CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

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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. nov1173

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS. HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS, (Successors to Wallace & Fielding,) ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, 1-1-'73 Clearfield, Pa.

S. V. WILSON, M. D. M. E. 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. nov2673

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ, WOODLAND, PA. Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov.19-73

JOSEPH S. 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. 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. jel1'72

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

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. jel473

A. W. WALTERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row. [dec5-1y

H. W. SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 11:1:73 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,72

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

JOHN H. FULFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Pie'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. 28:63: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 Pie'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 in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

J. J. LINGLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 1:13 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. y: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, '68.

DR. T. J. BOYER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 6 p. m.

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

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

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

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

T. A. FLECK & CO., [illegible] E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S Fashionable Patterns of Garments, [illegible] Market Street Clearfield, Pa.

T. M. ROBINSON, Manufacturer and dealer in Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c. [illegible] Orders and repairing promptly attended to. Shop on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., in room formerly occupied by Jas. Alexander. [1874

JAMES B. WATSON & CO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS, CLEARFIELD, PENN'A. Houses and Offices to let. Collections promptly made, and [illegible] Coal and Fire Clay lands and Town property for sale. Office in Watson's New Building (2d floor), Second St. [illegible]

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 Pie'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. [jan28,'63y

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. 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. *12mar74

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. [jy19'72

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. [25aug72

J. K. BOTTORF'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. CHROMOS 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

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.

JAS. B. GRAHAM, dealer in Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards, SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS, 6:1'73 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,'66-tf

H. F. NAUGLE, WATCH MAKER & JEWELER, and dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c., je1'72 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 137 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. (3)7'73

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.

HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY, BOOKSELLERS, Blank Book Manufacturers, AND STATIONERS, 518 Market St., Philadelphia. Paper Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. feb24-1ypd

H. F. BIGLER & CO., [illegible] CARRIAGE & WAGON WOODS, SHAFTS AND POLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c. [illegible]

Banks.

County National Bank, OF CLEARFIELD, PA. ROOM in Masonic 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. 6:1:74

J. D. M'Girk. 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. B. 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. jel1'71 HAUSBAL & KROM, Prop's.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA., D. JOHNSTON & SONS, oct27'71 Proprietors.

LLOYD 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 will spare 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, apr8-73-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. ap1'73 GEORGE LEIPOLDT.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE, CURWENSVILLE, Clearfield county, Penn'a. 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. 28, 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 26, 1873-p1[illegible]

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 of the best material and warranted to [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GREAT **REDUCTION OF PRICES!** BY S. PORTER SHAW, D. D. S. IMPORTANT TRUTHS: Having succeeded in getting a lighter tariff on material, hence the low and moderate charge for partial and full sets of Teeth. I use the best manufacture of teeth and other material. All operations registered and warranted to give entire satisfaction. [illegible] Office in New Masonic Building, Second street, Clearfield, Pa. [illegible] 1873

BANTZ & BUCK, General Insurance Agents and Real Estate Brokers. Represent the following reliable Insurance Co's: North British & Mercantile Ins. Co. $24,000,000; Washington Life Insurance Co. 4,000,000; Fire Association Insurance Co. [illegible]; Andes Fire Insurance Co. [illegible]; [illegible]; York, Pa., Stock Insurance Co. [illegible] Parties in the country desiring insurance on their lives or property can have it promptly attended to by [illegible] Pie's Opera House, Room No. 4, Clearfield, Pa. mar27'74

KRATZER & LYTLE, AGENTS IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY FOR LORILLARD'S [illegible] Smoking & Chewing Tobacco. We are enabled to wholesale to dealers throughout the county at city prices. KRATZER & LYTLE, [illegible] 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 stoop 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 hearts' sad story—
Weep for the voiceless, who have known
The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Leucadian breezes sweep
O'er Sappho's memory-haunted billow,
But where the glistening night-dews weep
On nameless sorrow's church-yard pillow.

