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
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 1 50
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Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20

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1 square.....$8 00 | ½ column.....$35 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ¾ column..... 45 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column..... 60 00

Job Work.

BLANKS.

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

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½ sheet, 25 or less, $2 00 | ½ sheet, 25 or less, $5 00
¾ sheet, 25 or less, 3 00 | 1 sheet, 25 or less, 10 00
Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 47--WHOLE NO 2315. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1873. NEW SERIES--VOL. 14, NO. 15.

Cards.

J. HOLLOWBUSH . . . . . R. 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

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. *t25mar72

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. 19ja73

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

F. K. ARNOLD & Co.,
BANKERS,
Luthersburg, Clearfield county, Pa.
Money loaned at reasonable rates; exchange bought and sold; deposits received, and a general banking business will be carried on at the above place. 4:12:71tf

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.
Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

E. A. & W. D. IRVIN,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Logs
AND LUMBER.
Office in new Corner Store building.
nov15'71 Curwensville, Pa.

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.
je26-1y 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.

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. [*jy16'72

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. 6:25aug72

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

LEW. SCHULER,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER,
Second street, next door to First National Bank,
nov6'72 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [1

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr1,67

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. my25:1ypd

ELI HARMAN,
PRACTICAL MILLWRIGHT,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Agent for the American Double Turbine Water Wheel and Andrews & Kalbach Wheel. Can furnish Portable Grist Mills on short notice. jy12'71

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-7'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
Dealer in all kinds of
FURNITURE,
Market Street,
One door east Post Office,
aug16'71 CLEARFIELD, PA.

H. F. NAUGLE,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,
je19'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

McGAUGHEY & CO.'S
RESTAURANT,
Second Street,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Always on hand, Fresh Oysters, Ice Cream, Candies, Nuts, Crackers, Cakes, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, and all kinds of fruit in season.
BILLIARD ROOM on second floor.
je27'71 D. McGAUGHEY & CO.

Cards.

JOSEPH B. M'NEALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. 9:11:72

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. Jan1:72

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

T. H. MURRAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Prompt attention given to all legal business entrusted to his care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market st., opposite Naugle's Jewelry Store, Clearfield, Pa. je14'71

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
n11:72 Clearfield, Pa.

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

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 Joseph Showers' Grocery store. Jan.3,1873.

THOS. J. M'CULLOUGH. WM. E. M'CULLOUGH.
T. J. McCULLOUGH & BROTHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Locust street, nearly opposite the residence of Dr. R. V. Wilson. We have in our offices one of Rieseck & Bro's largest fire and burglar proof safes, for the protection of books, deeds, and other valuable papers placed in our charge.

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. [Feb. 28:68:tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic Building, Room No. 1. 1:25:71

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

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

D. L. KREBS,
Successor to H. B. Swoope,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
Pf41,'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

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

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Will practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of the 25th Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims made specialties. n17'71

CYRUS GORDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Market street, (north side) Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to
Jan. 29, '73.

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in Masonic Building,
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug16'70

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 Regiment, 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,'68-tf

JOHN A. GREGORY,
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT,
Office in the Court House, Clearfield, Pa.
Will always be found at home on the LAST FRIDAY and SATURDAY of each month. 2:5

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1873.

ENDURANCE.

BY ROBERT JONSLYN.

'Tis bitter to endure the wrong
Which evil hands and tongues commit,
The bold encroachments of the strong,
The shafts of calumny and wit,
The scornful bearing of the proud,
The sneers and laughter of the crowd.

And harder still it is to bear
The censure of the good and wise,
Who, ignorant of what you are,
Or blinded by the slanderer's lies,
Look coldly on, or pass you by,
[illegible]

But when the friends in whom your trust
Was steadfast as the mountain rock,
Fly, and are scattered like the dust,
Before misfortune's whirlwind shock,
Nor love remains to cheer your fall,
This is more terrible than all.

But even this and these—aye, more,
Can be endured, and hope survive;
The noble spirit still may soar,
Although the body fails to thrive,
Disease and want may wear the frame—
Thank God the soul is still the same.

Hold up your head, then, man of grief,
Nor longer to the tempest bend;
For soon or late must come relief;
The coldest, darkest night will end:
Hope in the true heart never dies!
Trust on—the day star yet shall rise.

