softly:

'Friend Real, your report is much more important than you appear to think. This is not the first time that my attention has been called to this meeting, and I am astonished that you attach such little importance to so grave a matter. Look up this flip and let me have much the management. affair, and let me know what progress you make, and as soon as possible.'

Real at first thought he was wrong and that Goheir was right. Have I been unfortunate enough, said he to himself, to stumble the control of the state of the said state.

ble on a report which is really true, and got in by some strange mischance from about two hundred others which were undoubted ly false? But on reflection, he became convinced that the case was not so bad as it appeared. He perceived that Goheir had been informed of the matter by some one of his agents, and he concluded that where there was so much smoke there was at least some fire. Filled with these reflections he arrived at his office, and sending for one of his most trusty subordinates, he despatched him to the locality mentioned in the report, charging him to find out all about

The next day he made his appearance, and was ushered into the presence of the chief.—
"Well," said he, "I have caught them in the

"Really !"
"Yes, Monsieur; right in the act."

"What is there in the matter?"
"About as much as there generally is in these police reports. But to the point. I went to the spot. The garden spoken of is the property of a hatter where he had put out a number of hats on sticks to dry. Now suppose a hedge about the same height as these sticks an observer would only see the hats, and the agent naturally supposed that the said hats were on the head of as many men. That is

That evening Monsieur Roal went to the Directory. Gohier was there and propounded the eternal question, asking particularly concerning the affair of the unlawful assembly. The former, with as serious a tone as he could assume, related his story. Gohier never forgave him, and until their death they were implacable enemies.

A LITTLE BOY MOVES A GREAT SHIP.

have somewhere read that in an English dock-yard, a great ship was to be launched; an immense multitude assembled to see it glide yard, a great sump was to be manufact, and immense multitude assembled to see it glide down the slides that were to carry it into the water. The blocks and wedges were knocked away, but the massive hull did not stir, and there was much disappointment. Just then a little boy ran forward and began to nush the ship with all his might. The crowd happened that the vessel was almost ready to move, the few pounds pushed by the lad were only needed to start it, and away it went into the water. This teaches an important losses to every boy and girl. You often think that the little you can do, is of no account. You don't know that. A little word, a kind act, however small, may be, and often is, the turning period in one's own history, and often of great importance in its influence upon others. A good deed, or the resistance of a temptation, may start up good thoughts in the mind of a playmate, which compared those honest mon of the force, but which the public insist on calling as spies, to the stage-coach which must make its regular trips, full or empty. A detective should make his report every day, in order that he may receive his pay, and show his fidelity and real: if he knows nothing he must inside a coal; if he kno

if wrongly placed, it may turn the engine aside and hurl it down a steep bank to fear ful destruction. So the smallest word or deed may start the mind on a right or wrong track. Dear young friends, your little words, little thoughts and little deeds are important.— Strive earnestly to be right, noble, generous, at all times, in secret and in public. When n the future we come to see the great map of human actions and influences spread out, classes of society. If a Frenchman, or for the matter of that, a European of almost any nation, gets up a conspiracy against the government, and imparts his ideas to even a few particular friends, it would be truly extraordinary if among his confederates there were rust to God for the result.

GENERAL SICKULS NONPLUSSED .- On a reont occasion General Sickels, of the Federal Army, accompanied Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, on a visit to his Sea Island plantation, on Jehossee Island, to assist in persuading his former slaves to enter into labor contracts for the ensuing year. They found the negroes totally unwilling, however, the transfer of the property of the state of the to enter into such an arrangement, as, indeed, they are throughout the South generally .--The prominent difficulty in their minds was the hope and the expection that the Government would divide out lands among them .--Our informant reports the following colloquy as taking place between General Sickel and one of the " head men" on the plactation .-

The General replied that " such an arrangement was impossible; that the land did not belong to the Government, but to Governor Aiken, their former master, who, as every-body knew, was a very kind master and would pay them good wages." The reply

was:
"Well, mass General-din we use to be long to Mosser? and din de goberment take us from Mosser and gib us free? Den can't le goberment do de same wid de lan'?" General Sickels was, of course, unable to deny the consistency of the reasoning, which

of the immense spoliation of property which the South had suffered. His mistake was

A North Carolina Witness.

