THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & HAGERTY,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months.......... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

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Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less....$1 50
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Professional Cards, 1 year.... 5 00
Local notices, per line.... 20

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Single quire	$2 50	6 quires, pr. quire,	$1 75
3 quires, pr. quire,	2 00	Over 6, per quire,	1 50

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⅛ sheet, 25 or less,	$2 00	½ sheet, 25 or less,	$5 00
¼ sheet, 25 or less,	3 00	1 sheet, 25 or less,	10 00

Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.
GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers. PRINCIPLES; NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum, in Advance.

VOL. 44--WHOLE NO. 2217. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1871. NEW SERIES--VOL. 12, NO. 18.

Cards.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. FRANK FIELDING.
WALLACE & FIELDING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
☞Legal business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity. Office in residence of William A. Wallace. jan12:70

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
☞Office in the Court House. [dec5-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
ja30 Clearfield, Pa. 1y

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
☞Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market St., over Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store.
☞Prompt attention given to the securing of Bounty, Claims, &c., and to all legal business. March 28, 1867-1y.

THOS. J. M'CULLOUGH. WM. M. M'CULLOUGH.
T. J. McCULLOUGH & BROTHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street one door east of the Clearfield County Bank. [2:1:71

J. B. McENALLY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
☞Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. 1:28:71-lypd

ROBERT WALLACE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wallaceton, Clearfield County, Penn'a.
☞All legal business promptly attended to.

J. P. IRVIN..... D. L. KREBS
IRVIN & KREBS,
Successors to H. B. Swoope,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
au30'70 CLEARFIELD, PA.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,66

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
☞Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [feb28,'63-tf

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. y:pd

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Real Estate bought and sold, titles examined, taxes paid, and conveyances prepared. Office in Masonic Building, Room No. 1. 1:25:71

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa. [sep13,'65-y

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
☞Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 8 p. m.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug10'70

DR. AI THORN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
HAVING located at Kylertown, Clearfield co. Pa., offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country. [Sept. 29, '69-y

DR. J. F. WOODS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Having removed to Ansonville, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and the surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. [Dec. 3 6m pd.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 tf.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 83d Reg'ment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
☞Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

JEFFERSON LITZ,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Osceola, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country.
☞All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtin st., formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. my19-1y

Fishing Tackle!
JUST received, a complete assortment, consisting of Trout Rods, Fish Baskets, Lines and Hooks, of all descriptions, at
HARRY F. BIGLER & CO'S.
Clearfield, April 19, 1871-tf.

Cards.

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
☞Collections made and money promptly paid over. Feb. 22, tf.

JAMES C. BARRETT,
Justice of the Peace and Licensed Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.
☞Collections & remittances promptly made, and all kinds of legal instruments executed on short notice. may4,70tf

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Pa.
All business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. Deeds of conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. mar30yp

MRS. S. S. LIDDELL'S
MARBLE & STONE YARD,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
☞Shop on Reed Street, near Pennsylvania Railroad depot. may 18,'70tf.

HENRY RIBLING,
HOUSE, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
The frescoing and painting of churches and other public buildings will receive particular attention, as well as the painting of carriages and sleighs. Gilding done in the neatest styles. All work warranted. Shop on Fourth street, formerly occupied by Esquire Shugart. oct19'70

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
☞Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:lypd

DANIEL M. DOHERTY.
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [tf

DAVID REAMS,
SCRIVENER & SURVEYOR,
Luthersburg, Pa.
THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the capacity of Scrivener and Surveyor. All calls for surveying promptly attended to, and the making of drafts, deeds and other legal instruments of writing, executed without delay, and warranted to be correct or no charge. o12,70

SURVEYOR.
THE undersigned offers his services as a Surveyor, and may be found at his residence, in Lawrence township. Letters will reach him directed to Clearfield, Pa.
may 7-tf. JAMES MITCHELL.

