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

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

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

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square	$8 00	¼ column	$35 00
2 squares	15 00	½ column	45 00
3 squares	20 00	1 column	80 00

GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

Cards.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov1272

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

S. V. WILSON, M. D. S. S. VAN VALZAH, M. D.
DRS. WILSON & VAN VALZAH,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in residence of Dr. Wilson.
OFFICE HOURS: From 12 to 2 P. M. Dr. VanValzah can be found at night in his rooms, next door to Hartwick & 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. 2;14;73

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. j;11'73

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. 2j;74

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. j;11'73

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Graham's Row. (dec3-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
9;11'73 Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. (aug31,68

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. 5. 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;73tf.

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;2;71

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

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

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

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 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.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug19'70

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,
[1'73] CLEARFIELD, PA. [0

T. A. FLECK. A. M. BILLS.
T. A. FLECK & CO.,
Agents in Clearfield county for the sale of
E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S
Fashionable Patterns of Garments,
ALL STYLES AND SIZES.
218 Market Street Clearfield, Pa.

T. M. ROBINSON,
Manufacturer and dealer in
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.
Varnum, Frank Miller's and Neatsfoot Oils.
Agent for Bailey and Wilson's Buggies.
Orders and repairing promptly attended to. Shop on Market street, Clearfield, Pa., in room formerly occupied by Jas. Alexander. [3;4'71

JAMES B. WATSON & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Houses and Offices to let, Collections promptly made, and Bituminous Coal and Fire-Clay Lands and Town property for sale. Office in Western Hotel Building (2d floor), Second St. [my13'74y

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 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,'47-y

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Penn'ville, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 15 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. [*]y1872

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. 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. my23;1ypd

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

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

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je11'72 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.,
je19'72 CLEARFIELD, PA.

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 29, 1873.

REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy31'72

Miss E. A. P. Rynder,
AGENT FOR
Chickering's, Steinway's and Emerson's Pianos; Smith's, Mason & Hamlin's and Peloubet's Organs and Melodeons, and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines.
ALSO TEACHER OF
Piano, Guitar, Organ, Harmony and Vocal Music. No pupil taken for less than half a term.
Rooms opposite Golich's Furniture Store. Clearfield, May 8, 1869.tf

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

H. F. BIGLER & CO.
have for sale
CARRIAGE & WAGON WOODS,
SHAFTS AND POLES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, &c.
Carriage and Wagon Makers should make a note of this and call and examine them. They will be sold at fair prices. may22-72

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 48—WHOLE NO. 2381. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1874. NEW SERIES—VOL. 15, NO. 31.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

AN ACT Designating the judicial districts of the Commonwealth, and providing for the appointment and election of judges therein, for issuing to additional judges learned in the law commissions as president judges, and manner of fixing the terms of courts therein.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That the judicial districts of the Commonwealth shall be numbered, composed and designated as follows:

The First district shall be composed of the city of Philadelphia.

The Second district of the county of Lancaster.

The Third district of the county of Northampton.

The Fourth district of the counties of Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Cameron.

The Fifth district of the county of Allegheny.

The Sixth district of the county of Erie.

The Seventh district of the county of Bucks.

The Eighth district of the county of Northumberland.

The Ninth district of the county of Cumberland.

The Tenth district of the county of Westmoreland.

The Eleventh district of the county of Luzerne.

The Twelfth district of the county of Dauphin, to which the county of Lebanon is hereby attached.

The Thirteenth district of the county of Bradford.

The Fourteenth district of the county of Fayette, to which the county of Greene is hereby attached.

The Fifteenth district of the county of Chester.

The Sixteenth district of the counties of Bedford and Somerset.

The Seventeenth district of the counties of Butler and Lawrence.

The Eighteenth district of the counties of Clarion and Jefferson.

The Nineteenth district of the county of York.

The Twentieth district of the counties of Union, Snyder and Mifflin.

The Twenty-first district of the county of Schuylkill.

The Twenty-second district of the counties of Wayne and Pike.

The Twenty-third district of the county of Berks.

The Twenty-fourth district of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria.

The Twenty-fifth district of the counties, of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton.

The Twenty-sixth district of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Wyoming and Montour.

The Twenty-seventh district of the county of Washington.

The Twenty-eighth district of the county of Venango.

The Twenty-ninth district of the county of Lycoming.

