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

Rates of Advertising.
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
Courtesies and Eulogies..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year..... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 10

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
1 square.....$5 00 | ¼ column.....$35 00
2 squares.....8 00 | ½ column.....45 00
3 squares.....10 00 | 1 column.....80 00
GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 48—WHOLE NO. 2878. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1874. NEW SERIES—VOL. 15, NO. 28.

Miscellaneous.
CLEARFIELD JAY CO.
S. J.

Cards.

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Fie's Opera House, second floor. april 1-6m*

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bowers
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa. [jan22,'73-y

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Penfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 12 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. *12nov74

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. e25-1y 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. *12aug73

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. apr22-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. 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

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

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9.1073 Clearfield, Pa.

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

H. F. NAUGLE,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
and dealer in
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c.,
5.972 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 417 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. (3)1.73

Miss E. A. P. Rynder,
AGENT FOR
Chickering's, Steinway 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 takes for less than half a term.
Rooms opposite Gulich's Furniture Store, Clearfield, May 3, 1869-tf.

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

H. F. BIGLER & CO.
have for sale
CARRIAGE & WAGON WOODS,
SHAFTS AND POLES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c.

Cards.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov1'73

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN M. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding.)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jl1-1873 Clearfield, Pa.

R. V. WILSON, N. D. * G. R. VAN VALZAH, N. 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 Barrett & 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. jan1'74.

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. 3;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. jel1'72

J. W. BANTZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Fie's Opera House, Room No. 4. All legal business entrusted to his care promptly attended to. 2;jy74

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 Graham's Row. [dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
jl1-73

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. (nov21,68

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Fie's Opera House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Fie's Opera House, Room No. 3. Jan. 3, 1874.

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,'73-tf.

FREDERICK O'LEARY BUCK,
SCRIVENER & CONVEYANCER,
General Life and Fire Ins. Agent.
Deeds of Conveyance, Articles of Agreement and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. Office in Fie's Opera House, Room No. 4, Clearfield, Pa., April 29, 1874.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office Graham's Row. 1,25-tf

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. *pd

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 in Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 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.
Legal professional calls promptly. *pd19-73

S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Practice in Clearfield and all of the Courts of Judicial district. Real estate business and collection of claims a specialty. jl1'71

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

C. A. FLECK & CO.,
Are in Clearfield county, for the sale of
S. BUTTERICK'S CO'S
Fashionable Patterns of Garments,
REGULATED TO MEASURE.
3;13 Market Street Clearfield, Pa.

T. M. ROBINSON,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Collars, Whips, Blankets, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.
Agent for Bailey and Wilson's Leather.
Orders and repairing promptly attended to.
Shop on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., in room formerly occupied by Jas. Alexander. [3;6'71

JAMES E. WATSON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Money on Office in Mr. Caldwell's property, 2d door West of Post Office. Collections promptly made, and business done on a strictly business basis. Office in Mr. Caldwell's Hardware Store, Second St., (up stairs) [jy9'72-tf

Banks.

County National Bank,
OF CLEARFIELD, PA.
ROOM in Mason's Building, one door north of C. D. Watson's Drug Store.
Passage Tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, London, Paris and Copenhagen. Also, Drafts for sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland and Imperial Bank of London.
JAMES T. LEONARD, Pres't.
W. M. SHAW, Cashier. *11;1;74

J. D. McGIRK. Edward Perks.
BANKING & COLLECTION HOUSE
OF
McGIRK & PERKS.
Successors to Foster, Perks, & Co.,
Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.
WHERE all the business of a Banking House will be transacted promptly and upon the most favorable terms. mar7-tf

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third Street, Philadelphia
BANKERS,
And Dealers in Government Securities.
Application by mail will receive prompt attention, and all information cheerfully furnished. Orders solicited. April 11-tf.

Hotels.

LEONARD HOUSE,
(Near the Railroad Depot.)
CLEARFIELD, PA.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. 4;15'74 S. D. ROW, Prop'r.