J. A. BLATTENBERGER,
Claim and Collection Office,
OSCEOLA, Clearfield Co., Pa.
☞Conveyancing and all legal papers drawn with accuracy and dispatch. Drafts on and passage tickets to and from any point in Europe procured. oct5'70-6m

CHARLES SCHAFER,
LAGER BEER BREWER,
Clearfield, Pa.
HAVING rented Mr. Entres' Brewery he hopes by strict attention to business and the manufacture of a superior article of BEER to receive the patronage of all the old and many new customers. Aug. 25, tf.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
☞Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [jy16-1y

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
☞Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
je25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county.
Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
☞Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

J. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
☞CROMOS MADE A SPECIALTY.☜
NEGATIVES made in cloudy, as well as in clear weather. Constantly on hand a good assortment of FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Frames, from any style of moulding, made to order. apr28-tf

J. MILES KRATZER,
MERCHANT,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware,
Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions and Shingles,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
☞At their new store room, on Second street, near H. F. Bigler & Co's Hardware store. [jan14

J. HOLLOWBUSH..... B. DAVIS CAREY.
HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
218 Market St., Philadelphia.
☞Paper Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. feb24,70-1ypd

A Notorious Fact!
THERE are more people troubled with Lung Diseases in this town than any other place of its size in the State. One of the great causes of this is, the use of an impure article of Coal, largely mixed with sulphur. Now, why not avoid all this, and preserve your lives, by using only Humphrey's Celebrated Coal, free from all impurities. Orders left at the stores of Richard Mossop and James B. Graham & Sons will receive prompt attention.
ABRAHAM HUMPHREY.
Clearfield, November 30, 1870-tf.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia,
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities.
Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished.
Orders solicited. april1-tf

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1871.

THE DRUNKARD'S CHILD.

BY MRS. PARKHURST.

You ask me why so oft, father,
The tear rolls down my cheek,
And think it strange that I should own
A grief I dare not speak;
But oh, my soul is very sad,
My brain is almost wild;
It breaks my heart to think that I
Am called a drunkard's child.

My play-mates shun me now, father,
Or pass me by with scorn,
Because my dress is ragged, and
My shoes are old and torn;
And if I heed them not, "there goes
The drunkard's girl," they cry;
Oh then, how much I wish that God
Would only let me die.

You used to love me once, father,
And we had bread to eat;
Mamma and I were warmly clad,
And life seemed very sweet.
You never spoke unkindly then,
Or dealt the angry blow;
Oh father dear, 'tis sad to think
That rum hath changed you so.

Do not be angry now, father,
Because I tell you this,
But let me feel upon my brow,
Once more thy loving kiss;
And promise me, those lips no more
With drink shall be defiled,
That from a life of want and woe,
Thou'lt save thy weeping child.

POST-MORTEM MILLINERY.

A Fifteen Hundred Dollar Funeral.

Mrs. Margaret Killoren died in this city in October, 1869, leaving over a quarter of a million of dollars, the most of which she had accumulated in the peddling business. She employed several men with teams to travel through the country selling dry goods. She owned six-tenement-houses in this city, in one of which she occupied apartments. In her last illness, she sent for an undertaker, Mr. John Therry, to whom she gave minute directions in reference to her funeral. After her death, Mr. James J. Connolly, the executor named in her will, told Mr. Therry to follow Mrs. Killoren's instructions as to the manner of her burial, but when Mr. Therry shortly thereafter presented a bill for about $1,400, he refused to pay it. Mr. Therry sued, and the case was tried yesterday before Judge Sutherland.

MRS. KILLOREN'S FUNERAL EXPENSES.

The following is the bill in detail on which Mr. Therry's claim is founded:

To one extra size casket, locks and hinges, manufactured to order expressly	$350 00
Two silver-plated plates engraved	18 00
Black cloth covering	75 00
Silver head mounting, plated	75 00
Silver-plated diamond mounting	25 00
Satin upholstering and trimmings	90 00
Eight silver-plated handles	22 50
One lead casket	80 00
One French plate, oval bent, full length glass top, specially to order	225 00
Mourning decorations for house	52 66
Preserving body on ice	18 00
One lady's robe	65 00
One wreath and loose natural flowers	22 50
Nine linen scarfs	74 00
Fifteen pair black kid gloves	30 00
Serving fourteen notices by hand	7 00
Interment in vault	7 00
Sealing vault	5 00
Four-horse oval hearse, plumes and blankets	55 00
Eight coaches	52 00
Use of wagon with lid of lead casket	3 50
Seven porters to cemetery	42 00
Gloves for porters	2 45
Box candles	4 50
Ferriage on twenty-one coaches and two wagons	11 00
One man to solder lid of casket	5 00
Total amount	$1,395 11

