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..... 2 50
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2 squares.....15 00 | ½ column..... 45 00
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Job Work.

BLANKS.

Single quire.....$2 50 | 5 quires, pr. quire, $1 75
5 quires, pr, quire, 2 00 | Over 5, per quire, 1 50

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½ sheet, 25 or less, $2 00 | ½ sheet, 25 or less, $5 00
1 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.

Cards.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov12'73

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11-12'73 Clearfield, Pa.

R. V. WILSON, M. D. H. S. VAN VALZAH, M. D.
DRS. WILSON & VAN VALZAH,
Clearfield, Pa.

Office in residence of Dr. Wilson.
OFFICE HOURS: From 12 to 2 P. M. Dr. Van-Valzah can be found at night in his rooms, next door to Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store, up stairs. nov26'73

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.

Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-73

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

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 in Court House, (Sheriff's Office). Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. jel1'73

J. W. BANTZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

Office on 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. jel4'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

Office in the Court House. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
my1:1'73 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. 25:73:tf,

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

Office in Graham's Row. 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.

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 8 p. m.

DR. E. M. SCHEURER,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office in residence on Market st.
April 24, 1872. Clearfield, Pa.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.

Attend professional calls promptly. aug19'70

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of 9th Judicial district. Real estate business collection of claims made specialties. n1'71

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
CLEARFIELD, PA. [ts

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct, no charge. jy23'73

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

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bowers.
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa. [jan28,'47-y

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.

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. *120nov'74

JOHN D. THOMPSON,
Justice of the Peace and Scrivener,
Curwensville, Pa.

Collections made and money promptly paid over. feb22'71tf

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. *125aug'73

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. ap28-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,
8:772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:10'73 Clearfield, Pa.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
Dealer in all kinds of
FURNITURE,
Market Street,
One door east Post Office,
aug1671 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. jy19'71

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,'66-tf

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

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1873.

REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy31'72

Miss E. A. P. Rynder,
AGENT FOR
Chickering's, Steinway's and Emerson's Pianos; Smith's, Mason & Hamlin's and Peloubet's Organs and Melodeons, and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.
ALSO TEACHER OF
Piano, Guitar, Organ, Harmony and Vocal Music. No pupil taken for less than half a term.

Rooms opposite Gulich's Furniture Store, Clearfield, May 5, 1869-tf.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

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THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1874.

"THE BELLE OF THE SEASON."

I declare my head seems bursting, and my brain in quite a whirl,
These men are so provoking—'tis a plague to be a girl!
I don't object to belle-hood, to beauty or to beaux,
But, then, 'tis so perplexing when the horrid things propose.
Papa is looking serious, and mamma is looking wise;
There's a world of awful warning in Aunt Tabby's blinking eyes.
I've a score or more of lovers, every age, and style, and kind;
I am twenty and unsettled, for I can't make up my mind.

There's that charming Captain Hawkins, with his untamed, eagle glance—
Such a hero in the saddle, such a partner in the dance!
Such shoulders and such whiskers! I adored him for a week,
And then it somehow struck me he had rather too much cheek.
Then the famous lawyer Morton, who's so witty and so keen,
Who says so many clever things I don't know half they mean;
Who studies me as though I were some problem left unread;
But I couldn't have the lawyer, he has quite, quite too much head.

Then my dreamy poet-lover, with his starry, shining eye,
And his fortune floating somewhere in a misty future sky.
They say a poet's worship is each woman's secret goal;
But I'm of "earth, still earthy"—he has rather too much soul.
And there's—well, yet another, who is noble, brave and true,
Who woos with simple earnestness as simple men will woo,
Whose love is deep and tender—of his very life a part;
But I—'twere shame to listen; he has really too much heart.

For I must have lace and diamonds, and I must have style and dash,
And what are hearts, or minds, or souls, if folks are minus cash?
I vow I'll take old Golding, though they say he's eighty-two;
But he's worth at least a million, and what better could I do?
His mind is getting shaky, so he won't be overwise,
And 'tis time his soul was tending to a home beyond the skies;
He has neither heart nor liver, and his lungs are far from strong—
Poor man! he quite adores me, and he can't adore me long.