The Thirtieth district of the county of Crawford.

The Thirty-first district of the county of Lehigh.

The Thirty-second district of the county of Delaware.

The Thirty-third district of the county of Armstrong.

The Thirty-fourth district of the county of Susquehanna.

The Thirty-fifth district of the county of Mercer.

The Thirty-sixth district of the county of Beaver.

The Thirty-seventh district of the counties of Warren, Forest and Elk.

The Thirty-eighth district of the county of Montgomery.

The Thirty-ninth district of the county of Franklin, to which the county of Fulton is hereby attached.

The Fortieth district of the county of Indiana.

The Forty-first district of the counties of Juniata and Perry.

The Forty-second district of the county of Adams.

The Forty-third district of the counties of Carbon and Monroe.

SEC. 2. That the qualified electors of the county of Luzerne, constituting the Eleventh district, and the county of Lancaster, constituting the Second district, the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, constituting the Twelfth district, the counties of Lawrence and Butler, constituting the Seventeenth district, the counties of Clearfield, Clinton and Centre, constituting the Twenty-fifth district, and the counties of Colambia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan, constituting the Twenty-sixth district, shall, at the next general election, in the manner prescribed by law for the election of president judges, elect one person for each of said districts, learned in the law, to serve as an additional judge of the several courts in each of said districts; and the qualified electors of any county constituting a separate judicial district, excepting in Thirteenth district, where, under the Constitution or laws of this Commonwealth, an additional law judge or additional law judges, or judges learned in the law, have heretofore been elected or commissioned, shall at the general election next preceding the expiration of term of office of such additional law judge or additional law judges, or judges learned in the law, in manner provided for the election of president judge of said district, elect a successor or successors in office for such district; said additional judges shall possess the same qualifications which are required by the constitution and laws for president judge, and shall be commissioned by the governor, and hold their offices by the same tenure as other judges of courts of record required to be learned in the law; the said additional judges shall have the same power, authority and jurisdiction in the several courts of their said districts respectively, and be subject to the same duties, provisions and penalties as the president judges thereof, and receive the same compensation for their services, to be paid out of the State Treasury in quarterly payments, in the same manner as the salaries of president judges are now paid; that the said additional judges shall have the same power and authority to hold special and adjourned courts in their own or other districts as president judges have by existing laws.

SEC. 3. That the additional law judge herein provided for the Second judicial district is in the place of and successor to the additional law judge provided for and now serving under the provisions of the act approved the 25th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, providing for an additional law judge for said district; and the additional law judge hereinbefore provided for the Twelfth district shall reside in the county of Lebanon.

SEC. 4. That the election for judges shall be held and conducted in the several election districts in the same manner in all respects as elections for representatives are or shall be held and conducted, and by the same judges, inspectors and other officers, under the provisions of existing laws regulating election in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 5. That duplicate returns of all the votes given in each county for judges of the supreme court, and all judges which the qualified electors of such county are entitled to elect of themselves, unconnected with any other county or district, shall be made out by the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of such county, under direction of said court, at their meeting to receive and compute the returns of the preceding election, agreeably to the provisions of the thirteenth section of the act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, regulating elections in this commonwealth," approved January thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, one of which returns shall be filed and entered of record in the office of the prothonotary of such court, and the other return such prothonotary shall enclose in a sealed envelope and direct, and immediately mail, to the secretary of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 6. That in case of the election of a president, or of an additional law judge in any judicial district, composed of two or more counties, on the day of the sitting of the court, or other person authorized by law to receive and compute returns in each of such counties, the prothonotary of the courts opens, and in their presence shall make out a return of all the votes which shall be given at such election within the county, for every person voted for as such president or additional law judge, which shall be properly attested by the seal of said court, and the said court, or persons receiving and computing said returns, shall thereupon appoint one of the judges of election in said county to take charge of such returns, and produce the same at a meeting of the judges so appointed in each of the counties composing said district, which meeting shall be held on the seventh day after the election, at the court house of one of the counties to be ascertained, taking said counties alternately in alphabetical order.

SEC. 7. That the return judges from the several counties as aforesaid, having so met, shall cast up the several county returns, and shall make three copies of a general return of all the votes cast in the district for such office, each of which they shall certify, one of which they shall lodge in the office of the prothonotary of the county in which they so meet, another of which they shall enclose, seal and direct to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the third, they shall deliver to the person, appearing from such general return, to have received the largest number of votes cast.