The first witness called was the plaintiff, Mr. John Therry, who told the circumstances as follows;

Question—What instructions did Mrs. Killoren give you about the funeral? Answer—She told me that she had sent for me to make arrangements for the funeral, that she could not depend on any of her own family to carry them out after her death; she wanted it arranged and carried out according to her own wishes; that she was leaving enough behind for her relatives. She said "you buried my son and husband and I am not a bit afraid but what you will carry out my own wishes." She then told me to get her a square built coffin with plenty of room in it [laughter], a flat frame on top, and upon this frame a round lid to be put on with hinges and locks; in this round lid was to come an oval French plate glass, and over this glass another round lid to cover it, and also to be fitted in with locks and hinges. I told her this French plate glass was a thing impossible, I thought, to be got ready, or if I could get it ready the whole thing would be of no benefit. I asked her if she would have it flat; she said "no," she wanted this affair all round, no matter what it cost or what time it took; she would not be buried in anything else. [Laughter.] She said also that if she died before this coffin was ready they would have to keep her until it was ready, and the expression she used was to have it trimmed in splendid style, inside, and have such a coffin got up as was never seen in New York before, and probably never would be again; and witness added, "God knows I think she got it." [Great laughter.] She said many times to spare no expense whatever; that every cent she had made was her own. I made the remark that her children would oppose the idea. She said they dare not do it. "What right have they to oppose," she said, "they are simply to see that my wishes are carried out; go to work and carry them out." She was to be put into the leaden casket, and that was to be soldered. In regard to her funeral robe, she told me that she had four ladies who came up there to see her and talk with her about her idea of a habit, and that they failed to understand her, they were such stupid things. She asked me if I could get some woman to make this habit according to her idea. I said I could; that I knew a lady in this city that was competent to take any order. She asked me to get her. The lady came and was present at the giving of a part of these orders.

Q—What was the coffin made of? A.—Black walnut?

Q—Do you know what the actual cost of the black walnut was? A.—It is not the actual expense of getting the thing; it is the mechanism, the form; the conceiving the idea; it is not the bit of wood itself.

Q.—What were the expenses of her husband's and son's funerals? A.—I do not remember; they were altogether different funerals from what she had. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you about that time bury any other person living in a house of about that character? A.—If they were living I did not want to bury them. [Great laughter.] In having the plate glass made I had to take the risk of their breaking it. I had directions to wait till one was made if it took a month. The coffin and glass were under way, and the ladies' robe before she died.

Annie Mulligan testified that she was sent by her friend Mrs. Killoren to Mr. Therry to tell him to come immediately, so that she could give instructions as to her burial, as her children would not do it after her death; she told Mr. Therry that it was no matter how long it took; he was to keep her until he was ready, and to spare no expense; she also said she was sorry she had not buried her husband differently; she told him to buy better material for trimming the house than was used at her husband's funeral, as it would be of some use to me afterwards; this was two weeks before her death.

Amelia Brondbent testified that she was employed by Mr. Therry to make the robe. She went to the house of Mrs. Killoren about three weeks before her death.

The order was peculiar and the witness did not want to undertake it. Mrs. Killoren said if witness would only make it she did not care what it cost. Witness told her she could not make it in a week. Mrs. Killoren said "you will have plenty of time for I might live three or four weeks yet. You are the first one that would undertake to make it." The robe was made of brown cloth trimmed with gros grain silk; Mrs. Killoren furnished samples of the cloth and told witness to get it. She said to Mr. Therry, "Now John, I know you will do it right; just according to my instructions." She betrayed a deal of anxiety. She wanted me, the witness said, to bring the robe up and let her see it. I took it up the following Monday and told her I should want more silk. She liked what I had done and said it was just what she wanted.