WHAT WE DRINK.

This question cannot be discussed too much in this community, because upon it depends the general health of the borough, more than all else combined. Give us plenty of pure water, and we will be fire-proof, and it will do more to keep off disease and render us healthy than a score of physicians can accomplish. The following article on this subject, from the pen of Dr. Boyer, is squarely to the point, and deserves a general perusal, although designed for local consumption:

MR. EDITOR:—A look around our streets and alleys just now, and if it were not in bad taste, or in fact impertinent, a peep at some of the back doors and yards, will suggest the great importance of renewing the discussion on pure water, which I have no particular desire to engage in however, and, in fact, beyond stating a few common sense facts, will not discuss the matter, beyond defending, if necessary, what I may here state.

A few summers ago a few cases of small pox created a sort of panic among our people, but the fact that disease and death lurks in our wells seems to create no thought whatever. The delusion of many, that their wells must be pure, because they do not "give up their dead"—cats, toads, rats, lizzards, worms, &c., is a fearful error. It must be understood that the impurities of well water are all in solution (save an occasional cat or some such trifling matter) and not in suspension. There are several kinds of this: First mineral, derived from the mineral constituents of the wells; second, organic impurities, derived from the debris of animals and plants. Either organic matter from ordinary vegetation, or the artificial organic matter derived from the refuse of men, or organic matter derived from sewage. In a town compactly built and located on a level plane, with so little drainage; where mud holes seem to be the rule all summer, and cesspools the necessity; a soil the very nature of which is calculated to absorb all the filth and refuse; every foot of which is reeking with the foul stuff, through which the water is constantly percolated to the wells, which you will find variously located ten to twenty feet from the cesspool and privy; the well generally from two to four feet deeper than these receptacles of filth; these nuisances are so rapidly augmented, that unless an intelligent view is taken of the matter, it will be no easy task to contemplate the great misery we may be called upon to endure through this prolific source of disease. Heretofore we have providentially escaped serious consequences, yet every physician in the place has often suspected and known the impure water to cause great trouble in the treatment of his case.

The different kinds of water and their impurities, whether objectionable or not, need not be discussed here. Should an intelligent judgment decide to abandon our wells, we have a source of supply at once pure and abundant. It requires a very large quantity of mineral impurities in flowing water to make it objectionable. Of the organic impurities in water, living plants are rarely objectionable, but on the other hand often are advantageous, because certain plants purify the water by liberating oxygen, ozenized oxygen, which is the best kind. Living animals in water are rarely objectionable. I speak now of pond or creek water, and it is impossible to get water that does not contain living animals, but they are generally harmless. Parasitic worms have been introduced into the body by drinking well water, and it is estimated that one-sixth of all the deaths in Iceland are due to this cause.—During the march of the French soldiers in Algiers, four hundred cases of sickness were caused by the drinking of small leeches, which were ascertained to be in the water.

Color in water, from peaty matter, such as is often seen in lakes, rivers and creeks, is not objectionable. The organic matter which is dangerous in water is sewage. No matter how clean water may appear to be, if it contains even filtered sewage, it is highly objectionable, and many and frightfully fatal diseases are traced to this great source of impurity. Typhoid fever has again and again been produced by this cause. Cholera, although it has no origin in polluted water, is often greatly intensified by water tainted with choleraic *excreta*. Wells must always, in towns like ours, be viewed with suspicion. Every well is liable to be contaminated. Nearly every house in the borough has a well and a cesspool, or, in the absence of the latter, what is still worse, a gutter or top-drain, reeking with filth, and a privy. The usual size of lots being sixty by one hundred to two hundred feet, in many instances one of these lots containing two, three or four tenement houses, and it is absolutely impossible to place the well so far from the cesspool or privy as to escape the danger of contamination.

Besides, well water is stagnant, and not subject to movement that can bring it in contact with the air for purification. This objection cannot apply to river or pond water, because nature has provided means for the purification of these. She supplies a scavenger for the atmosphere by supplying ozone to destroy the effluvia that finds its way there, and a similar remedy is given to get rid of the effete matter in streams. These possess within themselves the power of purification. The matter in them is so oxidized that it becomes harmless, and hence the great difference between well water and river, creek or pond water.