They have a queer specimen of human nature in North Carolina. Everybody remembers the celebrated 'Cousin Sally Dillard Case,' and here is one recently reported, which is not far behind it. The writer gives it under the head of 'legal proceedings:'
Action for work and labor done in cutting

ditch on defendant's land. Plea: Payment and set off, in bacon and corn meal. Plaintiff's son on the stand-recollects the litching perfectly, but seems to forget al about the bacon.

You say your daddy did all this ditching?
Do you know what he got for it?' inquired Colonel C. for defendant. 'He never got nothing, as ever I heard on

that's what he never got,' answered the wit-

'Didn't your daddy get corn and bacon from defendant in paying for ditching?' 'Naver herd of his gotting no corn or ba-What did your daddy and his family

ive on, last summer?'
'Vittles, mostly.'
'What sort of victuals?' Well, ment and bread and some whiskey

Where did he get that meat and bread? Well, fust from one, and then from the Didn't he get some of it from defendant? 'He mought.' 'I know he mought and then again, you

know, he moughtn't. With considerable excitement, and in tones of thunder.

'Answer the question, and no more of this trifling with your onti, Aid your daddy, or did he not, get corn and bacon from the defendant, for ditching? Well now, he mought, it didn't occured

zaetly, you know.'
Here his honor interferes, and with a stern judicial frown addresses the witness 'Witness you must answer the question, or the court will be compelled to deal with you. Can't you say yes or no?

I reckon. Well, then, answer, yes or no. Did or did not your daddy get corn and bacon from the defendant at the time referred to?' inquired the court. Witness, now fully aroused and conscious

of his danger-'Well, Judge, I can't edzactly remember, you know, seen as how its dun bin gone and ent up; but (planting himself firmly, as one determined to out with it,) to the best of my rekollekshun, if my memory serves me right, he mought, and then again he moughn't.' 'The plaintiff saved his bacon. Verdiet

cordingly. SET-TO WITH BEARS .- The Sullivan, (N.Y.) Republican says quite an excitement was caused at White Lake last summer, by the appearance of a huge bear near the Mansion Uouse. For several days she laughed at the hunting community, boxed the ears of all dogs that ventured near, and what few men ventured that vontuled near, and what few men ventured out with pitchforks and axes were brushed away like so many May ties. After speading a few days of undisturbed repose around the Lake, she left for parts unknown, and had not since been heard from till last Wednesday. Mr. J. F. Calbreath, hearing of her whereabouts, armed himself with a rifle and revolver, and with two good hunting dogs, push the ship with all his might. The crowd and the bad scon opened. In five minutes briskly to warm them up. To such as can-broke out into a laugh of ridicule; but it so they commenced their music. They had not well adopt this course from any cause, or a Roman nor a Grecian, but a contemption of the product ready. started an old bear and two half-grown ones. The old bear turned on the dogs, and a noisy battle ensued. The young bears, making their escape from the dogs, came near Mr. C., when a bullet from his rifle brought one down. He immediately reloaded. Much to his surprise, he saw the bar he had shot coming at him for a fight. He fired again, and the bear fell to rise no more squalling for help. The old bear, hearing the cry of distress, rushed in with a vengeance, and before Mr. C., had time to reload his rifle, Mrs. Bruin was marked king for him in a great hurry about four rods distant. Drawing his revolver, it snapped: he drew again, and no fire; the caps were worthless, and would not go. What was to be done? The laurel was so thick that to run was impossible. Empty gun—no caps or revolver—and the bear coming within twenty foot! Through dark that the foot of the purpose.—In the foot of the purpose of the foot of the purpose of the foot of the purpose.—In the foot of the purpose of the purpose of the foot of the purpose of twenty feet! Throwing down the pistol and turning the butt of his gun, he squared off for a hand-to hand fight. At this interesting point the dogs rushed in from behind, and laid hold of Mrs. Bruin's posterior extremity. She turned around to fight the dogs, torgot to the floor in a stove, the more comfortable her other antagonist and made off, leaving Mr. C. "master of the situation," with no Mr. C. "master of the situation," with no serious injury, but leaving his hair with a strong propensity for standing in an erect The bear killed was very fat, and

