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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BLANKS.

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½ 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. 47--WHOLE NO 2333. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1873. NEW SERIES--VOL. 14, NO. 33.

Cards.

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

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

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. *t20nov73

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. 12ja73

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

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

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.

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. *12aug72

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. [tf

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

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

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8-1'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

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.
je21'71 D. McGAUGHEY & CO.

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

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

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH.
Office next door to Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store, up stairs.
5:7 CLEARFIELD, PA. 6m
REFERENCES.—Dr. R. V. Wilson, Dr. J. G. Hartswick, Faculty of Jefferson Medical College.

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

Cards.

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. 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

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office up stairs in Western Hotel building. Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. je11'73

J. W. BANTZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office up stairs in Western Hotel building. All legal business entrusted to his care promptly attended to. July 2, 1873.

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. je14'73

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

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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.

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,'63: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,
Lit 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,
Pa11,'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. n1'71

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. BURCH FIELD,
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

FOR PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1873.

A LESSON IN HISTORY--A. D. 1900.

It was a summer evening—
Old Mr. Smith had come
From San Francisco, by balloon,
To his suburban home—
Where, by the shore of Klamath Lake,
His pleasure he was wont to take.

He saw his grandchild, Colfaxino,
While playing at croquet,
Roll something large and smooth and round
To her brother, Henry Clay,
And ask the young sport if he knew
Where that queer palmozoic grew.

The old man Smith stepped up and took
The relic in his hand,
And shook it till it rattled out
A gill or two of sand.
"'Tis some squaw Modoc's skull," quoth he,
"Who fell in the great victory."

"Now tell us what 'twas all about?"
Young Henry Clay inquired;
While on her mallet Colfaxine
Leaned with a look inspired.
"Come, tell us who the warriors were,
And why they killed each other here?"

"It was the Yankees," said old Smith,
"Who made the Modoc's run,
Because they coveted the lands
The red man hunted on.
It's somewhat mixed; but all agree
That 'twas a famous victory.

"Men, babes and women, fifty-three,
Followed the Indian chief;
One hundred times as many whites
Brought Mr. Lo to grief;
And every red was killed," said he,
"In the great Modoc victory."

"But what good came of it at last?"
Asked gentle Colfaxine.
"Good? Why, we got their land, you bet—
The home you're living in;
And many a heathen scalp won we
In that great christian victory.

"Great praise our Col. Killem gained,
And eke our flag I ween!"
"But did they read the Bible then?"
Said pitying Colfaxine.
"Why, that I cannot say," quoth he,
"But 'twas a glorious victory."

The Shah of Persia.

REASONS FOR THE HONORS PAID HIM IN EUROPE.

It is understood, says Murray, that the Shah of Persia is merely a curiosity which is being exhibited by Baron Reuter to enable that shrewd person to float certain railway and other schemes, for the realization of which the Baron has received the most extraordinary concession ever granted to a financial speculator. It does not really matter much, for the concession can be and certainly will be cancelled as easily as it was given, and the silly business has been so much talked of that it is needless to insist upon it again. It will probably suit the turn of Baron Reuter and his friends; then by and by we shall hear that there are endless wrangles about it, till in due time the British shareholders and workmen will be bundled neck and crop out of the country together.—However, the Shah is a promising subject at present. He is unquestionably the absolute ruler and master of his country, and he has a legal right to pledge and alienate its resources, at least during his lifetime. After that Baron Reuter's concession will be so much waste paper. The Shah, however, has certainly got hold of the right end of the stick. He is a very parsimonious prince, and took excellent care to have his traveling expenses paid by his showman before he set out on his travels. He got, it is said, two hundred thousand pounds for his trip, and it is not likely that Baron Reuter will lose by his bargain. Persia has no national debt. The Shah is about to create one.