Augustus Martin, a wholesale undertaker, testified that he manufactured the casket, which was an odd one. Never made one before or since like it. In the first place it was two feet two inches wide, rather a small woman, and about six feet four inches long. It was an expensive one, more so than usual. The cost of the glass plate was $125, and witness did not think there was more percentage of profit in the other items of the bill than there was in that. With reference to length of coffins, witness said that he had sent them to Georgia seven feet six inches long; they run from twenty inches to six feet four inches, two inches apart all the way up; the width is from nine to thirty inches; thought he got $500 for the coffin, and did not think $150 would be much of a profit. The witness was unwilling to tell the profits of his business.

The defendants relied on the testimony of undertakers to show that the charges were unreasonable. Judge Sutherland, in his charge to the jury, said he thought the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, and they, without leaving their seats, gave the plaintiff his full claim, with interest, amounting in all to $1,464 70.

BE A MAN.—Foolish spending is the father of poverty. Be not ashamed of work. Work for the best salary or wages you can get, but work for half price rather than be idle. Be your own master, and do not let society or fashion swallow up your individuality—hat, coat and boots. Do not eat up or wear out all you can earn, compel selfish body to spare something for profits saved. Be stingy to your own appetite, but merciful to others' necessities. Help others and ask not help for yourself. See that you are proud. Let your pride be of the right kind. Be too proud to be lazy; too proud to give up without conquering every difficulty, too proud to wear a coat you cannot afford to buy; too proud to be in company that you cannot keep up with in expenses, too proud to lie, or steal, or cheat; too proud to be stingy.

INDUSTRY.—Man must have occupation, or be miserable. Toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth is a blessing. The whole world does not contain even a briar or a thorn which Nature could have spared. We are happier with the sterility, which we can overcome by industry, than we could have been with spontaneous plenty and unbounded profusion. The body and the mind are improved by the toil that fatigues them. The toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure which it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar. No wealth can purchase them, no indolence can taste them. They flow only from the exertions which repay the laborer.

STUDY.—To study successfully, the body must be healthy, the mind at ease, and time managed with great economy. Persons who study many hours in the day, should perhaps have two separate pursuits going on at the same time—one for one part of the day, and the other for the other; and these of as opposite a nature as possible—that the mind may be refreshed by change, and all the bad effects of lassitude avoided. There is one piece of advice, in a life of study, we think no one will object; and that is, every now and then to be completely idle, to do nothing at all; indeed, this part of a life of study is commonly considered as so decidedly superior to the rest, that it has almost obtained an exclusive preference over those other parts of the system, with which we wish to see it connected.

Our Ragged Bank-Notes.

The national-bank ring is determined to make itself odious. From all parts of the country come complaints of the bad condition of the national bank-notes. They are filthy, ragged, illegible, pestiferous and pestilential. The complaints had become so general that even Congress could not disregard them. General Garfield, chairman of the House Committee on Currency and Banking, the other day reported a bill providing for the issue of fresh notes. General Garfield, though a Radical, is esteemed as a man of honor; but he and his committee are altogether too much under the influence of the national banking interest, and the bill reported provided that the new notes should be issued by the Treasury, *at the public expense*, an injustice so gross and flagrant that it is astonishing how a man of Garfield's reputation and intelligence could be found willing to father it. The moment the bill was offered, Mr. Holman, the Democratic Representative of the Second District of Indiana, moved what the tools of the bank ring call "a very obnoxious amendment," providing that the banks should pay the expense of issuing the new notes, an amendment so just that General Garfield could not refuse to accept it, and that many Republicans, not directly under the influence of the bank ring, joined the solid Democratic phalanx in its favor. The amendment was carried by a liberal majority. But when the vote on the bill itself was taken, on a motion by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the Democratic successor of Schenck, the bill was ordered laid on the table by a very light vote, and this much needed measure again postponed.