Conscious of purity and worth,
You may with calm assurance wait
The tardy recompense of earth;
And e'en should justice come too late
To soothe the spirit's homeward flight,
Still Heaven, at last, the wrong shall right.

Planting Potatoes.

The potato the past year was a failure in quality on account of the great heat. Many tubers were so scorched that they became watery and rank; and some very near the surface or partly exposed, assumed the green color and bitter taste of the vine, making them unfit to feed even to stock, on account of the poisonous property engendered by the rays of the sun. The remedy is, plant deep, from six to seven inches. This for various reasons: It will permit very early planting—an advantage—securing thus the seed against the frost, or if reached by it, it will permit it *gradually* to draw out, which will save it; it will favor it in a drouth, and prevent the setting of tubers too near the surface, so that the sun cannot injure them; hilling can also be dispensed with, and only the cultivator used to make mellow and keep out the grass, with no danger of hurting the roots or the tubers.

By putting out early, with the first mellow soil, the potato will sprout and grow on, unimpeded in the ground instead of the cellar, and get the benefit of the Winter's moisture, which in an early drouth, is of importance.—Particularly should the Early Rose be put out early. The experience here is, decided and unvarying, that you cannot get it out too early in case you have mellow ground for it. It will grow in the worst of weather, snow and frost excepted, and seems to delight in it, while at the same time other sorts are at a stand still, thus making this emphatically what it is, an early potato. Plant close rather than wide apart, say 12 to 15 inches in the row, as this sort keeps its tubers close together, a nest of them, and easily gathered. They will then also be of a medium rather than a large size, which is favorable to quality; and by putting but one or two eyes in a hill, there will be few small potatoes. Thus a crop of Early Rose can be ripened very early, and of a superior quality and yield. But the ground must be dry or well drained; and as a guard against rot, there should be more sand than clay in the soil.

Late sorts should receive the same treatment as early. They will then, by being put out early, get the whole season's growth, and will ripen in time for dry gathering. A potato wants to be grown rather slowly, but continuously, and well ripened. It will then be sound and solid, fine-grained, and of better flavor; also more mellow. Rank growth will give a rank taste, and a watery condition a less concentration of substance.

Experience has demonstrated that it is better to manure in the hill than to apply broadcast. Better a poor soil, with some good fertilizer in the hill, than rich land; and the best fertilizers are ashes, guano, reduced bone, plaster, &c. Ashes are a special manure for this plant.

Will our farmers who are not in the secret of early planting, try it this year. Try it on a small scale of no other. Put out with the very first mellow soil, if it is in March; but be sure and plant deep, never less than six, and better seven inches. When I say better seven I mean it particularly with the Early Rose. But do it with all sorts. Do not fear the frost with the seed so deep in the ground. Put a good quantity of unleached wood ashes and hen dung in the hill if the soil is not rich. The ashes and dung should be applied and covered at once, as soon as mixed, as else the strength by the union will escape, and that rapidly. Keep out the grass, keep the ground mellow.—*Country Gentleman.*

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE KU KLUX?—It is a remarkable fact, that since the President's election we hear nothing about crimes perpetrated by the Ku Klux, and, what is equally singular, the President has pardoned nearly all of those who, during the campaign, were tried and incarcerated in the Albany penitentiary. The whole thing looks as though all the cry we heard about the Ku Klux before the election, and all the money spent by the Government ostensibly to suppress them, were simply electioneering dodges to make votes for Grant.

The Hartford Daily *Times* speaks of "the lowest temperature ever marked in Connecticut, from the days of the Pilgrims to those of Oakes Ames."

The False Inaugural.

BY DON PIATT.

In what the New York *Herald* terms its "arf and arf" report of the inauguration, compounded of English "stout" in the person of Edmund Yates, and American sparkling ale, in that of Don Piatt, we find several amusing things. The bold Britisher is rather heavy in his style, and rather fulsome in his laudations of everybody and everything, determined to avoid the rock on which Dickens foundered.—Our bolder brother of America scoffs undisguisedly at the whole performance, and although slangy, is witty. From the report of the latter we take this capital hit. It has some very characteristic touches. The False Inaugural opens as follows:

Fellow-citizens (without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude):