O 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 sad as earth, as sweet 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 in life 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, either 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 prohibit their members from dealing in or manufacturing ardent spirits.—Counsel their brethren not to hold office or to vote, especially in times 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 suffer 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 couples ever so united in Colorado Territory. The Denver *Tribune* gives great prominence to the affair, and says that after the ceremony was completed the Justice lingered, the small but select audience hoping that the newly wedded pairs were open to congratulations and magnanimously waived his acknowledged prerogative of first saluting the blushing brides in favor of any one present who might consider it an object. None seemed disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity offered, the happy couples were conducted to a carriage in waiting and driven off on their bridal tour. The *Tribune* 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, drive an extensive and profitable business in what is really the slave-holding line. They furnish passage to men and women from China and obtain absolute control over them, obliging them [illegible] to toil up to the [illegible] limit of their strength [illegible] enough to keep the breath of life in their bodies. But the men [illegible] in a few years pay their passage [illegible] bondage, as well as [illegible] the interests of the company [illegible] women seldom, or never [illegible] get out of debt, and the [illegible]

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 thorough-bred 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 bay is filled from one drive-way the whole of the floor is filled from the other, and the bay 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 nostrils) 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 per-oxide of iron (a simple, harmless remedy) the best antidote. Sores caused by the green should be well covered with an ordinary salve, and a teaspoonful in a wine glass of water should be taken twice a day internally while working with the green. This remedy can be obtained from any druggist.

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 deplorable 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 exclusively 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 Modellin. The water-works 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 Yusef, 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-booshes 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 bust 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.—*Max 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 five 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 lactometer, and the fluid 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 unadultered 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 taught to dance and tumble on a rope, and one would hold a candle in one paw and turn the barrel organ with the other, while his companion danced. He next taught three cats to do a great many wonderful things, to sit before music books and to squall notes pitched to different keys. He advertised a "cats' opera" in the Haymarket, and successfully carried out his programme, the cats accurately fulfilling all their parts. He pocketed some thousands by these performances. He next taught a leveret, and then several species of birds to spell the name of any person in the company, and to distinguish the hours of the day or night. Six turkey cocks were next rendered amenable to a country dance, and after six months' teaching he trained a turtle to fetch and carry like a dog, and having chalked the floor and blackened its claws, he made it trace out the name of any given person in the company.

CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

The Memorial Hall for the Centennial is to be built with the $1,500,000 appropriated by the Pennsylvania Legislature. It will be used for the display of fine arts during the exhibition, and will afterward be converted into a permanent museum. The structure, while not at all imposing, will be graceful and pleasing, and more in harmony with its landscape than would have been the pretentious public-institution-like edifice with its lofty cupola, which was at first proposed. In style it is not unlike the pretty Cursaal in the Stadt Park in Vienna, which all visitors to the Austrian capital remember with pleasure. Its length will be 383 feet, width 191 feet, general height 55 feet, height of pavilion 65 feet, and of central dome 125 feet. There will be three main rooms, 83 feet square each, and a reception hall 83 by 65 feet.—The ceiling of the picture galleries will be 30 feet high, and the wall space, exclusive of the main hall, reception hall and corridors, will be 80,760 square feet. The material of the building is to be granite, and it will be absolutely fire-proof.

For the main Palace, several plans have been presented, and are awaiting the decision of the committee. The first plan is the modified and reduced pavilion plan of Messrs. Radford and Vaux, which contemplates either 21 pavilions, covering 16.1 acres, or 27 pavilions, covering 20 acres. In the first case the structure would be 1,228 by 516 feet, and in the last 1,602 by 555 feet.

The second plan is by the same architects, and is for a building with three straight arcades, 80 feet high and 1,973 feet long, under three spans of 150 feet each.