SHAW HOUSE,
(Cor. of Market & Front streets,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.
The undersigned having taken charge of this Hotel, would respectfully solicit public patronage. oct1'73 R. NEWTON SHAW.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
NEW WASHINGTON, PA.
This new and well furnished house has been taken by the undersigned. He feels confident of being able to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.
May 8, 1872. G. W. DAVIS, Prop'r.

MONTOUR HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
LOCK HAVEN, PENN'A.
jel471 HAUSHALTER & KROM, Prop's.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
D. JOHNSTON & SONS,
oct2071 Proprietors.

LOYD HOUSE,
Main Street,
PHILIPSBURG, PENN'A.
Table always supplied with the best the market affords. The traveling public is invited to call. nov1,'73. ROBERT LOYD.

THE MANSION HOUSE.
Corner of Second and Market Streets,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
THIS old and commodious Hotel has, during the past year, been enlarged to double its former capacity for the entertainment of strangers and guests. The whole building has been refurnished, and the proprietor still spares no pains to render his guests comfortable while staying with him.
The "Mansion House" Omnibus runs to and from the Depot on the arrival and departure of each train. JOHN DOUGHERTY,
apr6-70 tf Proprietor.

ALLEGHENY HOTEL,
(Market St., bet. Second and Third,)
CLEARFIELD, PA.
The subscriber having become proprietor of this hotel, would respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage.
apl2'73 GEORGE LEIPOLDT.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield county, Penn's.
This old and well established Hotel, beautifully situated on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the borough of Curwensville, has been leased for a term of years by the undersigned, it has been entirely refitted, and is now open to the public generally and the traveling community in particular. No pains will be spared to render guests comfortable while tarrying at this house. Ample Stabling room for the accommodation of teams. Charges moderate.
Sept. 24, 1870-tf. ELI BLOOM.

Dentistry.

DENTAL CARD.
Dr. A. M. HILLS,
Would say to his patients and the public generally, that, having dissolved partnership with Dr. Shaw, he is now doing the entire work of his office himself, so that patients need not fear being put under the hands of any other operator. Clearfield, March 29, 1872-pd30mch72

J. M. STEWART, D. D. S.,
Office over Irwin's Drug Store,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
All dental operations, either in the mechanical or operative branch, promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the treatment of diseases of the natural teeth, gums and mouth. Irregularity of the teeth successfully corrected. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Ether, and artificial teeth inserted on the best mechanical and warranted to render satisfaction. apr22'71-1y

ANNOUNCEMENT
OF THE GREAT
REDUCTION OF PRICES!
BY S. PORTER SHAW, D. D. S.
IMPORTANT TRUTHS:
Having succeeded in getting a lighter mail on material, hence the low and moderate charge for partial and full sets of Teeth. I use the best manufactures of teeth and other material. All operations registered and warranted to give service satisfactory.
Friends, reflect that my charges for the insertion of artificial and the saving of the natural teeth are now the most reasonable in Pennsylvania. Preserve your teeth and you preserve your health.
Filling of the natural teeth is a healthy, preservative and useful condition is made a specialty. Diseases and malformations common to the human jaw and associate parts, are treated and corrected with full success. Examinations and consultations free.
It does not cost a cent to have teeth examined, let me know my mind for days before coming to the office.
It is very important that children between the ages of six and twelve years should have their teeth examined.
Anesthetics are administered and Teeth removed without pain.
Dispositions and character are judged by all the world by the expressions of the face, hence how very disastrous an operation for the worse may be wrought in the expression of distorted features, even apart from a hygienic view. Nature, beauty, natural (not artificial) comforts and pleasures, respect and self-natural inspirations and instinct.
S. P. SHAW, D. D. S.
Office in New Masonic Building, Second street, Clearfield, Pa. [Feb 25, 1874-1y

BANTZ & BUCK,
General Insurance Agents and Real Estate Brokers,
Represent the following reliable Insurance Co's.