Plenty of greedy people like to fancy they will get ten or twelve per cent. for their money, and will lend it as eagerly on these terms to the Persians as they have done to the Spaniards and Turks. Many persons will make considerable fortunes out of the first introduction of Persia to the Stock Exchange, and then all at once there will be a talk of dividends in arrear and repudiation. It might be also as well, too, if widows, half-pay officers and trustees, who are generally victimized in these cases, would reflect, before it is too late, that Persia is a very poor country. The little money that there is in it is buried away for fear of the government, and certainly no Persians will place the smallest confidence in any security guaranteed by their own government. The greatest part of Persia is a parched and uncultivated desert. It has no commerce worth mention, and the population is scarcely numerous enough to render a railway remunerative. The cost of making iron rails over almost impassable mountains and stony plains will be immense, and everything required to make them, from the laborers to the steam engines, must be brought by land carriage, on the backs of mules and pack horses from abroad. Nor will managing men of the right stamp be very anxious to take places in Persia. The climate is abominable and so unfavorable to the health and vigor of the European and American race that after a short residence there they are invariably attacked with dysentery, which commonly proves fatal, and their hair falls off, their teeth drop out or decay, and they are racked by fever and ague.

It is all very well to say that business men will do anything for money. So they will; but a sensible man will want a good deal of it to do Baron Reuter's work for him, and his shareholders can only expect the riffraff and sweepings of the labor market upon anything like the usual terms. It is quite true that living was formerly cheap in Persia, and perhaps it is still so as compared with the prices of New York, Paris and London; but it will be cheap only so long as foreign consumers are kept, as they have been hitherto kept, out of the country, by the difficulty of getting into it. Teheran is more than a thousand miles by land from Trebizond, the nearest seaport to Europe, and the journey must be performed on horseback, through pathless roads and over mountains which cannot be passed without extreme danger and difficulty. During half the year they are covered by snow; for three months more they are perilous from mud and slush. In the hot season the sun and the east wind beat pitilessly on the traveler. There are no inns on the way, nothing but a few empty and desolate barns and posting houses, which swarm with vermin and afford nothing but a dubious shelter. The wild tribes on the frontier between Turkey and Persia are always in movement, and wander about in armed bands, thousands in strength. They are ferocious and filthy robbers. Woe to the snug railway clerk or well fed engineer of plump and rosy aspect who falls into their hands. Some years ago they caught an English attache (a Mr. Tod) and ate up his pomatum. What was worse for him, they made him eat some of it too, and stripped him naked, tied him to a horse's tail, pricked him up behind with a spear's point when he flagged and ultimately held him to ransom.

Baron Reuter's friends will be a rare prize for the Keords, some of whom, by the way, are worshippers of the devil. Then, if the English speculators are ever allowed to get to their journey's end their comfort will be small. Until the railways are made (an end of the business which will hardly come about in the present century) everything which constitutes the comfort of a civilized household must be imported, and land carriage is expensive. A moderate man, too, will be obliged to keep a dozen servants and half a dozen horses, neither of which articles are cheap or good, and upon the whole salaries must be calculated much higher in Persia than even in India. Nothing under a thousand pounds sterling yearly will keep a family decently; and to go to Persia for mere victuals and drink, without being able to save a dollar, would be a poor business indeed. There is no mistake about the actual cost of living and moving about in Persia, and tents, cooks, guards, tent pitchers, interpreters, food and wine are not to be had and carried about for nothing. There is, indeed, a certain queer sort of respect paid to the Frank in Persia.—For instance, the soldiers present arms to every man who wears a chimney-pot under the belief that he is a foreign ambassador or one of his suite; but the fanatical Shiites, or heretical Mohammedans, will not allow a Christrian to enter public baths lest he should defile them. They will not drink out of a cup or glass which he has used or sit upon a carpet after him.

The Cinnabar Mines.