This article, Mr. Editor, is not written to alarm any one, nor to display any learning, for to the intelligent mind it offers nothing new or novel. I state it as plain common sense, and as such urge its candid consideration upon all who value their health and the well-being of the community. If you would guard the health and lives of our people, appeal to them to reverse their mistaken verdict on a question, which, if much longer neglected, may, and doubtless will, result in serious consequences. The coming summer may be one of great danger. Unlike the usual winter, for many years, the ground has not been purified by frost, and hence, like a dirty sponge, holds its contaminating filth, ready when the spring rains come to percolate it into our wells.—If we could have had a few feet of ground purified as frost only can purify it, we would at least not have to endure dirt from the beginning.

Respectfully yours,
T. J. BOYER.

THE ATCHINESE.—Many people having read frequent despatches in the papers about the Atchinese, will be glad to learn where they live.—Atchin forms the north-western portion of Sumatra; it covers an area of about eight hundred geographical square miles, and has 2,000,000 inhabitants belonging to the Malayan race. The Atchinese are tall, strongly built, and of a violent and haughty temperament, though they are much more intelligent and skilful than most of the other inhabitants of Sumatra. They are mostly Mohamedans. The capitol has about 8,600 houses and 36,000 inhabitants. The country is generally mountainous, but exceedingly fertile; pepper, coffee, cotton, tobacco and vegetables grow freely and produce abundant crops. Gold and precious stones are also found in great quantities. Although part of Sumatra is under the equator, the climate is very moderate. The air is healthy in the mountain districts, but not in the plains or on the coast.—Atchin abounds with wild animals: there are elephants, tigers, buffaloes, rhinoceros and orang-outangs. The latter are never killed by the natives, as they believe that the souls of their ancestors have passed into these animals. Among the allies of the Atchinese are the Battas, cheerful people, who are cannibals, and always take salt and lemon juice with them when they go to war, so as to be able to regale themselves on the flesh of their dead enemies.

The game law of Missouri forbids the destroying of bird's nests, but has no protection for the birds.

The Rudder and the Rock—Those who will not be ruled by the rudder are likely to be ruled by the rock.

Cooke's Swindling Bank.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, acting under a resolution of the House of Representatives, have just concluded an investigation into the affairs of the First National Bank at Washington, which was chiefly owned by Jay Cooke & Co., and closed its doors on the 18th of last September, when that concern led off in the panic which so seriously disturbed confidence and credit.

The capital of this bank was $500,000, and Henry D. Cooke, a member of the house of Jay Cooke & Co., was its President. The bank and the firm, which were substantially one, occupied the same building in Washington, directly in front of the Treasury Department. The First National was a depository of public moneys, a financial agent of the Treasury in the conversion of a portion of its bonds, and the agent of a large number of national banks for the exchange of mutilated currency, to which it was indebted $750,000 on the day of the collapse.

These various relations and the influences arising out of them were utilized, in flagrant defiance of law, Treasury regulations, and good faith to depositors and other creditors, solely for the benefit of Jay Cooke & Co., and to prop up their tottering fortunes when the crash came. In fact the bank was a contrivance to attract public and private deposits, and a conduit pipe to carry them into the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. Its President took the money out of the vaults of one and put it into those of the other, and then, after making this fraudulent transfer, drew out about one-half of it for himself.

According to the twenty-ninth section of the National Currency act, the total liabilities of any person, company, corporation, or firm to any national bank for money borrowed, should at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock actually paid in. Consequently, if the Cookes had owned the whole stock of this bank they could have borrowed but $50,000. In presence of this express and emphatic restriction, the committee say that from the beginning of its business, and throughout the whole career of this bank, no attention was ever paid to the limitation.