I appear before you to take the oath which the Constitution prescribes to, as President of the United States.—As I took the same oath four years ago, I do not myself see any particular use in taking it again. However, I suppose something is proper to be taken on such an occasion, and an oath is as easy to take as anything which has so little dampness about it. I do not know but swearing agrees with my health, for I do not remember anything else that I have done that I had afterwards so little to recall. I am glad to meet so many of my fellow-citizens and citizenesses as are present on this occasion, and I hope that they will agee with me that this is the greatest event of the occasion. I have taken uncommon pain to commit my speech to memory, and, after the pious manner of our ancestors, have requested the prayers of the clergy for my safe delivery. Although this is admitted to have been a bad year for Christians, I feel that I have been considerably borne up and strengthened by their petitions, and that if I were as tedious as a king I could find it in my heart to bestow it all upon my fellow-citizens on this occasion. During the past four years I feel that I have done my duty. It is said that a man acts best his part when he attends to his own affairs and lets those of others alone. I have in most cases made that my rule of conduct. I have taken good care of my own interests and let the country take care of its; and I have reason to believe that the country is as well satisfied as I am with the arrangement.

It is an agreeable task to a man of my feelings to acknowledge the receipt of articles of use or ornament presented to him as memorials of past, and especially of future good offices. In this department of public duty the demands upon my attention have been numerous, not so numerous, however, as to beget any dislike to their repetition, and it is but fair for me to suggest that my hopes for the future are in every respect as lively as my gratitude for the past. If I have anything to regret it is that things have now and then come to hand, doubtless through the inadvertance incident to the emotions of thankfulness, marked with the characters C. O. D., which I am given to understand means either Call On Dent or Collect On Delivery. In either sense these letters are unwelcome, and, in justice to myself, I am constrained to express the hope that no occasion will hereafter be afforded for their repetition. The Credit Mobilier required a great deal of deliberation of the most delicate character. Credit Mobilier (as I have been informed by one of my near relatives who is a corrector of the press), means credit that emigrates in spite of the utmost care on the part of members. Considerable credit has emigrated from Congress during the past Winter, the effect of which, it is to be feared, will be unwelcome, not having been placed where it will do the most good to the parties concerned. It is a fact easily demonstrable that the country is larger the more square miles it contains, and the more populous in proportion to the number of its inhabitants.—This should lead us to consider the means by which national greatness may most easily be obtained. The people of San Domingo are pressing for admission into the Republican party, and will add much to our force at my next election. What the policy of my government will be in that respect will depend upon the views I entertain. The Secretary of the Navy informs me that, under the present forms of construction, it will be impossible for our ships of war to carry with them those dry docks and coaling stations, away from which their perils are extreme. The safest place in the world (as I am informed) for a ship of war is in a dry dock. The next is a coaling station. We need these, therefore, whenever our ships of war go in search of our absconded commerce, in the finding of which they have hitherto not been very successful. And now, fellow-citizens and citizenesses, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, I thank you for your attendance and bid you a welcome adieu.

In China, when a contractor engages to build a house, he encloses the premises and sets up cooking apparatus to supply his hired men with regular meals at the most economical rate. Having taken breakfast, they work till noon, rest one hour and leave off at 5 p. m., and return to their homes. On leaving, each takes a ticket, which admits him next morning. These tickets are daily vouchers of the artisan's presence. Counted up at any time a true account is rendered. A man on the ground throws several bricks to another ten feet above, and he to another still higher. Thus the masons are supplied as they ascend with the wall. Instead of carrying mortar in a hod, it is thrown by a shovelful from one story to another, to any required elevation, without spilling a particle, so expert are they by continual practice.

Hon. James Dixon, United States Senator from Connecticut, from 1857 to 1869, died at his residence, in Hartford, on the 27th, aged 58 years.

The Rates of Postage.

The history of the reduction of postage in this country is comprehensively given in a report made to the House of Representatives by Mr. Farnsworth. In 1792 the first postage act was passed. It introduced a highly complicated system. The lowest postage was six cents to places within thirty miles; eight cents to places within sixty miles; ten cents to places within one hundred miles; twelve and a half cents to places within one hundred and fifty miles; fifteen cents to places within two hundred miles; seventeen cents to places within two hundred and fifty miles; twenty cents to places within three hundred and fifty miles; twenty-two cents to places within four hundred and fifty miles; and twenty-five cents to places more than four hundred and fifty miles distant. In 1799 the rates were changed. The lowest rate was raised to eight cents and the lowest distance to forty miles. Instead of nine rates there was six; twenty cents carried letters five hundred miles and twenty-five cents was still charged for greater distances. In 1816 the minimum rates were again reduced to six cents and the distance to thirty miles; only five rates were established; eighteen and a half cents carried letters four hundred miles and for longer distances twenty-five cents was charged still.