The cinnabar, sulphuret of mercury, mine at New Almaden, in California, has had, in some respects, a curious history. Long before the Spaniards possessed the lands, the Indians came, even from as far north as Oregon, to obtain the red ore, which they used for war paint, the substance being a natural or native vermillion.—The earliest settlers dug in the mountain for gold and silver, but found none. At last an ecclesiastic from the neighboring mission and a Spanish captain detected the presence of cinnabar, and obtained the first sample by a rude process of smelting, or rather of sublimation. The apparatus was original and unique. It consisted, so the records tell, of only an old gun barrel and a tub of water. But it is easy to imagine how, by placing the pulverized ore in the metal tube, heating the main length, closing one end and placing the other in the water, the mercurial vapors could be driven off, condensed and collected in metalic form. The great mine at Idria, in Austria, owed its discovery to the presence of globules of quicksilver in the sand of a small mountain stream. A poor cooper having placed some pails in the rivulet to swell their seams close before taking them to market, filled them with handfuls of sand to keep them from floating away, but when he tried to empty the pails next morning, he could not lift them, He attributed this to witchcraft, but the parish priest was wiser, and from his counsels the search, successful after much tribulation, was instituted. The third great source of quicksilver is the renowned Almaden mine in Spain, after which that in California was named. This was worked 2,000 years ago, and is still extremely profitable. Its workings have reached a depth of 1,300 feet.—*San Francisco Herald.*

TO DEVELOP TALENT.—Place a man in a position that will fearfully tax him and try him, a position that will often bring the blush to his cheek and the sweat to his brow, a position that will overmaster him at times, and cause him to rack his brain for resources. Place him in a position like this. But every time he trips go to his rescue; go not with words of blame or censure, but go with manful words of encouragement; look him boldly in the eye, and speak them with soul and emphasis. This is the way to make a man of a boy, and a giant of a man. If a man has pluck and a talent, no matter whether he ever filled a given position or not, put him in it, if worthy, and he will soon not only fill it, but outgrow it. But put one in a position with a faint heart. This is the way to kill him. Put him in grandly with most unmistakable confidence. Drop no caveats, but boldly start the way, and then stand by with a will and countenance of a true friend. Thus try twenty men, such as have been named, and nineteen will succeed.

The owners of the glass works at New Albany, Ind.—the only place in the United States where plate glass is made—recently brought over a number of skilled workmen from England, paying their traveling expenses, and last week completed some necessary enlargements of their buildings.—When all this expense had been incurred they were informed last Tuesday that their skilled workmen had struck and left town. This necessitates the closing of the new works.

Mice harm the cheese, girls charm the he's. The same is true of their respective eating of cheese and cheating of he's.

Wise's Balloon Trip.

There will be two balloons, the largest of which will be 318 feet in circumference, 100 feet in diameter, and 110 feet in height. When inflated and ready to start, the extreme height of the apparatus, from the crown of the balloon to the keel of the life-boat, will be 160 feet.

The great balloon will require 4,316 yards of cloth. The material is unbleached sheeting—of a thick, close quality, of the brand known as 'Indian Orchard.' The crown of the balloon will be doubled for a distance of fifty feet from the top, with 140 yards of the same material, and a third thickness will be added of 'Manchester Mills,' bleached, of which 250 yards are required.

The valve of the balloon will be three feet in diameter, and made of Spanish cedar, with a rubber-coated clapper closing on a brass plate. The valve fixtures and top of the balloon are the essential parts of the apparatus, and are being constructed with special care to guard against any accident or derangement.

The network will be composed of three-strand tarred rope, known as 'marlin.' The width of the net will be 212 meshes, and its breaking strength will be 58,300 pounds. Five hundred pounds of marlin will be used. From the netting 53 ropes, ¾-inch in diameter, of manilla, will connect with the concentrating rings. These ropes will each be 90 feet in length, or 4,770 feet in the aggregate. The concentrating rings will be three in number, to guard against breakage, and will be fourteen inches in diameter, each ring being of wood, iron bound.—These rings will sustain the car, life-boat and trailing rope, and will bear the strain when the anchor is thrown out in landing. From the concentrating rings twenty-four manilla 1-inch ropes, each 22 feet long, or requiring 528 feet in all, will depend and form the frames for an octagonal shaped car. They will be kept in place by light hoops, made of ash. The lower ropes will be connected with network, and over the network, at the bottom of the car, a light pine floor will be laid loosely, so that it can be thrown out if required. The car will be covered with duck, of which fifty yards will be needed. Attached to the side of the car will be a light iron windlass, from which the boat and trail rope can be raised and lowered as may be desired. From a pulley attached to the concentrating rings a heavy manilla rope will fall down through the car, and thence to a sling, attached to which will be the life-boat. This boat will be of the most approved and careful construction. It will have water tight compartments, sliding keel, and will be so made that it will be self-righting. The boat will be provided with a complete outfit of oars and sails, and to it will be lashed instruments, guns, lines, &c., and provisions for thirty days, all in water-tight cases.