North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.	$20,000,000
Washington Life Insurance Co.....	4,000,000
Fire Association Insurance Co.....	2,500,000
Austen Fire Insurance Co.....	2,000,148
Westchester Fire Insurance Company, of New York, Pa., Stock Insurance Co., Horses insured against death at a fixed price.	1,000,000

Parties in this county desiring insurance on their lives or property can have it promptly attended to by addressing or leaving a letter, or calling in person at Office in Opera House, Room No. 4, Clearfield, Pa. may27'74

KRATZER & LYTLE,
AGENTS IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY, FOR
LORILLARD'S
CELEBRATED
Smoking & Chewing Tobaccos.
We are enabled to wholesale to dealers throughout the county at city prices.
KRATZER & LYTLE,
jel4-tf. Clearfield, Pa.

THE VOICELESS.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet-wailing singers slumber,
But o'er their silent sister's breast
The wild flowers who will stop to number?
A few can touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to win them;
Alas for those that never sing,
But die with all their music in them!

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone,
Whose song has told their heart's soul story;
Weep for the voiceless, who have known
The glow but not the crown of glory!
Not where Lycoris hovers sweet,
O'er Sappho's mouldering funeral billow,
But where the glistering night-dews weep
On nameless corpse's church-yard pillow.

Oh, hearts that break and give no sign,
Save whitening lips and fading tresses,
Till Death pours out his cordial wine,
Slow-dropped from misery's crushing presses,
If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What endless melodies were poured,
As vast as earth, as wide as heaven.

THE DUNKERS.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* gives some particulars about the German Baptists known as the Dunkers, who have been holding their annual national conference. "They teach the doctrine of general redemption through our Lord Jesus Christ, and hold that man is a free moral agent. They also believe in the doctrine of infant salvation, but their leading bishops have not decided at what time is his accountability begins. They believe that Christian regeneration will exhibit itself externally, and hence on becoming members of the church they renounce the pomps and vanities of the world, manifesting the belief by plainness and uniformity of dress, both men and women; hence in all the assembly none of the sisters exhibited any flounces, furbelows or jewelry, but instead are attired in plain modest colors, many of them in calico, and all, both old and young, wear sun-bonnets which they remove while in church, each one having on her head a plain cap of Swiss muslin, made after the style of our great-grandmothers. The men wear the style of dress usually adopted by the Quakers, and in meeting a brother salute by shaking the hand and giving the kiss of brotherly love.

In their moral tenets they are opposed to bearing arms, and will not resort to the law to collect a debt. When a brother is unfortunate financially, they render him assistance, and never permit any of their members to be supported by county or State charities; are opposed to all secret societies and will not receive any one into membership who belongs to them. Do not allow members to make contracts with persons other members or otherwise of the church, which they cannot fill. Any member found guilty of this subjects himself to discipline of the church. Preach temperance in everything, and probably their members from dealing in or manufacturing ardent spirits. Counsel their members not to hold office or to vote, especially in time of war, and advise not to vote or take any interest in State or political affairs, and suggest to the brethren not to read political papers, on the plea that it has a tendency to lead their minds astray on religious matters. Their annual conference is held alternately east and west of the Ohio river, beginning on Pentecost day, which is the seventh Sunday from Easter. The principal churches of this denomination are located in the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Idaho, California, Iowa, Arkansas, Oregon, Colorado, and Missouri, with a scattering membership in the extreme Southern and New England States, but no church organizations, the largest body being in Miami Valley, Ohio.

As to the number of membership, it is impossible to give anything more than an approximate estimate, they holding the doctrine that the Scripture forbids the numbering of the brethren. Their ministry is divided into three classes, the first being teachers or exhorters, and advanced, when found worthy to the authority to perform the marriage rites, and eventually to the office of bishop, by the lying on of hands. They receive no salary, but accept what the brethren voluntarily bestow, and are at liberty to select, with consent of the church, their field of labor. Members are received by vote, and only by trine immersion, and are not permitted to partake of the sacrament with any other religious denomination. They consider marriage by an officer of the civil law as valid; are law-abiding citizens, except where the civil law conflicts with their views of the Bible doctrine, in which case they prefer to submit the penalties rather than sacrifice their religious belief. They observe the Lord's Supper in the ancient manner, by washing the feet and kiss of brotherly love. The churches are at liberty to observe this ordinance six times during the year, or only once, as they may elect. Industry on the part of its members is strictly required, and all lazy, indolent members soon find there is no support for them if able-bodied.