position. The bear killed peighed one hundred lbs. FREE MASONRY .- After the battle of Wa terloo was decided in favor of the English, about fifty I'renehmen nearly all of them wounded—the heroic wreck of a square of two regiments of infantry which had been almost exterminated by the discharge of a park of artillery—found themselves at the close of that terrible day, surrounded by a considerable force of the enemy. After having per-formed prodigies of valor, perceiving that it was impossible for them to make a retreat they reluctantly determined to lay down their arms. But the allies, irritated at the great loss which they had suffered by them, continued to fire on them. The Frenchman now perceived that their complete destruction was inevitable—unless some miracle should save them. The licutenant in command was suddenly inspired with the thought that this might be achieved by Masoury, advancing from the ranks, in the mid (of a galling fire. he made the appeal. Two Han overian offi-cers perceived him, and by a sponteneous im-

military discipline. He, however, being also a free Mason, so far from inflicting any punishment commended them for their gen erous conduct.

While traveling with a friend between P—, and S—, we passed a neglected and dilapidated house, that in its better days had been used as an inn. Its crumbled aphad been used as an inn. Its crumbled appearance attracted our attention, and particularly an old sign upon which all that could now be read was "X Alo." "Do you know what became of the proprietor of that inn?" said my friend, "No," I answered, innocentiand my friend, "No," I answe

If you miss a train you don't have to sonse—and it almost takes an oddycated man tow appreciate it after it is writ.

THE DYING YEAR.

Full knew-deep lies the winter snow. And winter winds are wearily sighing : Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow, And tread softly and speak low, For the old year lies a-dying. Old year, you must not die , You came to us so rapidly,

You lived with us so steadily,

Old year, you shall not die.

He lieth still , he doth not move ; De will not see the dawn of day, He hath no other life above; He gave me a friend, and a true true-love, And the New-year will take 'em away.

Old year, you must not go; So long as you have been with us, Such joy as you have seen with us, Old year, you shall not go.

He frothed his bumpers to the brim, A jollior year we shall not see, But though his eyes are waxing dim, And though his foos speak ill of him, He was a friend to me.

Old year, you shall not die; We did so laugh and cry with you, Iv'o half a mind to die with you, Old year, you must not die. He was full of joke and jest,

But all his merry quips are o'er. To see him die, across the waste His son and heir doth ride post-haste, But he'll be dead before. Every one for his own,

And the New-year, blithe and hold, my frie ad Comos up to take his own. How hard he breathes! over the snow I heard just now the crowing cock, The shadows flicker tound fro

The night is starry and cold, my friend,

The cricket chirps, the light burns low, 'Tis nearly twelve o'clock. Shake hands, before you die, Old year, we'll dearly rue for you; What is it we can do for you? Speak out before you die.

His face is growing sharp and thin, Alack! our friend is gone, Close up his eyes, tie up his chin; Step from the corpse, and let bim in That standeth there alone. And waiteth at the door

There's a new foot on the floor, my friend, And a new face at the door, my friend, A new face at the door.

THE FEET IN WINTER TIME.

No person can be well long whose feet are habitually cold; while securing them dry-ness and warmth is the certain means of removing a variety of annoying ailments.— The teet of some are kept more comfortable in winter if cotton is worn, while woolen suits others better. The wise course, there-fore; is for each one to observe for himself,

rore; is for each one to observe for himself, and act accordingly.