These rates, with a single exception, where the postage was increased, continued until 1845, when the first material reduction took place. Five cents became the postage for letters carried a distance of less than three hundred miles; ten cents for all greater distances. At the same time the drop-letter system was introduced, such letters being charged two cents. Previous to this time the rule had been that the above rates were for single letters—that is, letters on one sheet of paper, large or small and without reference to weight. In 1845 the half ounce weight was made the standard, instead of the number of sheets. In 1851 the single rate was made three cents for all distances under 3,000 miles and six cents for greater distances, if prepaid, this being the first inducement held out to prepay letters. Unpaid letters were charged five and ten cents, according to the distance. In 1855 prepayment was required, three cents being still the rates for distances under 3,000 miles and ten cents charged for greater distances.—In 1863 the present rate of three cents, prepaid by stamp, for all distances, was established. The history of these reductions shows, also, that no material loss of revenue has been their immediate result and that no loss at all has been permanent. Since 1851, when substantially the present rate was fixed, the revenue of the post-office has increased from $5,500,000 for that year to $22,000,000 in 1872; but we need not go further into details.

The proposed reduction of the single letter rate to two cents is an exceedingly important step. We can estimate very nearly what the effect of the present reduction will be. During the last year there were sold four hundred and four-and-a-half millions three cent stamps and 93,000,000 three cent envelopes. As double rates are almost always paid by additional stamps of this denomination, and as foreign postage is very frequently paid with two or more three cent stamps, we may take $15,000,000, the value of five hundred millions three cent stamps, as the sum to be affected primarily by the new reduction. Were the number sold to be stationary, the consequence would be a loss to the revenue of one-third of this sum—in other words, a loss of $5,000,000. As a matter of fact, however, the natural increase in the number of letters is about ten per cent. annually, and this would make the number of two cent stamps, substituted for threes, for the year ending June 30, six hundred millions, with a value of twelve million dollars and reducing the loss to three million dollars. Experience has uniformly shown that reductions of postage cause an immediate increase of correspondence, and it would not be at all surprising if the revenue from stamps and stamped envelopes in 1874 were as large as in 1872. Accompanying the letter postage reform is a reduction of one-half on the postage of newspapers regularly mailed by publishers. The total revenue in this department last year was not quite a million dollars. It is a part of the postal system that does not exhibit as rapid growth as others and a loss from a quarter to half a million dollars in this department is inevitable.

STRANGE FUN.—An exchange says: It is stated that Vice President Wilson, in 1862, when chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate opposed making General Grant a brigadier because he was intemperate. But he was made a brigadier. President Lincoln, about the same time, wished some other Union officers besides Grant took their Bourbon straight.

THE PROFESSIONALS.—Law and divinity must alike bear their portion of reproach of Credit Mobilier. Patterson, Harlan and Garfield were all divines in early life, and Kelly, Schofield, Wilson and Brooks were lawyers. It has drained the markets of both professions of considerable virtue.

The importance of the comma was well shown by a notice recently read in a certain church in Michigan, which ran as follows: "Dr.——will deliver a lecture, on Saturday evening of this week. Subject: 'The Circulation of Blood in the Baptist church.'"

"How do you identify this handkerchief?" Witness—"By the general appearance, and the fact that I have others like it." Lawyer—"That's no proof, for I have one just like it in my pocket." Witness—"I don't doubt that; I had more than one of the same sort stolen."

Vested Interest—Money in the waistcoat pocket.

A Tough Story.

Here is a about the tallest story out. It is related that two surgeons of Leipzig have succeeded in transferring the brain of a dead man to the brain pan of living subject, and the attendant phenomena must be classed as very remarkable. A soldier, so the story goes, killed his colonel in cold blood, and was condemned to undergo the punishment *peine et dure*, for which he was delivered up to the surgeons. The condemned was closely confined, ignorant of his fate, until a "good natured" beer vender was seized with inflammation of the investing membrane of the heart, and died. This event was expected; and no sooner had it transpired, than the condemned soldier was chloroformed, and laid on the operating table side by side with the dead publican. The surgeons skillfully removed the brains of both subjects, transferring that of the dead man to the empty skull of the unconscious living. Arterial and venous circulation was established "by an ingenious contrivance", the living man's head was strapped together, and the patient put to bed for a sound sleep. This sleep continued two weeks, during which period the wounded parts healed kindly.