The report shows that Jay Cooke & Co. not only drew out the entire capital, but nearly as much more. The figures are worth studying. On the 18th of September Jay Cooke & Co. were indebted to the bank in the sum of $748,960.69 in current account.—They also owed $100,000 as endorser of the Northern Pacific Railroad for a loan more than two years old. And Henry D. Cooke, the President, was indebted $49,978.42 on a note which dated back to January, 1868. The total of these various items is $898,939.11, due by the Cookes to the bank at the time of shutting up the shop. But this does not tell the whole story by any means, for the fraudulent misapplication of this money is traced down to the very eve of the failure, when the vaults were cleaned out to aid the overloaded and bankrupt firm. Between the 1st of August and the 18th of September, the current account of Jay Cooke & Co. was increased from $238,682 to $748,960, without a dime of security. That is to say, they carried off bodily over half a million of the public and private deposits in six weeks in addition to the quarter of a million which they owed before. Nearly $300,000 of this aggregate was taken after the 1st of September, and $240,000 on the 15th and 16th of September, two days before the explosion. To be more accurate, $540,000 went from the bank up stairs to Jay Cooke & Co. down stairs in sixteen days!

It is impossible that this pillage could have been carried on without the collusion of the Treasury officials. The act of March 3, 1869, requires that the national banks shall make five reports annually to the Comptroller of the Currency, and that he may call for special reports from any association whenever in his judgment the same shall be necessary to a full and complete knowledge of its condition. In addition, he is authorized to appoint examiners to inquire into the affairs of every association, with power to put the agents and officers thereof under oath, who shall make a full and detailed report to the Comptroller.

In view of these mandatory statutes the Comptoller of the Currency must have known that the First National had not only violated the limitation act, but that the capital, the surplus, and the deposits were corruptly and criminally appropriated to the use of Jay Cooke & Co. through the manipulation of the President of the bank.—He stands in the light of having tacitly conspired to defraud the creditors and to defy the law.

Let us now turn to the connection of this bank with the Treasury Department, in order to discover how the public money was treated and what the head of that department did to favor a conspiracy to abuse its unauthorized trust. As a public depository the bank issued its certificates to the Treasurer of the United States for fractional currency, to be forwarded to the banks which made their orders for this currency through the First National. Ordinarily these certificates would be limited in amount, and the balances in bank would be kept down by transfer orders, made as soon as the reports of the bank could be examined; so that in the course of regular business there was a check upon excess.

On the 23d of August, 1873, about three weeks before the fall, the balance to the credit of the Treasurer in this bank was $133,108.45. During the following week certificates were issued by the bank and cashed by the Treasurer to the amount of $118,760. Thus the balance to the credit of the Treasurer on the 30th of August had run up to $251,858.45. The next week more certificates were paid for $40,524, making an aggregate of $292,382.45. Transfer orders were paid amounting to $145,000, thus reducing this balance to $147,382 on the 6th of September. Between the 8th and 17th of September, certificates were issued by the bank for $185,400 and cashed. On the 13th of September a transfer order for $45,000 was paid. On the day of the failure there was a balance due the treasury of $287,782.45. Of the last certificates $125,000 went to Jay Cooke & Co., in Philadelphia. When these large certificates were cashed at the Treasury the bank was already indebted for a sum much larger than the amount of securities on deposit with the Treasurer.

It may well be asked how it came to pass that the Treasury made these advances of the public money upon the mere drafts of a bank which the Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Comptroller of the Currency must have known was on the eve of bankruptcy? Was there any influence invoked from the White House, or who is responsible for this criminal offence? The committee shed no light on this subject. They do not appear to have examined the witnesses who could tell all about it, or to have inquired whether Gen. Spinner protested, as has been alleged, against this daring outrage when the Secretary of the Treasury commanded it to be done.

The forty-fifth section of the Currency act provides that "the Secretary of the Treasury shall *require* of the associations thus designated satisfactory security by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise, for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them, and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of Government."

Mr. Richardson treated this provision as a nullity, and advanced the people's money to these speculators as if there was no responsibility. Instead of arraigning him for this unlawful conduct before the House, the committee condone his crime by saying that immediately *after the failure of the bank* the Secretary of the Treasury took effective steps, through which he was enabled to obtain full and ample guarantees and security by which the Government would be saved from loss.

The facts might have been told in other language. When Mr. Richardson and others now concealed from view found that they had become liable to prosecution and impeachment in this business, an appeal was made to save them from exposure and ruin. Then it was, and not till then, that these parties through a next friend furnished these securities, though pretending to have given up all their property for the use of plundered creditors.