Scrupulous cleanliness is essential to the healthful warmth of the feet, hence all, especially those who walk a great deal out of dears during the dar in add the next best plan is to wash them in warm | ble pug nose! taking the precaution to dry them by the fire, most thoroughly, before retiring. This, besides keeping the feet clean, preserves a natural softness to the skin, and has a tendency to prevent and oure corns. Many a

are kept always clean, warm, soft, and dry.
The moment the feet are observed to be sold, the person should hold them to the fire. with the stockings off, until they feel comfortably warm. One of the several decided objections to a furnace-heated house is the want of a place to warm the feet, the regis-Our wealthy citizens do themselves and their families a great wrong if they fail to have one room in the house, free fer all, where a fire is kept burning from the first day of October until the first day of June, on a low grate, on a level with the hearth; for the closer the fire is to the hearth in a grate, or

fashioned wood fires, the very thought of which carries so many of us away to the glad scenes of childhood in early homes. It ought to be known in New York, where hard anthracite coal is burned, that with one of the grates named, filled with hard coal, and a ew pieces of Liverpool or cannel put on top, nearly all the advantages of a wood fire are coured, at least as far as cheerfulness, c unfort, and warmth are concerned.

Some feet are kept cold by their dampuess

from incorsant perspiration; in such cases, cork soles are injurious, because they soon become saturated and retain moisture for a long time. Soak a cork in winter for a day or two and see. A better plan is to cut a piece of broad cloth the size of the foot, past on it half an inch thickness of curled hair, wear it inside stocking, the hair touching the sole, remove at night and place it before the fire to dry until morning. The hair titillates the skin, thereby warming it some, and conducts the dampness to the cloth. Scrupulous cleanliness of teet and stockings with hair soles, are the last means known

to us of keeping the feet warm, when they are not cold from decided ill health. A light he made the appeal. Two Haneverian one is the made the appeal. Two Haneverian one cars perceived him, and by a sponteneous inspected the firing to case, without the customary citiquette of consulting officer. Having provided their commanding officer. Having provided the priseners, they reported the firing to case, with their commanding officer. Having provided est sole tight fitting bect. Never start on a cost the sole tight fitting bect. Never start on a cost the sole tight fitting bect. Never start on a cost the sole tight fitting bect. Never start on a cost the sole tight fitting bect. Never start on a cost the sole tight fitting bect. Never start on a cost the sole tight fitting bect. Never start on a cost tight fitting bect. The start is tight for the price of th for the safety of the priseners, they reported themselves to their General for this breach of the priseners, they reported the priseners, they reported the priseners, they report the priseners that the priseners is the priseners of the priseners, they reported the priseners they reported they reported the priseners the priseners the priseners they reported the priseners the priseners they r with a new shoe.

Hall's Journal of Health.

CHUNKS OF WISDOM BY JOSH BILLINGS. Sailors heave the lead for the purpose of finding the bottom, not for the purpose ov going there—it is sum so with advise; men should ask for it, not so mutch for the purpose or folering it, az for the purpose ov strengthen-

Most enny boddy can write poor sense, there aint but few that kan write good non-

out-of-the-way place, they were left to grow as they pleased, and according to its nature the grape vine sent out its branches in every direction, and with its finger-like tendrils grasped every object within its reach. Thus it soon looked wild and straggling, and perhaps merited the reproach which the pear tree east upon it one day. "See," said the tree, "How I am rising into the sunshine, tree, "How I am rising into the sunshine, light, tend to weaken the vision of both men while you grovet on the ground among coarse low-bred weeds." And the vine could hardly dark stable, he walks as if he were blind, help admiring the tall slender shoots, strait as an arrow, growing so vigorously upon the tree; but it quickly replied, "I am not too proud to associate with my neighbors." The tree felt the implied rebuke, and said nothing more at that time. In the fall when frest arms the tree being more averaged first felt in the door, or a sush containing of single. nore at that time. In the tail when trest came, the tree being more exposed, first felt its biting effects; its leaves quickly withered and foll, while the grape vine being more sheltered, yet remained green. Then it taunted the pear tree, "Lowly comfort is bett trunted trunted the pear tree, "Lowly comfort is bett trunted the pear tree, "Low

THE PEAR TREE AND THE GRAPE VINE.-A

young pear tree and a grape vine were planted beside a wall in a garden. Being in an

there hung a rich cluster of grapes beside a beautiful golden pear. One day the gardner noticed this calling, his son, he pointed out to noticed this calling, his son, he pointed out to him how the partial freezing of the shoots of the pear and the injury done by the wall to must be closed. When window glass has the vine had so pruned their excessive growth, that both had now for the first time born fruit. Then as he worked with his pruning knife to bring them both to better shape and greater fruitfulness he said, "See how seem-ing misortune may prove a real blossing." "I was just thinking" also replied the boy, "how misfortunes will make friendship, for see how the new shoots that bore the fruit both came from the parts that had been most injured;" and if some of our thoughtful boys and girls had been there, they would probably have said, that suffering may also teach forbearance and charity, and perhaps they would have thought of other good lessons which this shoot history conveys.