Engineer Pettit of the Commission has a plan covering 18 acres of ground, with a building 1,600 feet long by 464 feet wide. It has five straight work pavilions in the centre; the middle is 120 feet square and the four others 120 by 100 feet, and from these extend three glass-like structures, on each of two sides, with a length of 600 feet by a width of 120.

WALKING HORSES.

One of the most desirable and valuable gaits for a horse is a walk, and it should be the aim to first develop this gait in the handling of the colt. The good walker will always make good time on the road when a day's journey is to be made, without wearying himself, while the slow moper must be constantly kept on the trot if time is to be made. A horse that will walk five miles an hour will go as far in a day, confined to this gait, as an ordinary horse can be driven when kept half of the time to the trot, and with much greater ease to himself. If one-half the pains were taken by farmers' boys to make fast walkers of the youngsters on the farm that is usually taken to make them trot, the result would be much more beneficial, and he would find plenty of teams that could do their five miles an hour with ease. But instead of this, as soon as the colt is bridled, the sole aim of "the boys" is to make a trotter of him, and both gaits are spoiled.

Make the colt walk, boys; make them extend themselves in a long, sweeping, square walk, and don't be satisfied with less than five miles an hour. When he gets to trotting he will go all the faster for his preliminary training to the walking gait, and if he cannot trot fast enough to beat Dexter or Goldsmith Maid, or Occident, he will have a gait that is invaluable for business purposes. We hope to see more attention paid to fast walking than heretofore, and we respectfully urge upon agricultural societies the importance of offering liberal prizes for walking horses at the fairs for the coming year.

THE CROSS IN HISTORY.

The sign of the cross possessed peculiar religious significance of Christianity upon the earth, among the people who knew nothing of the true God, and in nations separated from each other by almost half the circumference of the globe. It is found in a variety of shapes on almost all the Egyptian monuments, and upon many that must have been erected before the arrival of the Israelites in Egypt. It is found usually near to or in the hands of figures of deities, and one form of it is now known, strangely enough, to have represented "the life to come." The cross has been discovered also upon bricks and pottery and metal taken from the ruins of Babylon, and it appears so frequently that the theory prevails that it must have possessed more than common significance among the Babylonians.

It has been found also among the remains of the people who dwelt in the lake villages of Italy and Switzerland, and who lived so long ago that they were blotted from existence before the Romans appeared upon the Italian peninsula. The cemeteries of these mysterious people have been explored, and upon every one of the cinerary urns that have been found the cross is inscribed. There is little doubt, therefore, that it had for these people a special religious meaning, connected in some manner with death. The caves of India show that the cross was a religious symbol among the nations of that continent centuries ago; it was also a favorite emblem in the rites of the Druids, and it was the principal sacred token of the Scandinavians, for the hammer of Thor was a cross; and when Cortes had conquered Mexico, the exploring parties sent out by him found the cross standing everywhere in the temples of the Aztecs in Mexico and Central America, while Pizarro discovered that the Incas of Peru wore a cross among their personal ornaments. It is even more remarkable that baptism by water was a religious rite among the Mexican Aztecs. The theory is highly plausible therefore that this general and wide spread veneration of the cross was the result of a mysterious but universal conviction in the heart of man that the redemption of the race would come through the medium of that sign.

ASHES AND LIME.

Place a piece of iron or steel in damp ashes, and it will soon corrode with rust. Place the iron or steel in lime mortar, and the rust will disappear. Sow small grain where a brush pile or log heap has been burned, or where a liberal dressing of ashes has been applied, and there will be a rank growth that will probably fall and never mature. Sow the grain where the lime has been applied to the soil, and the grain will grow with stout, stiff straw, and plump hard heads that mature well.