CHINESE MARRIAGES.

A Denver Justice last week performed the ceremony of marriage between the first and second Chinese couple ever so united in Colorado Territory. The Denver *World* gives great prominence to the affair, and says that after the ceremony was completed the Justice informed the small but select audience present that the newly wedded pair were open to congratulations and magnanimously waived his acknowledged prerogative of first saluting the blushing bride in favor of any one present who might consider it an object. None seeming disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity offered, the happy couple were conducted in a carriage in waiting and drove off on their bridal tour. The *World* adds that the marriage of these Chinese in Colorado is of considerable importance for the reason that there are potential influences at work to prevent such marriages. Two wealthy Chinese companies with headquarters in San Francisco, with branches in Colorado, do an extensive and profitable business in what is really the slave-holding time. They furnish passage to men and women from China, and obtain absolute control over them, obliging the poor creatures to toil up to the utmost limit of their strength, for barely enough to keep the breath of life in their bodies. But the men can generally, rescue themselves in a few years, pay their passage money, etc., and, if they marry, will get their wives out of bondage as soon as possible. Hence such marriages operate directly against the interests of the company, as the women seldom, or never by their own efforts get out of debt and control. It is estimated that the large sum of $100,000 has been thus lost to the Chinese companies in Colorado, and they are now using every means in their power to prevent their remaining slaves for life. It is thought that the most influential Chinese in Colorado are opposed to the marriage of their countrymen.

USEFUL HINT TO BREEDERS.

A medical gentleman who has strong common sense and a considerable amount of wisdom, has lately been reading Palgrave's Travels in Arabia—a book which has stood the test of many years and is yet fresh, entertaining and useful, and makes to us a statement which may not be new to many of our readers but is nevertheless valuable: "That the stallions of well bred families of Arabian stock can be obtained occasionally, but the best bred mares seldom or never. The importance of selecting the right dam in breeding, cannot be too strongly urged upon all who are endeavoring to improve our breed of horses; but there is also another point which breeders in general have not considered sufficiently in their efforts to produce excellent animals, and that is the natural disposition of both sire and dam. Just as the gentleman is more likely to be courageous than the clown, the carefully bred horse should not only have the capacity to go over a given space in a given time, and the endurance to allow him to do it when asked, but he should have all the gentleness and capacity for learning any useful habit or work that is ascribed to the thoroughbred Arabian. A bad temper will not only make a horse unpleasant to use, but will lead him to waste his strength." At this time when horse breeders are thinking only of speed for a few minutes as the greatest desideratum, such an exquisite bit of common sense as contained in the above, is truly refreshing. We want our horses elegant and we want them intelligent—as well as fast.

A PENNSYLVANIA BARN.