The trail rope, by which the aeronaut can maintain any desired altitude without resorting to ballast, will be of manilla rope, 1¼ inches thick and 1,000 feet long.

The car will be fully provisioned with instruments provisions, &c., independently of the boat. It will be so constructed that it can be taken apart piecemeal and disposed of as ballast. It will carry about 5,000 pounds of ballast, which will consist of bags of sand, each carefully weighed and marked. Among the instruments to be carried in the car there will be a galvanic battery, with an alarm, two barometers, two chronometer watches, a compound thermometer, a wet and dry bulb thermometer, a hygrometer, componer, quadrant, chart, parachutes with fire-balls attached, and so arranged as to explode when striking water, so as to indicate the direction traversed, marine glasses, two vacuum tubes, lime, stove, &c. A number of carrier pigeons will be taken along and dispatched at intervals on the route with intelligence of the progress of the expedition.

The smaller balloon will be 40 feet in height and 34 feet in diameter and will be made from 408 yards of 'Manchester Mills.' Its network will consume 20 pounds of 40 thread cotton cord and 6 pounds of Italian hemp.—It will be attached to the concentrating rings of the large balloon, and will be used as may be required to test the upper currents or assist in feeding the large balloon.

The balloons will be coated with a varnish made of boiled linseed oil, beeswax and benzine, and of these ingredients 1,000 gallons will be used.

The capacity of the great balloon will be 600,000 cubic feet of gas, but it will be inflated with but 400,000 cubic feet, which, at the height of one mile and three quarters, will expand sufficiently to fill the balloon.—*The Graphic.*

A LAYMAN'S GRACE.—A young married friend tells a good joke on himself perpetrated by a little three-year-old "pride of the family." She is the only pledge of love that has twined itself around the hearts and affections of himself and wife. A few evenings since, a minister visited the family and remained until after tea. At the table the reverend visitor asked a blessing, and the little one opened her eyes to their fullest capacity in startled wonderment. She could not understand what had been done, and it was with great persuasion that her mother could keep her quiet during the time they were at the table. When they left it she walked up to the minister, for whom she had formed a great friendship, and said: "What did you say at the table before we commenced eating?" "My little darling, I thanked God for his goodness in giving us to eat, so that we might grow and be strong." "Papa don't say that." "What does your papa say?" "Papa says 'Goddlemighty, what a supper.'"

A Massachusetts postmistress has resigned her office as a matter of honesty, because she cannot find time to read all the postal cards and attend to her other duties besides.

Glass Bonnets.

THE LATEST NOVELTY FOR LADIES.

Whatever may be said of the aim or result of the Vienna Exposition, it has certainly been the means of bringing together the choicest products of the world, and of giving the people of various nations new ideas concerning matters of which they had never before thought. In no direction has a wider range been given than in the manufacture of glass, and new forms, designs and uses of this material are now presented to the world for the first time. Conspicuous among these is a lady's bonnet or head dress, which for elegance and beauty cannot be excelled. The idea of a glass hat is certainly novel, and many objections might be made to it on account of the fragile material, but in reality the glass is much stronger and more durable than the delicate material now in use for the same purpose.

These articles, as may be imagined, come from Bohemia, and they have already gained a fair share of popularity. Specimens have been sent to Paris and London, and that we should not be behind hand in so important a matter, an enterprising firm in Western Pennsylvania have imported quite a number, and will immediately begin their manufacture, to be ready for the fall season.