Ashes cause a rank growth of the herbaceous part of the plants, such as leaves, straw and grass; lime induces a growth of the woody part of plants, and the grain or fruit. Ashes stimulate heavy muck and rich or virgin soil. They appear to disintegrate or make available what is already in the soil. They seem to act specially on vegetable mold and manures from the barnyard. Apply them to the most offensive pile of compost and they will render it inodorous and worthless as a fertilizer, their effect being that of releasing the ammonia from the compost. Ashes used with a compost heap of decaying vegetable matter would be wasted—worse than wasted—as they render the compost inert as a fertilizer. Applied to an offensive sink, sewer or cesspool, they serve an excellent purpose as a disinfectant. They promote the growth of grass and forage especially, proving very valuable on low lands; will stimulate trees, etc., to vigorous growth when the soil is strong. They exhaust strong soils and injure poor ones.

Lime improves poor soils, especially sandy ones, by rendering them more compact and capable of retaining fertility when applied. As a promoter of health and vigor in apple trees it is one of the best applications that can be made to the soil. Under its influence trees mature well, the fruit is finer, and the trees are freer from disease. Lime may be applied with benefit on most soils and many plants, but it is of special value to the apple tree and strawberry plant, while ashes are valuable on heavy or rich soils for the grosser feeding of plants, such as our native plums and currant bushes.—*Cor. Horticulturist.*

A few days since a Mr. Downy made some interesting experiments with the explosive substance called dynamite, in Sir Gilbert East's park, near Maiden Head, England. It had been asserted that dynamite would only explode in two ways, either by concussion between iron and iron, or by the detonation of a cap. To prove this Mr. Downy rolled some of it in a paper, laid it on the stump of a tree and struck it with a sledge hammer. It was only flattened and did not explode. Some of the dynamite was then exploded in the proper manner, and then stumps and boulders were torn and rent asunder.

This year's maple sugar yield in Vermont is estimated at 15,000,000 pounds, worth $1,500,000 [illegible]

LOCAL OPTION.

The way it is managed in Oakland, California, since local option has carried the day, and no more liquor is sold by retail, is thus:

Thirsty Customer.—Mr. Barkeeper, what will five gallons and a gill of your best whiskey cost?

Mr. B.—$30 25.

T. C.—Cheap enough. I'll take it.

Demijohn handed down. T. C. takes a nip, smacks his lips, and informs Mr. B. that on the whole, he thinks he will not keep the balance, and suggests that Mr. B. shall buy it back. Mr. B. always ready for a bargain, offers $30 10 for it, which offer T. C. accepts, paying the 15 cents difference. You see he "sells short" on Bourbon, "seller 15."

Massachusetts, if we credit a writer in the Boston *Gazette*, furnishes a pleasing variety in means, but the same result:

We at length reached the hotel again, and I proposed a glass of brandy and water. My friend looked at me and then at the landlord; and then the landlord looked at me and then at my friend. Perplexity overspread the countenance of both. "Such a thing as liquor is not to be had in the place," said the landlord.

"Bought, you mean," retorted my friend.

"Bought, I mean," was the answer.

Then both eyed me significantly.

I could not explain how bad I wanted it, I could only give vent to my feelings in a sigh.

Without a word the landlord disappeared within the recess of a small room behind the office desk, and presently came forth with two empty tumblers in his hand. These he placed upon the desk.

"But where is the liquor?" I inquired.

"The law forbids me to sell it," he said, "and I dare not disobey the law. If you can find any here you are welcome to it," saying which he accidently turned back the breast of his coat. The neck of a bottle peeped forth from the inside pocket. He winked his eye at me, and I winked my eye at him, after which I drew forth the bottle. He faintly struggled to prevent the daring robbery upon which I was bent, but I proved inexorable.

"My private bottle kept for medical purposes, and not for sale," he moaned, as he poured out the liquor for myself and the worthy Chairman of the Parish Committee. "Have some water, gentlemen!" he added with alacrity.

We drank, and I replaced the bottle in the repository whence I had taken it. Then I put a dollar in his hand.

"What is this for?" he asked, as he deposited it in his waistcoat pocket, and gave me a half-dollar in change.

"For a bushel of oats," I answered. "Keep them until I send for them."