The Pennsylvania barn is a synonym for capacity, convenience, and economy, and the seemingly disproportionate size of some of them to the small number of acres which suffice to fill them is a proof of the fertility of the soil, as well as the skill of the farmers who cultivate it. The following is, I fear, an unsatisfactory description of a barn built by Mr. S. N. Rowland, a farmer of Vincent, Chester County: The main barn is 74 feet long by 50 feet wide, and 24 feet high from floor to plate, with a basement underneath of 9 feet. There are two drive-ways side by side upon the main floor, one raised seven feet above the level of the other so that when the hay is filled from one driveway the whole of the floor is filled from the other, and the hay upon the other side. Thus the space which is usually appropriated for a drive floor, and so lost, is utilized and made to hold a quantity of hay seven feet in thickness. Beneath the upper drive floor are the grain bins, places for chaff, and funnels, by which hay or straw is passed to the stables below. There is a wing attached to the barn 62 feet long by 32 feet wide, and 16 feet high to the plates, with a 10 foot basement beneath for cattle. The front of this basement is supported upon posts set upon stones, and is open to the barnyard, making a fine shelter for cattle and cover for manure. The wing is divided into two mows, each 23 feet wide and 32 feet long, and a drive-way 16 feet wide between them. One of these mows communicates with the main barn, and is used to hold the straw from the threshing machine. The threshing is done upon the upper floor of the main barn; the straw is then pitched over the beam into this mow in the wing, while the clean grain is run down into the bins, and the chaff into the chaff-room beneath the floor. A covered bridge-way leads to the upper floor in the main barn, and beneath this bridge-way is the cart-house and store-room for tools. Adjoining the cart-house there is a root cellar, with doorway into the feed entries in the basement, and over the root cellar is the granary, 28 feet long by 18 feet wide. The barn is built upon a hillside, with a slope of eight feet in fifty; the front drive-way rises 2½ feet, and by reason of the slope of the ground, it is brought up to the level of the upper part of the wing. Anything unloaded, therefore, from the upper main barn floor into the wing is pitched down, and not up, saving a great deal of labor. At the east end of the main barn the floor joists project sufficiently to form the foundation for a corn crib. At the end of the wing is a sheep-house, 24 feet long. The whole range of buildings is therefore 164 feet long, and furnish perfect protection to the yards and the farm-house from the north and west winds.

DANGERS OF PARIS GREEN.

The following timely instructions are given in the *Paint and Oil Journal*.

As the handling and using of dry Paris green, especially by persons unaccustomed to its use, is attended with considerable risk, and often followed by serious consequences, we make the following suggestions, founded on our experience as manufacturers:

All packages, whether large or small, should be plainly marked poison.

There is great danger in the mixing of this green for potato bug and cotton worm poison, owing to the fine dust which arises in the process, which is inhaled and rapidly absorbed by the pores of the skin, especially if the person using it should be in a state of perspiration. To guard against this, the hands and face (particularly mustaches should be protected as much as possible and should be carefully washed after working in it, or in any of the preparations of which it is an ingredient. As it penetrates and poisons wood, gets into the seams and crevices of articles made of metal, and even into earthenware that is at all porous, all household utensils, or anything in barn or stable which cattle or horses could have access to, in which the article may have been mixed, or from which it has been used, should be carefully set aside, and never again used for any other purpose.

Malignant sores are not unfrequently caused by scratching the skin when itching or irritated from handling the green. It should be constantly borne in mind that it is a more dangerous and deadly poison than arsenic, and farmers, planters and others, when purchasing, should be duly cautioned to exercise the utmost care in using it.

As a remedy for the poison, the free use of milk as a beverage is recommended, but we have found hydrated peroxide of iron (a simple, harmless remedy) the best antidote. Sores caused by the green should be well covered with it, as with an ordinary salve, and a teaspoonful in a tumbler of water should be taken twice a day internally while working with the green. This remedy can be obtained from any druggist or chemist.

The consumption of Paris green has largely increased within a few years, and the article is now applied to such a variety of purposes; that carelessness in its use or ignorance of its highly dangerous properties on the part of those who use it, cannot fail to produce the most lamentable results.

A PUBLIC WASH-HOUSE.

According to the New Orleans *Times's* Mexican correspondent Vera Cruz has a public wash-house which might be advantageously imitated in those cities in this country where a liberal supply of water cannot be procured by all at their homes. It is an open building, supported by columns, occupying two sides of a square. It is kept scrupulously clean, and through the middle are two large marble troughs, with fifty sub-divisions on each side, affording sufficient room for a washerwoman and her work. An abundance of fresh, clear water is provided by faucets to each sub-division. The accomodations afforded at the public wash-house are free of charge. Hundreds of washerwomen may be seen here at any hour of the day, busy with hands and tongues. The portion of the square not covered by the building is kept as a lawn, and used extensively for bleaching and drying the clothes. Water in Vera Cruz is brought a distance of fifteen miles from the river Jamapa, near the town of Medellin. The waterworks are owned by the city, and resemble those of the city of St. Louis. The water is cool and clear as crystal and costs to each householder who has it introduced into his house a monthly stipend of $2. Water is procurable free from the numerous public fountains.