The most extraordinary part of the story remains to be told. As the process of healing went on the subject began to evince muscular activity, digestion and assimilation being meantime complete. At the end of the third week this anomalous man began to talk in a stammering way, but at last became intelligent and consecutive.—At this point the marvel culminates; for it is averred that this soldier's body with a publican's brain no longer remembered his vocation, but was utterly ignorant of military tactics, or even of the faintest recollection of his late condition. On the other hand, from a taciturn, sullen and revengeful soldier, he became the frank, good-humored, garrulous publican, well up in the price-list of wines and malt liquors, and manifested altogether "the cerebral activity" of the deceased publican. We are glad to be able to state, for the better confusion of carping skeptics, that these facts are vouched for by several witnesses. This singular transmigration, or metamorphosis, however, has given rise to a serious difficulty. The soldier had incurred the penalty of death. But now that the soldier no longer exists, and the publican's spirit animates his corpus, it is seriously questioned if this dual creature can be held responsible for the crimes of the non existent criminal.

The Curculio Mastered at Last.

The following is one of the most sensible plans of killing the Curculio that we have yet seen, even better than the jarring process in some respects, being much easier; still that should not be omitted. We quote from the *Ohio Farmer*.

"For many years past the Curculio has been an almost unconquerable enemy of the fruit grower, and not a few have cut down their plum trees as cumberers of the ground, not receiving any return from them. I have remaining a few nice trees, left standing for an ornament and shade, and year after year these trees have bloomed and set full, but in spite of every effort, until the present season, not a quart of fruit was received.—While the trees were in full bloom last Spring, my wife determined to try an experiment upon one of them, which she did, and it resulted more favorable than could have been expected.

Early every morning, while in full bloom, cornmeal was strewn over the ground beneath the branches; and the whole flock from the poultry-yard at once set to work to gather up the particles of grain. The ground was daily thoroughly scratched over, and meal, insects, and everything to the fowls edible gathered up. Later in the season a brood of chicks were cooped beneath the tree, and the operation of sowing meal still continued. The operation was not omitted for a day from the time of the putting forth of the trees until the plums were beyond the reach of the little pests.

Now, for the result: This tree, and this alone, was loaded with fruit, to the perfect amazement of all who saw it. It was literally covered with fruit, as perfect as could be desired. So heavy were the limbs laden that props had to be used all around the tree. I really believe there were more and better plums upon this single tree than in all the township, and I am also disposed to say, all of the county.

Not a plum matured on any other tree on my premises, and all are the same variety as the one saved.

I would earnestly urge a trial of this method by all who have fruit-trees. It will certainly be continued by me, as I believe it to be a specific against the ravages of insects."

A careless barber, trimming Sheridan's ears, put him to great pain and uneasiness. "Are you trimming my left ear now?" says the wit. "No, sir; not till I've done the right."—"Oh! I only thought by what I felt that you were passing through to the left ear without going round."

Mamma—"And if poor mamma had not recovered, and gone away from her little Georgy forever, what would he have done?" Little Georgy—"I don't know, ma, but I guess me an' Jimmy Ginnins would have gone skating!"

A young man, in San Francisco, found an old deacon he knew "bucking the tiger" in a gambling-hell.—"What!" he exclaimed, "deacon, you here?" "Yes," was the reply; "I am bound to break down this evil institution."

"Sally, what have you done with the cream? These children cannot eat skim milk for breakfast." Sure, ma'am, and it isn't my self that would be after giving the scum to yez. I tuk that off and gave it to the cats."

Children of the blind school—Lovers.

Counting New Greenbacks.