FREAK OF NATURE .-- A few days since a butcher on Gratiot street killed a nice fat sow, and was somewhat astonished to discover a fully developed calf, with two perfect heads. The monstrosity is still the centre of attraction, and the object of wonder among all the

A gentleman living on East Fort street is the owner of a large, fat hen, who lays hen's eggs, scratches like a hen, and abhors water,

yet has a perfect duck's head, and squawks as musically as any drake could desire.

We heard of another fronk or nature, which occurred near the end of the Gratiot street route, wherein the "humah form divino," is presented in an aspect which would stagged belief were not the evidence as plain as the nose on a man's face. In this case a male infant was born on Thursday last with two separate noses (one Roman and the other Grecian), both perfectly formed. We have

Be FRANK .- Be frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and of courage. Say just what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you mean to what is right If a friend asks you troublesome throat affection, and many an u favor, you should grunt it if it is reasonannoying headache, will be cured if the feet blo; if it is not, tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one; the man who requires you to do

so is dearly purchased, and at a sacrifico.

Deal kindly and firmly with all men and you will find it the policy that works the best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you complain. There is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking o be one thing to a man's face, and another behind his back.

We should live, act and speak out of doors is the phrase is, and say and do what we are filling should be known and read of all men. It is not only best as a matter of principle, out as a matter of policy.

Ken The radical hatred of representative depublican government is well illustrated in he preparations making by the Rumpers in Congress to take entire control of the municipal affairs of Washington City, and to force negro suffrage upon the whole people of the District, against their carnost remonstrances. It does not require a royal tiara to develope a tyrant.

Two operatives were discussing the subject of a new grave-yard in Scotland, when one of them expressed his aversion to it in the remark, 'Pd rather dee than be buried in sic a place!' With an equal dis-regard of the logic of facts, his companion, who held an exactly opposite opinion of the cometery retorted, 'well, if I'm spared in life and health, I'll gang nowhere else!'

1897 "Dear me," said Mrs. Partington to the the other day, as she was reading the cluding two rest in the ground, and paper, "what an executating circumstature, about twelve feet apart, and connect poor, dgar man. I suppose it was wind of the stomach did it. Dr. Bellovs bust, "Ak

A PRELEM .- If, where one-sixteenth of the nulation is African, one half of all jurors hould be black: what proportion of negro opulation would give a complete "chony ary?" We had thought that the Republican party only advocated equality.

"I was never ruined but twice," said wit; "once when I lost a lawsuit, and when I gained one."

Agricultural.

LIGHT STABLES FOR ALL BUT FATTENING ANIMALS.

Light is as essential to the healthiness of the eye, as good food is for the stomach.— Light strengthens the eye. Darkness, and especially sudden changes from darkness to light, tend to weaken the vision of both men and animals. When a horse is taken from a er than miserable pride," it said—but its triumph was short, for soon it too was despoiled of beauty. Winter came and the vine protected by the wall, suffered little from cold, but the tender shoots of the tree were severely nipped. One day, however a terrible storm prostrated part of the garden wall, and the grape vine was fearfully mangled by the falling rubbish. In the spring both tree and vine felt humbled, and they put forth their leaves they gladly greeted each other, and remained firm friends the whole scason, so that a new shoot from the vine twined among the abranches of the tree, and when autumn came, there hung a rich cluster of grapes beside a lot of fall upon the bodies or logs of the anither there hung a rich cluster of grapes beside a not fall upon the bodies or legs of the ani mals, but circulate above their backs. Perbeen broken out, wooden panes are often in-serted, and cobwebs and dust too frequently intercept the light. For the benefit of the cyes of all animals, stable windows should be well glazed and frequently washed. Most of the stables in the country are not provided with suitable windows, while a large proportion have none at all, the stables being almost dark as midnight. Light and sunshine in winter are essential to healthy vital action of all our animals. But the desirable quiet of fattening animals is better attained in dark apartments, and no perceptible bad effect up-on their health is noticed in the few months of stall feeding, which usually precede their sale for slaughter.—American Agricultur-

HOW TO MAKE A STRONG SLEIGH.