It may not be so readily apparent why the banks should oppose the issue of new notes, even at their own expense. The cost is not so great but that it would be amply compensated for by the convenience of the banks themselves. The true reason of their objection to the new notes is that the old notes are constantly wearing out, are destroyed and lost. It requires only one moment's thought to recognize the fact that a new, clean, crisp white note is not half so easily lost and destroyed as an old, dark, limp, and soft one; and, of course, all notes so lost and destroyed are a direct gain to the banks, as it is not called upon to redeem them. Now, the people of the United States pay the national banks annually about twenty millions of dollars for the service which they are supposed to render the public in furnishing it with three hundred millions of bank notes, which the public might have entirely free of cost, if it but choose to say the word. Yet when the people complain that instead of a decent currency, for which they pay a fabulous price, they are furnished with indecent rags, we are coolly told that we may, perhaps have new currency if we, the people, choose to pay for it; that we certainly shall not have it unless we do, but that even if we choose to pay for it, it is by no means certain that our masters of the national bank ring will allow us to have it, because they make in the long run a little additional percentage over and above the twenty millions, by compelling the people to use the disgusting, filthy rags which these impudent monopolists tender us as a superabundant return for their twenty million subsidy. Verily, verily, the the worst enemy of the national banks could not hurt them so much in the public esteem as their own unscrupulous rapacity does every day.—*N. Y. World*.

PUTTING A FINE POINT UPON IT.—During the cross examination of a witness, he was asked where his father was; to which question, with a melancholy air, he responded: Dead, sir—dropped off very suddenly, sir." "How came he to drop off suddenly?" was the next question. "Foul play, sir—the sheriff imposed upon his unsuspicious nature, and getting him to go upon a platform to look at a select audience, suddenly he knocked a small trap-door out from under him, and in falling got entangled in a rope, from the effects of which he expired."

Various explanations are given of the purpose for which Gen. Lawrence, late Pension Agent in this city, stole $50,000 of the public money. The simple fact is that his robberies were due to dissolute women and losses at the gaming table.

Jennie F. McBride, of Franklin, is made happy by a verdict of $3,800 against Mr. Wagner, of Oil City, who forgot, or neglected, to keep his promise to marry her. The stamps will prove more valuable than the fickle scamp.

Evils in the journey of life are like the hills which alarm travelers upon their road; they both appear great at a distance, but when we approach them, we find that they are far less insurmountable than we had imagined.

An aged colored man made application at Washington for food, claiming it as a constitutional privilege. 'Why,' said he, "I understan' dar's provisions in de Constitution for de colored folks, and I haven't had de fust crumb."

The strongest propensity in woman's nature, says a careful student of the sex, is to want to know what is going on, and the next strongest is to boss the job.

A citizen of Montreal is under arrest for refusing to tell a census enumerator the ages of his two unmarried daughters.

The State Senate has voted down the Local Option bill passed by the House. This kills the bill for the session.

"There is nothing great on earth but man; there is nothing great in man but mind."

It is always in our power to make a friend by smiles; what a folly, then, to make an enemy by frowns.

BIOGRAPHY BOILED DOWN.

BY THE FAT CONTRIBUTOR.

PLUTARCH.

I only know this gentleman by reputation. He is spoken of in the plural number. "Plutarch's Lives" is a common expression, but how many there were of him I am not prepared to say.

GENERAL DUKE OF WELLINGTON,

An officer of the British army. Mr. Longfellow makes honorable mention of him as the "Warden of the Cinque Ports." Cinque means five, and he was the protector of five principal points usually denominated Five Points. He lived to a ripe old age and died.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

Son of old man Cæsar. He was born at Rome in his infancy, and upon arriving at the state of manhood became a Roman. He was a fighter and a warrior of some note. His friend Brutus one morning asked him how many eggs he had eaten for breakfast, and he replied, "*Et tu Brute!*" His friend became greatly enraged at being called a brute, and stabbed Cæsar quite dead.

MAHOMET,

Author of the Koran, an exciting romance which he wrote in the Mammoth Cave at Messa. He was the author of a religious creed, with which he stuffed Turkey, and tried to get up a broil in Greece, but failed. Many of his early followers suffered great persecutions. Some of them were burned at the stake. He had three temples—one at Mecca and one on each side of his head.

GUY FAWKES,

A warm-hearted, impulsive Englishman, who believed the Parliament too good for this earth, and devised an expeditious method of elevating the members to a better sphere. He was interrupted in his good intentions, but for which circumstance he would doubtless have made a great noise in the world. He was executed for his disinterested benevolence, and was subsequently burnt in a place called Effigy.