Years of experience have made the counters who have been longest employed marvelously expert and almost infallible, their fingers passing from one note to the other with the celerity and regularity of some wonderful machine. The lady who sits nearest to the chief of the room and who has come to be considered a sort of assistant to him, having sometimes performed his duties during his absence, has been engaged in the division ever since its organization in 1862, and probably has no rival in accuracy and dexterity in counting. On many occasions she has counted fifty thousand notes in one day. As the nominal hours of labor are from nine to three o'clock, and as at least half an hour must be deducted from this for necessary interruptions and for lunch, the time occupied in counting these fifty thousand notes was five and a half hours. This is at the rate of nine thousand and ninety notes every hour, one hundred and fifty every minute, and two and a half every second.—The lady informs us that it is no unusual feat for her to "pick up" a bundle containing four thousand legal-tender notes in twenty minutes. We doubt whether this can be excelled. If any gentleman thinks it can, let him try the experiment of simply tapping his finger on a table at the above rate, and we predict that at the end of half an hour's trial he will change his mind. There are other ladies who are almost as rapid and accurate. They are sometimes called upon, with others equally skillful from the redemption division to visit other cities, when the Treasury offices in those places are to be examined, and to assist in counting the Government funds there.

Through this division and under these skillful fingers has passed every note, whether legal-tender or fractional, which has been issued by the United States since the beginning of the rebellion—every note which we have ever handled or seen—as well as all the gold notes, and many millions of imperfect bonds and notes which were never put in circulation. The total value of the money which had been counted in this division previously to the first day of July, 1872, was, according to the Treasurer's last annual report, nearly two thousand nine hundred million dollars—more than two hundred and twenty-three millions of which consisted of postal and fractional currency. Just now the counters find full employment in counting new legal-tender and fractional notes.—*From "An Hour Among the Greenbacks."*

Pre-Historic Americans.

A San Francisco paper says: J. W. Glass, an old Californian, a gentleman who has devoted much time in investigations in geology, mineralogy, botany and other natural sciences, recently returned to San Francisco from a ten months sojourn in Arizona and Colorado. He has brought with him a collection of varied character, embracing 2,000 botanical specimens, samples of ores, relics from ancient mounds, etc. Among the latter is a box of human remains, the body having evidently been burned, together with various kinds of food, such as corn, beans, nuts and berries, the charred remains of which Mr. Glass gathered. They were taken from the ruins in Chin Valley. There are also several stone hatchets, remains of ancient pottery, cement and brick from the ruins, petrified and solidified wood, obsidian, agates, jasper, chalcedony, etc.

Mr. Glass has also a small image—one of the sacred images of the peaceful Pimos—said to be made only by the virgins of the tribe, in accordance with a tradition which came down to them from some eminent medical man, to the effect that if any virgin should succeed in moulding a perfect image of a new-born infant, the Great Spirit would accept it from the hands of one so pure and would endow it with life; that then the infant would grow and become God's human representative, the leader and saviour of the tribe; that through him the Indians would be preserved from want and sorrow; fruit, flowers and grain of all kinds would spring up spontaneously and no enemy would ever be able to overpower them. For hundreds of years the virgins of the tribe have tried their skill in fashioning incipient saviours from the yellow clay of their native valleys, until the custom has become fixed and the habit still continues, although the hope that once animated the virgin breast seldom now lightens the labor of the dusky daughters of the desert. Mr. Glass told them that the whites have already found the true Saviour, by means of a virgin who lived nearly 2,000 years ago, and that they might as well accept him and get what consolation they can out of it; but the old Indians said it was impossible, their saviour, when he came, would never die, but would always live among them, an everlasting proof of his divine mission.

"Relapse"—Square—"Why, Pat, what are you doing standing by the wall of a public house? I thought you were a teetotaller." Pat—"Yes, yer honor, I'm just listening to them impenitent boys a drinking inside."

A clairvoyant trio, two women and a man, have been traveling in the South, pretending to cure epizootic by the "laying on of hands." They practiced on a mule in Kentucky the other day, and the firm has since dissolved.

What kind of cattle do they have out at Zanesville, Ohio? A man there advertises that he wants a woman to "wash, iron and milk one or two cows." Washing may do cows good, but we don't think they will like ironing.

More than one-half of all the capital invested in coal mining in the United States, is invested in Pennsylvania.

Gen. George W. Case, of Pittsburg, has just been elected President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Small Pox—Old and New Remedies.