"Ah, sir," said the landlord, with an air of virtuous resignation, "the prohibitory law has done a world of good in stopping the sale of liquors. It's a severe law on us, but it's a good one."

IN A POOR PASTURE.

When Washington Smith studied medicine, a great deal of difficulty was experienced in procuring dead bodies for dissection, and the students at the college used to make forays upon the cemeteries at night for the purpose of maintaining the supply. One day they heard of the interment of a mysterious malady, and they determined to resurrect the remains. That night Smith and his friends started out without a lantern, but with plenty of spades and shovels. When they came to the place and saw the white marble tombstones, they climbed over the fence and after a while found a spot where the earth was apparently fresh. Then they began to dig. They dug for two hours and went down about twenty feet.—After they had excavated a big enough hole to make a couple of cellars and a rifle pit, they concluded that they must have been at the wrong spot. They picked out another place where the ground had been upturned, and after nearly bursting a blood vessel apiece and getting out a few hundred tons of dirt, they knocked off, and as they sat down on the edge of the hole to rest and wipe off the perspiration, they expressed their astonishment at the scarcity of bodies in that particular burial ground. It was getting on toward morning then, but they determined to try once more. Just as they removed the first shovelful of earth, Smith, who had been wandering around the place meanwhile, suddenly said, in a mournful voice:

"Boys, I think we had better go home now."

"Why? What for?" they asked.

"Well, I think anyhow we'd better knock off now on account of various things."

"What do you mean? what d' you want to go home for?" asked they.

"Well," said Smith, "I think it would be judicious for several reasons, but principally because we've been rootin' round here all night in a marble yard."

They did go home. They had gotten over the wrong fence, the cemetery being a few steps further down the road. The members of the class who went out after breakfast to see how the ruins looked by daylight, said that while the owner of the marble yard did not invent any new kind of swearing when he came to business, he infused into the old variety a very unusual and picturesque scenery.

A VALUABLE RECIPE.

The *Journal of Chemistry* publishes a recipe for the destruction of insects, which, if it be one-half as efficacious as it is claimed to be, will prove almost invaluable:

Hot alum water is a recent suggestion as an insecticide. It will destroy red and black ants, cockroaches, spiders, chintz bugs, and all the crawling pests which infest our homes. Take two pounds of alum and dissolve it in three or four quarts of boiling water; let it stand on the fire till the alum disappears; then apply it with a brush, while nearly boiling hot, to every joint and crevice in your closets, bedsteads, pantry shelves, and the like. Brush the crevices in the floor or the skirting or mop boards, if you suspect that they harbor vermin. If, in whitewashing a ceiling, plenty of alum is added to the lime, it will also serve to keep insects at a distance. Cockroaches will flee the paint which has been washed in cool alum water. Sugar barrels and boxes can be freed from ants by drawing a chalk mark just around the edge of the top of them. The mark must be unbroken, or they will creep over it; but a continuous chalk mark half an inch in width will set their depredations at naught. Powdered alum or borax will keep the chintz bug at a respectful distance; and travelers ought always to carry a package in their hand-bags, to scatter over and under their pillows in places where they have reason to suspect the presence of such bed-fellows.

ITS POWER.—It seems impossible to exaggerate the horrors of nitro-glycerine. A man named Deyo, at Patterson's Landing, on Lake Champlain, picked up an old tin can recently, and taking it on a boat where he was employed, called his wife to assist him while, with a chisel, he cut a hole in the tin, proposing to use it as a "collar for a stove-pipe hole." He noticed that the can appeared to be greasy, but gave it little thought. He had struck several blows when a fearful explosion occurred. The greasy substance in the tin proved to be nitro-glycerine. [illegible] Deyo was blown into [illegible] Deyo himself was [illegible] stern of the boat. [illegible] terrible, the flesh [illegible] and from the bones [illegible] is doubtful. [illegible]