These hats are of the most delicate and beautiful designs, and such is their adaptability to all costumes and occasions that they will probably soon come into universal use. The body of the hat is made of loose pieces of fine glass, fastened closely together by a gutta percha band, which allows it to conform to the head. Inside there is a lining of silk, which is the only piece of fabric used in the manufacture. The trimmings on the outside are after the prevailing mode, consisting of wreath flowers, feathers and ribbons, all made of delicately spun glass of wonderful beauty. Of course all the trimmings have their natural colors, and by a patent process the glassy appearance is so well subdued that the material is not suspected.—The most beautiful humming birds and flowers are used for ornamentation, and colored so naturally that in appearance they are far superior to the usual artificial goods.

It is almost incredible the small amount of glass that enters into the construction of one of these hats, for the thread is so fine that a great space is covered without any perceptible increase in the weight. They weigh but a few ounces, or about one-fifth the average weight of the present style. With the care that is usually given by a lady to a new hat, these articles will outlast twenty of them, for there is no wear to them; moisture will not stain them, and if dust should settle to dim their beauty, it is readily removed by a gentle spray of water.—The colors are so blended that for ordinary occasions they present a general neutral tint, but at a small additional expense they can be made to flash and sparkle like diamonds, either in the sunlight for a carriage costume or in the blaze of a ball room, or at the opera. Their cost is insignificant, and as it is understood several well known firms are going into the business extensively, they may soon be expected upon our streets.—It is probable, however, they will not be readily known, as the resemblance to the genuine materials is so great.

Japanese Dentistry.

An American Dentist living in Yokahama, sends to the Dental Cosmos an account of the Japanese habits in regard to their teeth. He says that as the young women have very fine teeth, it is remarkable that they should keep up the practice of blacking them after marriage. The Japanese, as a race, possess good teeth, but they lose them very early in life.

"Their tooth-brushes consist of tough wood, pounded at one end to loosen the fibres. They resemble paint brushes, and owing to their shape it is impossible to get one behind the teeth. As might be expected there is an accumulation of tartar which frequently draws the teeth of old people. Their process of manufacturing false teeth is very crude. The plates are made of wood, and the teeth consist of tacks driven up from under the side. A piece of wax is heated and pressed into the roof of the mouth.—It is then taken out and hardened by putting it into cold water. Another piece of heated wax is applied to the impression, and, after being pressed into shape, is hardened. A piece of wood is then roughly cut into the desired form, and the model, having been smeared with red paint, is applied to it. Where they touch each other a mark is left by the paint. This is cut away till they touch evenly all over. Shark's teeth, bits of ivory or stone, for teeth, are set into the wood and retained in position by being strung on a thread, which is secured on each end by a peg driven into the hole where the thread makes its exit from the base. Iron or copper tacks are driven into the ridge to serve for masticating purposes, the unequal wear of the wood and metal keeping up the desired roughness. Their full sets answer admirably for the masticatication of food, but, as they do not improve the looks, they are worn but little for ornament. The ordinary service of a set of teeth is about five years, but they frequently last much longer.—All full upper sets are retained by atmospheric pressure. This principal is coeval with the art. In Japan, dentistry exists only as a mechanical trade, and the status of those who practice it is not very high. It is, in fact, graded with carpenters—their word *hadyikfsan* meaning tooth-carpenter."

A Yankee musical critic thus speaks of a prima-donna: She had, and we suppose still retains, a magnificent voice for a fog whistle. Its compass is perfectly surprising. She would shake the chandelier with a wild whoop that made every man instinctively feel for his scalp, and follow it up with a roar that would shame a double bass.

Cause of Typhoid Fever.