There are two ways at least of making the "benches" of all kinds of sleighs and outters, and one is so much stronger and better than the other that we illustrate it. It will be seen by the engraving that a gain is made on the upper side of the rumor where the knee enters it, so that the shoulders of the tenon at the lower end of the knee are let in below the upper edge of the runner; and that the shoulders on the upper end of the knee are let about half an inch into the beam. It is plain that a sleigh made in this manner must be stronger than it could be, where the shoulders of the tenons not let into the beam and the runner, and that it will better endure the strains, which come in almost every direction. The tenens of a sleigh usually give out first. This fact teaches the impor-portance of putting all the timber together in the strongest possible manner, thus gain-ing lightness and the same strength as with

envior wood. easoned stuff, and should dry for at least one month after the last dressing, as oak and some other kinds of hard wood will shrink a ittle every time it is dressed, for a long time. The tenons should be made to fit so tightly on every side of the mortise, that a very heavy nammer will be necessory to drive them in nug. Then if the tenons and mortises are painted, as they always should be, the runnors, knees, beams, and raves will be about as strong and durable as if constructed of one solid piece of wood. Gains cut in the under side of the raves or side pieces, greatly increase the strength of the sleigh. A good cont of paint applied to the shoulders, tenons and mortises, will make the work drive together more easily, exclude all moisture, keep the timber from shrinking, and render the wood work much more durable than if they were to be put together without the

KILLING AND SCALDING HOGS.

J. Comfort, writing from Cumberland Co., Pa., gives his process of killing and scalding hogs, which has much to recommend it, as follows:

"I have frequently thought of writing s word on the easiest, quickest and most humane manner of slaughtering logs. I take any kind of gun that will go "loose," load with, say one third charge of powder and a pluy of hard wood, about an inch long and the thickness of the ramred. This I shout the thickness of the ramred. directly into the centre of the forehead of the hog, and he drops at once. The head is not injured, as to meat: there is no danger of the hog biting you. You have no hard tugging and lifting to catch and throw them, both of which are hard and dangerous work, and the hogs will bleed out better, as the nervous system receives so sudden a shock, that they are not able to draw the blood into the lungs, in case the wind-pipe should be cut in sticking. It is easy to picture laying hogs on their backs, but try it one year and try shooting next, and my word for it, your pen will ever afterward be free from squealing on butchering day.
"Now as to our method of scalding hogs.

We set two posts about twelve feet long, i about twilve feet apart, and them by a beam on top, Under this hears, and near one post, I sink an ordinary bullshighhold in the ground, and passed through these and attached to the hog's hind leg, and then he may be easily whose house an itinerant preacher was passing the night, who, when bed-time came and family prayers were suggested, in searching for a bible, finally produced a couple of torn leaves of the good book, with the naive remark, "I didn't know I was so near out of Bibles."

passed through these and attached to the hog's hind leg, and then he may be easily hauted up and dropped into the tub, then taken out to air and clean; and lastly he may be hoisted up and hooked on to the beam by chains to lang. Such beams may be arranged to hang as many hogs as you may wish to slay. A common barrel kettle kent boiling will keen the water in the sealdkept boiling will keep the water in the scalding tub hot enough, by adding hot and tak-ing out cold, to continue sending an indefi-nite time; all with little cost, little fuel, little lifting, and the killing with little suffering to the animal. All things considered, this is the best mode I ever saw or used for

killing and scalding hogs."-American Agriulturist. Why is necessity like a great many lawyers? Because it knows no law,