BONAPART I.,

A harum-scarum sort of fellow, who occupied a position of considerable importance in the French nation. The impression went abroad that he was ambitious, which damaged his reputation materially. He gained the respect of the French nation, because happily he was not a Frenchman. When asked if he could govern France, he replied, "Of Corsican." The close of his life was not as bright as its beginning, but there was some of it in a narrow compass.

PETER THE HERMIT,

Was principally notorious for stirring up a little difficulty between the Christians and Mohamedans, which extended over a period of thirty years, resulting in numerous excursions by land and water, under the fascinating title of the Crusades. The Hermit was an itinerant lecturer, and had he lived in our day would have turned his attention to humor, thereby saving a deal of bloodshed. The Crusades turned out like the author of the creed they were intended to annihilate—a false prophet.

Infinite toil would not enable you to sweep away a mist, but by ascending a little you may often look over it altogether. So it is with moral improvements; we wrestle with a vicious habit, or with a slanderous report, which would have no hold upon us if we ascended into a higher moral atmosphere.

Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that rises late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night; while laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him.

Gluttony is the source of all our diseases. As a lamp is choked by a superabundance of oil, a fire extinguished by excess of fuel, so is the natural health of body destroyed by intemperate diet.

A stone cutter in Ohio has achieved immortality for himself by tracing on a tombstone the assertion that the little child buried beneath "was an *angel* on earth, and now she was an *angel* in heaven."

The President has sent in the names of eleven persons to compose the Legislative Council of the District of Columbia. Three of these are black, Fred. Douglass being one of them.

TEN THOUSAND HANDS WANTED.—It wasn't such a bad notion on the part of the glover who hung up in his shop the following placard "Ten thousand hands wanted immediately."

The Michigan House of Representatives has passed a bill compelling the attendance at school of children between the ages of eight and fourteen.

At a New York wedding reception, a young lady accidentally set her back hair on fire. When it was extinguished she said she was glad it wasn't her best.

A negro insisted that his race was mentioned in the Bible. He said he had heard the preacher read about how "Nigger Demus wanted to be born again."

Kansas City is getting along fast for its age. It claims to have 500 or 600 boys between the age of eight and fourteen, who live entirely by stealing.

The Chicago woman barber has so many customers that she has taken a younger sister into the business, who attends exclusively to the lathering.

The daughter of Owen Lovejoy, the noted abolitionist, has been appointed post-mistress of Princeton, Illinois.

A San Francisco Judge has dismissed a complaint against a man accused of stealing one goose, solely because the word was spelled "goos."

[From the Philadelphia Ledger of April 19.]

STATISTICS OF DRINK.

The Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts contains some curious statements as to the quantity of intoxicating liquors consumed abroad, and its effects on the crime, health and prosperity of the various nations therein mentioned. These statements have been obtained from American ambassadors and consuls who have had opportunities of witnessing the effects they describe, and the result will probably astonish both sides of the "temperance" question. Indeed, considering that the Board took the trouble to collect the facts referred to with a view to sustain prohibitory legislation, it is somewhat surprising they should have published what will tend to defeat rather than to assist their aims. The reader will draw his own inferences; but it should be borne in mind that as regards drinking in this country, its evil effects are patent; and that while it is possible that the moderate use of intoxicating beverages may be harmless, or even beneficial in some climates, they are injurious in this.