The Medical Department of the London Local Government Board has just issued an important report on the causes of typhoid or enteric fever in London. Of the various ways in which water may be made the vehicle for distributing the fever, the report gives the following as illustrations:

"At Terling Place ten persons were attacked with enteric fever, and all these persons and these only of a large family, drank water from a particular well into which it was discovered that a cess-pool leaked. At Dickon Bonont, in Essex, a certain well was polluted, and out of eighty-eight drinkers from that well forty-two persons were attacked; while only one person out of a population of 206 in the village was attacked. At Nunney, a village in Somersetshire, having a population of 832, Dr. Ballard records seventy-six cases of enteric fever as occurring in four months. The cases were limited in a remarkable way to families who obtained their water supply from a small rivulet which received the sewerage of several houses up stream. At Hawkesbury, Upton, in Gloucestershire, a village of 657 inhabitants, within a short period, ninety-five cases and fourteen deaths from enteric fever occurred in groups, following the successive pollution of different wells in the village. Burbage, a village in Leicestershire, as recorded by Dr. Gwynne Harries, had an outbreak of enteric fever from the same cause last year. No one took the fever in the village except persons who certainly or presumably drank water from a particular pump, and every house supplied from this pump was subject to infection."

Filters and Cool Water.

In view of the fact that the water we drink is not unlikely to be crowded with dangerous germs, it seems the part of wisdom to adopt the simple precaution suggested in our heading. A portable filter may be made of common stone-ware or an earthen jar.—The bottom is filled with stones as large as a goose egg, or is covered with a perforated slate slab, leaving a space to hold a supply of filtered water. A faucet is fitted into a hole, bored through the side of the jar, as near the bottom as may be. On the slab or stone is placed a layer of coarse gravel, cleanly washed; over that a layer of clean washed sand; then a layer of powdered charcoal, also well washed, still another layer of sand, and then one of coarse gravel, both washed perfectly clean. The remainder of the space is for water. A cover or a wet cloth placed over the top excludes dust. If a porous jar is used, the evaporation from the outside during hot weather will keep the contents almost ice cold, particularly if it is kept in a current of air. The same filtering arrangement may be applied to a cistern. At the upper corner is the chamber into which the pipe discharges. The layers of material are gravel, sand and charcoal. As the filter will need to be taken out occasionally, to wash the contents, it is well to make the chamber quite distinct, so that access may be had to it at any time without disturbing the cistern or its contents.

Curious Case Before a French Tribunal.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* mentions a curious case lately brought before one of the French tribunals. Eighteen years ago a man named Eripe was condemned *in contumaciam* to ten years penal servitude for forgery and embezzlement committed in Paris. He had misappropriated some 4,000 francs, but he voluntarily confessed his guilt a few days afterward, making restitution at the same time of the sum which still remained in his hands. The manager of the office in which he was employed, who entertained an excellent opinion of him, was anxious to hush the matter up, but the police insisted upon his prosecution. Eripe avoided arrest, and enlisted in a cavalry regiment, under the name of Lemaitre, a former school fellow. He served three years, and bore the best of characters, but being offered a clerkship in the Aisne, he deserted. The real Lemaitre was arrested on this charge, but he had no difficulty in proving his innocence, and Eripe was again condemned *in contumaciam* to ten years hard labor for usurping a name which did not belong to him.—He, in the meanwhile, had been gaining the esteem of his employer, at whose instance he contracted a marriage under the name of Lemaitre, by which he was still known. His wife died soon after their marriage, but her parents were so much attached to him that they bequeathed him some property, and obtained for him a more valuable appointment in a manufactory at Fismes. Here he made a second marriage, which also proved a happy one, and he seemed on the high road to fortune. One day, while he was talking with the station master on the platform, a train arrived, the engine driver of which happened to be the real Lemaitre, who recognized Eripe and denounced him to the police. He was at once arrested, and it is needless to say that the matter created immense excitement in the district. He was arraigned upon the charge of forgery, but he did not attempt to deny his identity, and he very wisely based his defence on the ground that he had lived honestly since the commission of his first fault eighteen years ago, asserting what was the literal truth, that he could not have discontinued the use of the name under which he had enlisted without betraying himself. He moreover begged the court to remember that in two years time he would have been able to plead the statute of limitations, and his case was strengthened by the presence of his second wife and her family, who entreated the court to take a lenient view of his conduct. A petition was signed by more than 1,200 inhabitants of Fismes, who bore testimony to his excellent character, and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, which was received with loud and unchecked applause.

German Life and Habits.