With the same peculiar reserve and forbearance which this committee have manifested throughout their report, when speaking of the "management of the bank," they say it "has been, to say the least, unfortunate." And almost in the same breath they admit "there is a difference between the balance sheet prepared by the committee and the statement actually shown by the books on the 18th of September last in the mutilated currency account for $46,398. A thorough examination shows that *this deficit cannot be accounted for*"—In other words, the money was stolen.

The committe recommend some little modification of the existing laws, but do not utter a word about prosecuting the swindlers who stripped this bank of its valuables and filled their own pockets by barefaced robbery.—They ignore section 55 of the Currency act as if it had no force. It enacts "that every president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any association who shall embezzle, abstract, or wilfully misapply any of the moneys, funds, or credit of the association, * * *, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not less than five nor more than ten years."

When Henry D. Cooke as President of the First National turned over to Jay Cooke & Co., of whom he was a partner, $540,000 between the 1st and 16th of September, he wilfully misapplied, abstracted, and embezzled the money belonging to the bank. He knew it well at the time, just as he knew that he had wilfully violated the law limiting the loans to stockholders. He is now living in luxury and pomp at Washington. Yet not a finger is raised by the authorities to make him answerable for these and other crimes, while they hunt down poor creatures who are far less guilty, but not protected by the power and favor of the President as Henry D. Cooke is. The same hand which recklessly broke into the Treasury is now stretched out to keep him and his confederates from the penitentiary, where outraged justice and a swindled community claim their presence. —*N. Y. Sun.*

GEN. SHERMAN ON DANCING.—The General, says a Washington letter, is an odd genius, yet a great favorite with old and young. He is extravagantly fond of dancing, and some one wittily remarked: "He never steps lower than the back of a chair, or higher than the chandelier." He is thoroughly ungraceful, but enters into the pastime with such real relish and earnest enjoyment that one can excuse his walking half way up one's train, or in the height of his delight carrying the greater portion of one's prettiest flounce half way across the room, or in the Lancers, for instance, persistently going the wrong way in the grand chain, thereby causing the most laughable confusion, and the entanglement of his lower proportions in the surrounding floating drapery of the ladies. His wife and daughters disapprove of round dancing, and he one day said to me: "I wish we had dancing at our house—I like to see young people skooting around."

A Boston lady, sitting in her parlor and engaged in dreamy contemplation of the moustache of the young gentleman who was to escort her and her sister to the festival, was suddenly awakened by an ominous whisper in a juvenile voice at the door: "You've got Ann's teeth, and she wants them."

A passionate man rides a horse that runs away with him.

The Great Colorado Desert.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, has received a full report of the results of a scientific exploration made at the expense of himself and a private citizen of California, last summer, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of reclaiming or submerging the great Colorado desert by turning into it the waters of the Colorado river or the Gulf of California. The report of J. E. James, the engineer who conducted the expedition, and an elaborate commentary upon it by R. E. Stench, an eminent civil engineer of San Francisco, furnishes the following very interesting information, much of which is entirely new:

The exploration shows that the greater portion of the Colorado desert, and Mojave valley and Death valley which lie north of it, are from 40 to 100 feet below the sea, and that this great desert, stretching from Lower California to Ingo county in the State of California, and from the base of the coast range mountains to the Colorado river, comprising an area of about 300 miles long by 150 miles wide, may be converted into a chain of lakes or irrigated by the method above mentioned, and also that a large portion of this desert really consists of extremely fertile soil, being a deep alluvium susceptible of the highest cultivation.

It is further shown that the prevalence of what are known as sand storms and hot desiccating winds and the deficient rainfall, the evils suffered by the surrounding country, and as far north as the Tulare valley of California, are directly traceable to the existence of the desert from which as from a great furnace, constantly rises in the summer time, a vast column of heated air without appreciable humidity.