TAKING OFF THE SHOES.

In Syria the people never take off their caps or turbans when entering a house or visiting a friend, but they always leave their shoes at the door. The reason is that their floors are covered with clean mats and rugs, and in the Moslem houses the men kneel on the rugs to pray, and press their foreheads to the floor, so that it would not be decent or respectful to walk in with dirty shoes to soil the sijjady on which they kneel to pray. They have no foot mats or scrapers, and it is much cheaper and simpler to leave the shoes dirt and all, at the door.

It is very curious to go to the Syrian school-house and see the pile of shoes at the door. There are new bright red shoes, and tattered shoes, and kobkobs, and black shoes, and sometimes yellow shoes. The kobkobs are wooden clogs, made to raise the feet out of the mud and water, having a little strap over the toe to keep it on the foot. You will often see little boys and girls running down steps and paved streets on these dangerous kobkobs. Sometimes they slip, and then down they go, on their noses, and the kobkobs fly off and go rattling over the stones, and little Ali or Yussef, or whatever his name is, begins to shout, "Ya Imma! Ya Imma!" "O my mother!" and cries just like little children in other countries.

But the funniest part is to see the boys when they come out of school and try to find their shoes. There will be fifty boys, and of course a hundred shoes, all mixed together in one pile. When school is out the boys make a rush for the door. Then comes the tug of war. A dozen boys are standing and shuffling on the pile of shoes, looking down, kicking away the other shoes, running their toes into their own, stumbling over the kobkobs, and then making a dash to get out of the crowd. Sometimes shins will be kicked, and hair pulled, and tar-boobies thrown off, and a great screaming follow, which will only cease when the teacher comes with "Asa," or a stick, and quells the riot. That pile of shoes will have to answer for a good many school-boy fights and bruised noses and hard feelings in Syria. You will wonder how they can tell their own shoes. So do I. And the boys often wear off each other's shoes by mistake or on purpose, and then you will see Selim running with one shoe on and one of Ibrahim's in his hand, shouting and cursing Ibrahim's father and grandfather until he gets back his lost property.

MR. COOLEY'S HAT.

When Mr. Cooley came into church last Sunday, he placed his new high hat just outside the pew in the aisle. Presently Mrs. Pitman entered, and as she proceeded up the aisle, her abounding skirts scooped Cooley's hat and rolled it up nearly to the pulpit. Cooley pursued his hat with feelings of indignation, and when Mrs. Pitman took her seat, he walked back brushing the hat with his sleeve. A few moments later, Mrs. Hopkins came into church, and as Cooley had again placed his hat in the aisle, Mrs. Hopkins skirts struck it and swept it along about twenty feet, and left it lying on the carpet in a demoralized condition. Cooley was singing a hymn at the time, and he didn't miss it. But a moment later, when he looked over the end of the pew to see if it was safe, he was furious to perceive that it was gone. He skirmished up the aisle after it again, red in the face, and uttering sentences which were horribly out of place in the sanctuary. However, he put his hat down again and determined to keep his eye on it, but just as he had turned his head away for a moment, Mrs. Smiley came in, and Cooley looked around only in time to watch the hat being gathered in under Mrs. Smiley's skirts and carried away by them. He started in pursuit, and just as he did so the hat must have rolled against Mrs. Smiley's ankles, for she gave a jump and screamed right out in church. When her husband asked her what was the matter, she said there must be a dog under her dress, and she gave her skirts a twist. Out rolled Cooley's hat, and Mr. Smiley, being very near-sighted, thought it was a dog, and immediately kicked it so savagely that it flew up into the gallery, and lodged upon the top of the organ. Cooley, perfectly frantic with rage, forgot where he was, and, holding his clinched fist under Smiley's nose, he shrieked: "I've half a mind to beat you over the snoot!" Then he flung down his hymn book and rushed from the church. He went home bareheaded, and the sexton brought his humiliating hat around after dinner. After this, Cooley intends to go to Quaker meeting, where he can say his prayers with his hat on his head.—*Mrs. Adeler.*