The editor of the Baltimore *American*, writing from Vienna, says:

Not desiring to be shut up in the monotony of hotel life, we have invariably, whenever it was possible, mixed with the people, as affording better opportunities for obtaining correct information in regard to national peculiarities and life. To-day we dine, breakfast or sup at one restaurant or cafe, and tomorrow in a similar establishment in another section of the city; and they are so numerous that they can be found at every turn. They are all excellent, and invariably crowded with customers, including ladies, many of whom drop in unattended, partake of their meals and depart. It would almost seem that three-fourths of the population live entirely in these establishments, as there are many hundreds of them which are visited by the poorer classes. We took supper last evening at the Riedhof, where there could not have been less than twelve hundred ladies and gentlemen partaking of their evening repast. At the table on one side of us were four Turks, and on the other side four officers of the Austrian army and four elegantly dressed ladies. No sooner was the table vacated than others rushed to secure it. This establishment, with the hundreds of others, is similarly crowded from 7 to 10 o'clock in the morning, from 12 to 3 in the afternoon and from 7 to 11 o'clock in the evening, but at all hours of the day there is a good attendance. They are mostly eating in the court yard, an abundance of gas lights being interspersed. To eat out of doors is the delight of the Viennese, and those establishments that can furnish that luxury do the largest business in summer. In Paris the restaurants are mostly up stairs, while in Vienna they take the ground floor, and occupy the most valuable property and locations in the city. The cooking and quality of the food are also superior to any that can be found in Paris, except in the fashionable and high priced restaurants. Everything is cooked to order, and served up hot and fresh from the kitchen. In the cafes, where coffee, bread and eggs are served, the coffee is made fresh every half hour, and its quality is equal to the best that can be found at some of our old Maryland family tables. If all visitors to Vienna would only do their sleeping in hotels, they would find it to be the most delightful city in Europe for a prolonged sojourn.

Having heard much of the modes of social life of the German Fatherland, both in approval and condemnation, one of the purposes of this visit has been to give the readers of the *American* the opportunity of forming a fair judgment on what we hope they will deem unprejudiced and impartial testimony. If the love of music and a high appreciation of its charms is commendable, then no one can find fault with these assemblages, which are as quiet and orderly and as free from all manner of excesses as one of Teodore Thomas's concerts at Ford's Opera House. Whilst listening to music, they like to eat, drink beer and smoke in the open air, which eating is, to the great mass of them, their usual evening repast. Many take coffee instead of beer, while the ladies are eating cakes or ices; but even the children drink their beer. It is part of the food of every household, and there is nobody of any class of the community too high or too exclusive to join in these nightly gatherings, which are to be found in all parts of Vienna. They are places of relaxation after the labors of the day, and are so regarded and enjoyed by the best people of Vienna. The quiet and good order that prevails is remarkable, and any unseemly noise or excess would cause the prompt removal of the offender.

There is not in the whole city of Vienna a place to obtain strong, intoxicating liquors, in which any one of the visitors to Barnum's, Leveil's or Geckie's could be induced to enter. It can only be found here in any of its varieties in what we call low "rum mills," frequented by hack drivers, who are in fact the only class of people in Germany who have come down to the level of making beasts of themselves. They are the only drunkards in this immense city, and, in fact, the only men who show in their countenances any evidence that their beverage is more than cold water. We have some Germans at home whom we regard as swollen up and bloated with lager beer, but we are inclined to suspect them of producing this result by mixing whisky with their beer. The women here drink nearly as much beer as the men, and more healthy and finely developed specimens of feminine humanity cannot be found anywhere than are to be met in the restaurants of an evening with their parents, husbands, brothers, or lovers, partaking of their evening repast, washed down with one or more goblets of the national beverage, which most of them were reared upon and weaned with from the cradle.

An American gentleman, who has several times visited Vienna, and traveled extensively in Europe, remarked to us to-day that he was satisfied that there was no people living who understood how to enjoy life so well as the Viennese. That husbands, wives and children all move about together, and enjoy themselves in company. There are no anxious wives waiting and watching for the coming home of husbands from convivial gatherings, and no occasion for "Caudle