A JUVENILE MONSTER.—A Kentucky paper gives the following account of a huge infant, named Dero Edward Chambers, and born two years and a half ago, in Barren County, that State: "When about three months old he began to flesh, and soon attracted the serious attention of his parents and immediate friends. His accumulation of fat has been uninterrupted, and now he exhibits an obesity of huge aldermanic proportions. We visited him and made a careful examination and measurement, which we give to the curious public. His parents are the reverse of their infantile representative, so far as physical proportion is concerned. The father, Smith E. Chambers, is a delicate, spare-made man, of not vigorous look, and weighs 127 pounds; the mother is small, delicately-built, and weighs 144 pounds. Dero, the young giant, stands in perpendicular measurement, 37 inches. The measurement around the wrist is 10¼ inches, and above the the elbow, 16½ inches. The leg around the calf gives a circumferance of 18 inches, and the thigh the enormous length of 28½, while the hips take full 48 inches of tape to circuit their hugeness. Around the waist he shows a girth of 42 inches. His avoirdupois pulls down the scales easily at 118½ pounds. The child is quite intelligent, can walk with much easier locomotion than his ponderous, unshapely form would indicate, and enjoys very good health."

According to the orthodox creed of Islam, women will be saved with men and all be made young again—all except one woman. Joseph, when Viceroy of Egypt, was riding one day, when an old woman seized his reins and demanded alms. He turned to look at her, and was so shocked at her appearance that he involuntary exclaimed, "How terrible homely you are!" "Then," said the old woman, "Why don't you pray to God, who answers all your prayers, and ask him to make me beautiful?" Whereupon Joseph lifted up his hands and prayed for her, and instantly beheld her standing by him, young and lovely, so lovely that he loved her and made her his wife. She lived long after him, and died very aged, and went to heaven, and is an old woman there now, and the only old woman there, for God makes all good women young again once, and she can never be made young again.

OLDEST FORTIFICATION IN AMERICA.—The Spanish fort of San Juan de Pinos, now called Fort Marion, at St Augustine, Fla., is the oldest fortification on the western continent still used as a place of defense. It covers about an acre of ground, and would accommodate a garrison of 1,000 men, with 100 guns. It was begun in 1520 and completed in 1756, the Indians being compelled to do the work of building. Over the entrance is the Spanish coat of arms and the name of the then Governor, the chief engineer of the works, and the date of the completion of the fort. In 1835 a dungeon was discovered by the caving of a wall from above, and in it were two iron cages just large enough to admit the body of a man, and each contained a human skeleton. Who the victims were there is no traditions to tell. In one of the dungeons Osceola was chained previous to his removal to Fort Moultrie. The fort is now garrisoned by an old sergeant.

WHOOPING COUGH IN THE LAST STAGE.—A writer in *The Medical Journal*, London, states that in cases of whooping cough in the last stage, that is after the third week—he has had one ounce of the strongest liquid of ammonia put into a gallon of water in an open pan, and steam kept up by means of a brick made red hot throughout, and put into the boiling water containing the ammonia, the pan being placed in the middle of a room, into which the patients were brought as the ammonia steam was passing off. This method, he says, was used in the evening, before bedtime, and it proved so efficacious in abating the attack, and after three or four days terminating the malady, as to establish, beyond doubt, the value of this mode of inhaling ammonia as a therapeutic agent in tranquillizing the nervous system in the whooping cough.

Newspapers Domestically Considered.

Too low an estimate is apt to be set on the domestic value of newspapers. After reading them, and putting ourselves, through their agency, in mental correspondence with the world, they are thrown aside and forgotten. But to suppose their usefulness bounded by their news columns and the waste-bag is a thriftless mistake.

In the first place, there are the household recipes, to be found in stray corners, often excellent, and deserving a refuge on the fly leaf of the family cook-book. Then come the pretty verses, the strange and droll stories, the brief biographies and reminiscences which, pasted in a scrap-book, are a source of never-ending pleasure not only to those who do not care for richer intellectual food, but to those who have only odd minutes for reading.

Notwithstanding the squibs jocular journalists have penned on the use of newspapers for bed clothing, we know from experience that these are not to be despised. They may not be as comfortable as your blanket, but certainly they keep out the cold. Two thicknesses of papers are better than a pair of blankets, and in the case of persons who dislike the weight of many bed clothes, they are invaluable. A spread made of a double layer of papers between a covering of calico and chintz, is desirable in every household. The papers should be tacked together with thread, and also basted to the covering to keep them from slipping. An objection has been made on account of the rustling, but if soft papers be chosen the noise will not be annoying, especially should the spread be laid between a blanket and the counterpane.