In Italy every man drinks wine, and some drink foreign wines, brandy, rum and beer; but intemperance is not a prominent evil. Consul Rose, of Ancona, Italy, says that crime committed under the influence of liquor is unknown there. Mr. Tuckerman, of Athens, Greece, says that in that city, containing 50,000 inhabitants, only 42 deaths had been occasioned in ten years by strong drink. Intemperance is very rare in Greece. In Switzerland they drink beer and wine, but no trouble arises from it. The finest men come from the wine cantons.—The peasants drink schnapps and potato brandy, and these cause trouble, especially when the poor do not get enough food. Mr. Bancroft states that the health and prosperity of the people are not injured by beer and schnapps. At Bremen wine and beer are used in unlimited quantities by all classes without evil results; but at Cologne 75 per cent. of the crime is traced to hard drinking, and at Tsier the 51 criminals in the prison were all hard drinkers. In Ireland whiskey, wine and beer are largely consumed.—The popular drink is whiskey, and almost all the crime of the country is charged upon it. In 1868, 76,000 persons were arrested for drunkenness. The consumption was 5,037,814 gallons of domestic spirits, and 325,995 gallons of foreign spirits with 1,208,283 gallons of beer and 1,338,209 barrels of wine, costing in all $40,813,785, or an average of $37 50 for every family. But England and Scotland are no better. The consumption of these two nations in 1869 was 15,151,741 gallons of spirits, and 896,553,056 gallons of ale and beer. Cider is also used, but no returns is given of the quantity. Three-fourths of all the crime in Great Britain springs from drink. In the Netherlands, where large quantities of schnapps and gin are consumed, fifteen-sixteenths of the crime is traced to these fiery liquids. At Odessa, Southern Russia, wine, brandy, beer and whisky are patronized; the latter is sold at five cents a gill, and it occasions about three-fourths of the crime. At Cadiz the people drink sherry wine, Burgundy and aguardiente (diluted alcohol,) but according to the report no crimes are attributed to this cause. Denmark presents some curious features. There, the aggregate consumption of intoxication has decreased. With a population of 1,600,000, the consumption is 6,762,000 gallons of foreign and domestic liquor. There has been a slight increase in the number of suicides, and in diseases of the liver, bowels and kidneys. In the country the laborers have five meales a day, and two glasses of rum with each meal. Yet Mr. Yeaman, the American Minister, says that there has been improvement in education, agriculture, land tenure and political power, among the people.

Another Danish correspondent says that the annual average consumption is 44 gallons a head, but is has no injurious results. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, wines, beer, cider and brandy are drunk, but intoxication is rare, and few offences are committed and good health prevails. At Geneva, absinthe and cognac brandy are the favorite drinks, but there is little intoxication or crime. Leipsic, 95,000 inhabitants, consumes 400,000 gallons of beer, and 150,000 gallons of wine annually; about 8 per cent. only of the arrests are for drunkenness; the percentage of crime is small, and the public health is good. In Madeira, Malta, Beirut, Ceylon, Japan, Egypt, Arabia, Zanzibar, Hayti, Nicaragua, Santa Cruz and Peru intemperance is reported to be almost unknown, and the health of the people good, although wine and a great variety of spirituous and malt liquors are used. The report from Lima states that all sorts of European and native wines and liquors are consumed there, but that in six years only one case of assault and five homicides have occurred among a population of 180,000. At Para, Brazil, though there is a drinking house at every corner and everybody drinks, the Consul saw only two drunken persons during six months. At Pernambuco, rum is sold at 40 cents a gallon, but nobody drinks to excess. Austria and Hungary stand favorably with regard to temperance; but drunkenness has been greatly on the increase in France for some time past, and has been productive of much of the suffering the nation has undergone. Toronto, Canada, drinks everything, and intemperance is charged with 98 per cent. of all the crimes.—These contradictory statements deserve serious consideration; but it may be safely said that, if all the money spent in war, tobacco and drink were expended for education, sanitary improvements, public works and for other useful purposes, the world would be infinitely better off.

Exemption from care is not happiness; on the contrary, a certain degree of care is essential to promote enjoyment.

[From the New York Sun.]

The Change in Grant's Character.

It has recently occurred to us to be inquired of separately by two gentlemen who are friends of President Grant, whether we cannot desist from attacking him. As the subject is one of a public nature, we can only give a public answer.

During the war we stood by Gen. Grant from first to last. It was our fortune to render him such service as perhaps it happened to no other man to be able to render. In the first half of 1863, when he was digging canals opposite Vicksburg, we saved him from being relieved from the command of the Army of the Tennessee and sent back to Galena to remain in obscurity for the rest of his natural life. We were also afterward able to contribute to the success of the movement which promoted him to the chief command of all our armies.