CEMENT FOR IRON.—A correspondent of the *English Mechanic* says that he used the following recipe with the best success for the cementing of iron railing tops, iron gratings to stoves, etc., and with such an effect as to resist the blows of the sledge hammer: Take equal parts of sulphur and white lead, with about a sixth of borax; incorporate the three so as to form one homogeneous mass. When going to apply it wet it with strong sulphuric acid and place a thin layer of it between the two pieces of iron, which should then be pressed together. In two days it will be perfectly dry, all traces of the cement having vanished, and the iron will have the appearance of having been welded together.

CONDENSED MILK.

A factory for the production of condensed milk has recently been established at Cham, canton Zug, on the borders of the lake of the same name, in Switzerland. We find the following description of the process in one of our exchanges: The milk is furnished by peasants, and as soon as each person delivers his supply, a sample is taken from the pails, numbered and allowed to remain quiet over night. The object of this is to judge of the quality of the milk for the rising of cream. Cases of fraud, however are rare, as the peasantry are generally honest, and the penalties imposed by law are extremely severe.

The first operation is to weigh the milk, which to this end is conducted into a copper basin supported by a balance. Its weight being obtained, the milk is allowed to escape into huge wooden reservoirs, lined with zinc and located in the cellar. Here a careful examination is made with the lacometer, and the field is drawn off into large cylindrical copper boilers, which are placed in a vat furnished with a false bottom, under which steam enters. The milk is thus slowly heated, but not boiled. For the latter purpose it is ladled out into a separate boiler, whence it is carried to another tank containing a quantity of white sugar. In order to facilitate the solution of the latter, the liquid is repeatedly passed along a metal trough from one vase to another. When the operation is completed, it is drawn off into evaporating chambers. These receptacles resemble the similar apparatus used in sugar manufacture, and have double bottoms, heated by steam. They are united to a column of condensation which communicates with air pumps. Under these conditions the milk boils at 140 degrees Fahrenheit. Every little while the workman takes out a sample from which he judges according to its viscosity whether the condensation is sufficient.

When the latter point is reached, the liquid is led down into the cellar and into a tin receptacle which is surrounded by cold water. The milk is thoroughly agitated by hand for some time until completely cool, when it is carried to other reservoirs and thence drawn off into boxes and sealed. The daily product is about 8,000 boxes, each weighing about 13.5 ounces. The milk may be diluted with five times its weight of water.

ANIMAL TEACHING.

Long years before the American Rarey's name was heard as a "horse tamer," a secret existed, as a family heirloom, among a branch of the O'Sullivans in the south of Ireland. This family was known as "The Whisperers," and they possessed the power of rendering as quiet as a lamb the most stubborn and unmanageable horse that ever existed. Whether they did anything more to a horse than breathe into his nostrils we know not, but by doing this, and by kind, soothing and other ways known to themselves, they effected their purposes and retained their fame. Putting the question of drugs or stimulants or other fascinating measures aside, and coming to the point of pure and unadulterated domestication and teaching, perhaps there has no person in modern times achieved so much success in animal teaching as S. Bissett. This man was an humble shoemaker. He was born in Scotland, in 1721, but he afterward removed to London, where he married a woman who brought him some property. Then turning to a broker, he accumulated money until the year 1759, when his attention was turned to the training of animals, birds, and fishes. He was led into this new study by reading an account of a remarkable horse shown at a fair at St. Germains.

Bissett bought a horse and dog, and succeeded beyond his expectations in teaching them to perform various feats. He next purchased two monkeys, which he ta