As a protection to plants against cold, both in and out of doors, nothing is better. If newspapers are pinned up over night at a window between pots and glass, the flowers will not only not be frozen, but will not even get chilled, as they are so liable to be at this season. In the same way, if taken to cover garden beds, on the frosty nights of early autumn, they will allow the plants to remain safely out-doors some time later than is common.

One of the oldest services to put our journals to is the keeping of ice in summer. An ingenious housekeeper recently discovered that her daily lump of ice would last nealy twice as long when wrapped in newspapers, and placed in any kind of covered box, as when trusted solely to a refrigertor. This is very convenient, since it is possible to have the best and cheapest refrigerator constantly at hand.

To polish all kinds of glass after washing, except table glass, no cloth or flannel is half so good as a newspaper; and for a baker's dozen of other uses, quite foreign to its primal purpose, it is without a rival.—*Scribner's.*

THE SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.—When Carl Schurz is seen sitting in his seat he does not impress the spectator with the idea of a tall man.—But when he arises, you wonder when his head will stop going up towards the clouds. After he has "towered" to a certain altitued, and all the links and kinks and hinges seem straightened, he gives his shoulders another twist upward as much as to say "Shades of the mighty Schiller! if one only could touch the top of space!" Then there is a shake of the long, brown, curling locks as a lion tosses his mane, for all the royal animals of creation use similar signs and symbols. The mouth opens. It is not a growl. The ear is greeted with the sweetest and softest strains of the human voice.—Who has ever read Oliver Wendell Holmes's description of those velvet and flute-like tones that ravish the soul like heavenly melodies of Beethoven? Carl Schurz has a voice like the wind sighing through the sugar cane, and his classical English floats in a sea of rhymical measure. In manner this distinguished German orator would not attract notice for either awkwardness or grace. The personality of the man is lost, because his mind is fully engaged in following his subtle thread of argument, which is fairly embroidered with pearls of thought.—*Press.*

A SKETCH OF A MILLIONAIRE.—Wm. B. Astor has walked Broadway for three-score years without indicating any sympathy for mankind. If you wish to make a trial, call at the office in Prince street. It is well understood that charity is not tolerated there. Mr. Astor's property enabled him fifteen years ago to pay a tax of $49,000, and at present he pays about $65,000, which is a small sum in proportion to his immense estate. When he was a boy his father's property was worth about $1,000,000. The old gentleman died in 1848, leaving $20,000,000, and the estate has much more than doubled since that time. Six hundred houses acknowledge Astor as landlord; but with all his wealth, why, just try him for charity! Thirty thousand women have been driven by poverty into prostitution during the time that Astor's property has thus grown into a colossal pile, and now, while poverty grinds the masses more bitterly than ever, the golden mountain increases still more rapidly under its careful management. What a contrast to behold $60,000,000 in the hands of an old man just on the verge of the grave, while the direst poverty, reaching even to starvation, is the lot of thousands.—*Rochester Democrat.*

MRS. SINCLAIR (FORREST).—We understand that the executors of the late Edwin Forrest have effected a settlement with the divorced wife of the deceased by paying her $95,000, she agreeing to forego all her claim for this sum. It was deemed probable that her divorce in New York would not prevent Mrs. Sinclair from laying claim to all of Forrest's estate, as he left no heirs by consanguinity. This settlement, therefore, may be regarded as a wise and reasonable method of clearing the estate and insuring the execution of the great tragedian's will respecting the "Actors' Home," for the erection and support of which it provides; and, at the same time, it gives Mrs. Sinclair sufficient to keep her handsomely during the rest of her life.—*Philadelphia Day.*

A suburban minister applied to a ticket agent on one of the railways for a "clergyman's ticket," and on the official expressing a doubt as to his clerical character exclaimed: "If you don't believe I'm a clergyman I'll read you one of my sermons!" The agent passed over the ticket, but did not insist upon the proof.

The Cecil *Whig* says that work on the Port Deposit and Columbia railroad continues in progress. The company expect in the spring to lay the track as far up as Peach Bottom.