But immediately after his elevation to the Presidency, Gen. Grant began to manifest a change, almost incredible, which sudden and enormous prosperity, unbounded flattery, and a childish admiration of wealth and wealthy men, had wrought in his character.—When we knew him in the war he was exceedingly modest, sensible, unpretending, and ready to take advice from those in whom he had reason to confide. His first acts on taking office gave a rude shock to this impression; but still we stuck by him, refusing to believe the evidence before our own eyes. However, we began to have serious misgivings. But he went on appointing men to the highest offices who were unfit and undeserving, for no other reason than that they had given him presents, and quartering upon the public treasury, without regard to decency, his own relations and those of his wife to the remotest degree of affinity. He also engaged in the fraud of appointing Mr. Borie Secretary of the Navy under a false pretence, so that Admiral Porter might have control of naval affairs; he was enticed by Abel Rathbone Corbin to support a conspiracy to put up the price of gold, out of which $25,000 was paid to Mrs. Grant, which has never been returned nor accounted for; he appointed one Ford to the valuable office of Collector of St. Louis, apparently without reason, until it turned out that during the war Ford had been a partner with Mrs. Grant in a trade store at Vicksburg; and he allowed Jay Gould to pay $1,000 upon his (Grant's) subscription to the Rawlins fund, and never repaid it, even after he had quarrelled with Gould. We were thus obliged reluctantly, but not equivocally to take the position of a frank and unreserved opponent of his administration and exposer of his misconduct.

Now, from personal feeling, we would rather have been Grant's supporter than his antagonist. We experience, after all, a certain inexpressible regret that he has so demeaned himself, after the services which by the aid of John A. Rawlins he rendered during the war. But as we parted from Grant on public grounds, we can answer the request to favor him only upon the same grounds. He must entirely change his policy and course of action. If he will do so, we shall cordially approve of such a change.—But as this is rather general, let us state more particularly what it is that we require President Grant to do.

I. Let him pay back to Jay Gould the thousand dollars which Gould paid on his subscription to the Rawlins fund. No President should allow the blot of false pretences to remain upon his personal honor.

II. Let him dismiss the military attaches whom he keeps as ushers, messengers, lobby agents, and pretended secretaries, in violation of the law, about his person at the White House.

III. Let him dismiss from the public crib his office peddling father, his numerous brothers-in-law, cousins, uncles, aunts, and near relations whom he has appointed to places of emolument and authority, without regard to their personal, political, or business qualifications; and let him rigorously observe the principle laid down by Thomas Jefferson, that the family relations of the President are not to be appointed to office.

IV. Let him return to the donor or donors the cottage at Long Branch, presented to him as a gift since his inauguration as President.

V. Let him turn out of office every man who ever gave him a present, and make it an insurmountable obstacle to the appointment of any man to office that he has ever given him a present.

VI. Let him dismiss Bancroft Davis, the bribe taker, from the Department of State.

VII. Let him reorganize his Cabinet and fill its offices with Republicans of capacity and reputation, whom the people know and can have confidence in. In so doing, let him abandon his foolish notion that a corporal or private musician can safely be promoted at one jump to be a major general and put in command of an army corps.

VIII. Let him earnestly call upon Congress to reduce the rates of taxation, abolish the unconstitutional income tax, and relieve industry and commerce of the burdens that are now making the rich richer and the poor poorer, and crushing enterprise and honesty to the earth. And if his Secretary of the Treasury will not agree to these measures of reform, dismiss him.

IX. Let him introduce common sense into his appointments, and leave off dividing, distracting, and breaking down that noble organization, the Republican party.

X. Let him send adrift the ring of military money-makers who surround him and exercise a malignant influence upon his conduct; and let him avoid making himself ridiculous and suspected by engaging in such absurdities as the San Domingo swindle, so that prominent Republicans will no longer, as now, pronounce him a fool.

XI. Let him beware of the flatteries of silly rich men, and leave off his adoration of golden calves, and cease to corrupt the youth of the country by evincing such supreme worship for money.

XII. Let him announce that he is no longer a candidate for re-election, and declare that he will sternly adhere to the opinion he expressed in 1867, that no man should be President for more than a single term.

Let him do all these things, and *The Sun*, which shines for all, will then shine for Gen. Grant with all the world and the rest of mankind; and will cordially recommend him for that complete retirement for which alone he has proved himself to be pre-eminently qualified.

The fellow who slept under "the cover of night" complains that he came very near freezing.