Superficially considered, it appears singular that certain contagious diseases, especially small pox, spread more in the winter season, (which, in other respects, is the healthiest time of the year,) when the cold destroys the miasmata which flourish in tropical climes, and, in hot summers, sometimes visit portions of the temperate zone. But in order to explain this apparent anomaly we have only to consider that in winter a large number of the lower classes of people huddle together in ill-ventilated rooms, in order to shelter themselves against the cold. Of course this is favorable to the growth of miasmata, which only need suitable conditions to propagate themselves. Microscopists have succeeded in tracing the origin of many contagions to parasitic growth, either vegetable or animal, and it is not improbable that this will ultimately be the case with all, the denial of many medical authorities notwithstanding. It should be kept in view that, formerly, equally high authorities used to deny most peremptorily, to several diseases, the origin which is now, beyond the shadow of a doubt, proved to be the true one, namely, the growth of animalculæ or vegetable parasites. It should also be considered that the fact of not finding such in certain cases is only a negative proof; they may be there and the investigator may have failed to find them; but other searchers in that case, in course of time and with instruments more perfect than we possess at present, or by help of an improved *modus operandi*, will undoubtedly discover them. Microscope investigation has only just commenced to be applied in medicine, and the most advanced physicians know now that it is one of the most powerful helps in medical diagnosis.

Eruptive fevers are diseases of the blood; they probably originate in a kind of catalytic poison in the system, which may be a result of parasitic growth, as is the case with fermentation and many other chemical changes. However, the future will decide the question definitely; in the meantime we must observe, use our best judgment, and apply all the light, as far as the present state of science allows, to combat this class of diseases; among which small pox is one of the most virulent, loathsome and dangerous. In order to be fully convinced of this, one has only to visit a small pox hospital and see this interesting disease in all its stages.

In regard to the effectiveness of the protection afforded by vaccination, the statistics show that this discovery, made by Jenner more than a century ago, had the most startling influence in staying the small pox ravages of that time, and it kept the nations who accepted it comparatively free; the experience of the physicians of the present day tends in the same direction, and all doubt fostered by some in regard to its effectiveness proceeds solely from want of acquaintance with the facts, which are overwhelming in proof of its great value to the human race. As the health and longevity of vaccinated persons is on the general average equal to that of others who escape the small pox without vaccination, there can be no serious objection on that ground. The rule, laid down by some, that persons must be vaccinated every seven years, is totally arbitrary and without any foundation whatsoever; different individuals will differ in this respect, and, in order to be safe, it is well to try if vaccination will "take" in case any danger is apprehended, even if it has been applied only three or four years ago. If no epidemic is prevailing and the person is exposed to no danger, it is needless to re-vaccinate every seven years; ten years or more may elapse, and we have known individuals who undoubtedly, by a single effective vaccination in childhood, have been protected for their whole lives.

In regard to the treatment, it must be kept in view that here as in all eruptive fevers, it must have its course and cannot be cut short without robbing the patient entirely of his chance of escape. Careful guarding against taking cold, good nursing, the mildest possible diet and abstinence from irritating food and remedial agents similarly objectionable are the first necessities of small pox cases.

The latest medical journals recommend two new remedies, which experience has proved to be beneficial.—Dr. Revillod, of Geneva, recommends glycerine as an exterior application; this, through its soothing action, diminishes the intensity of the eruption. He mixes it with soap and some mercurial ointment. Dr. Carl Nagel, Royal Chancellor of Health in Berlin, recommends xylol; he has administered this internally in eighty cases, thirty-six of which had the small pox in its worst form, and only four died—which is a better result than that of any other remedy thus far known. Xylol, or xylen, is one of the hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of coal tar, wood tar, or Burmese Petroleum; has the antiseptic properties of carbolic acid from coal, and the creosote from wood.

It is well known that many derivative benzols, of tar, creosote, carbolic acid, toluol, xylol, etc., are all poisons for small organic growths, either vegetable or animal; that they, for instance, at once destroy fermentation by killing the microscopic yeast plant; it is also known that mercurials are especially animal ones. These remedies now appear to be effective in small pox and this raises the very natural question if it is not an argument for the probability of the theory that this disease also is due to a morbid organic growth, perhaps in the blood itself, which produces that violent fever, with the symptoms of pain, nausea, etc., and finally works itself out through the skin and mucous membrane by a copious eruption, which is often strong enough to destroy the skin like so many urns, and sometimes even so violently as to destroy the life of the patient, in the same way as an extensive scalding does; which is fatal by arresting the natural action of the skin, consequent on the annihilation of its organic structure.—*Scientific American.*

"I allus wears buckskin mits," observed an aged denizen of "Short Woods," as he was trying on a pair in a store.