SEC. 8. The governor is hereby authorized to nominate and appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, all president and additional law judges authorized and required by this act, except in the Fortieth district, where the present president judge of the Tenth district shall continue to exercise his present jurisdiction until a president judge shall have been elected therein, who shall hold their several offices until their successors are elected and commissioned according to the provisions of the constitution; and until the apportionment is made, the several judges now in commission shall continue to hold the courts in the several counties of the commonwealth as heretofore.

SEC. 9. That in such districts as there may be no president judge learned in the law, or additional law judge, or judge learned in the law, at the passage of this act, the qualified electors of each county composing such district, shall at the next general election, and whenever the same thereafter shall be necessary, at the times and places for holding such election within their respective election districts, elect one person for president judge of the courts in such district, and as many persons for additional law judges thereof as shall be required by the constitution and the laws.

SEC. 10. That from and after the passage of this act, the judges learned in the law in commission, shall, during their unexpired terms, be judges of the several courts of the districts in which they may reside; and the governor shall commission all additional law judges or judges learned in the law, residing in counties made separate by this act, to be president judges for the remainder of the term for which they were elected; and at the election next preceeding the expiration of the term of any president judge, additional law judge, or judge learned in the law, the qualified electors of every county composing such district, shall vote for and elect their successors of office.

SEC. 11. That at the first term of the court held in the several district of this Commonwealth, after the passage of this act, by the judge duly elected or appointed to hold the same, it shall be the duty of said judges to make an order fixing the time of holding the regular terms of said courts, which order and all modifications or changes thereof shall be published in not less than two newspapers in each county of the district, at least thirty days before the time so fixed for holding said courts.

SEC. 12. That where, under the constitution and section thirteen of the schedule, in any district under the former law, there were two judges residing in the same district and that district by this act has been divided, within ten days after the approval of this act by the governor, the president judge shall elect by writing, filed with the secretary of the commonwealth, to which district he shall be assigned, and the additional law judge shall be assigned to the other; and if both are residents of the same county, the judge assigned to the other district shall, within twenty days from the approval of this act, take up his permanent residence in said district, by this act made a separate district, or else a vacancy is hereby declared to exist therein, and may be filled as other vacancies are, by appointment and election.

SEC. 13. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

APPROVED—The 9th day of April, A. D. 1874. J. F. HARTRANFT.

ARTLESS ABORIGINES.—The artless aborigines accompanying Donald McKay have created quite a stir in Baltimore. The *American* says: "After concluding their performance they returned to the hotel, and, the night being excessively warm, the children of the forest divested themselves of all artificial covering, and spent the night in smoking and swearing in broken English. This was all considered legitimate, but on the following morning, while the other guests of the house were sipping their coffee and masticating their beef-steaks, the dining-room door opened, and lo and behold, in stalked thirteen Warm Spring braves totally bereft of all raiment whatever, not even covered with a good coat of war-paint! The scene on their entrance is said to have been very immense. Since the memorable event the braves are quartered in the theatres where they perform."

A MATHEMATICAL MARVEL.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Tabo, Mo., says: We have quite a marvel of a man in our community, a natural mathematician. His name is Reuben Fields. Having heard of him frequently through farmers and others, who got him to do their figuring, I determined a short time ago to make him a visit, and to ascertain for myself if the stories told of him were true. I am free to confess that at first I was fully as incredulous as many readers of this paragraph will be; in fact, would not have believed statements made concerning him had not the authority been undisputably good. Proceeding to Fayetteville, the small village in which he lives, I inquired for "Reub," and was told that he was in town, and was shown his residence, toward which I made my way. When nearly there I met a young man, apparently about twenty-five years of age, walking a little lame, and seeming to be leisurely and vacantly gazing about, and accosted him with, "Does Reuben Fields live in that house yonder?" "Yes, sir." "Well, I've heard that Reub was a great calculator, and I must go and see him," and I started forward, when he stopped me with, "I'm him." "Well, Reub," said I, "I have a few questions I would like to have you answer and will make it worth your while to do so." Gazing around, he answered, "That's all right," and remarked that he could "count" anything he could understand. I may here remark that he cannot read or write a letter or figure. He said if he could he would lose his gift. He cannot explain anything, but says he has a numeration table away on "beyond the books." He remarked: "You commence at the bottom and work up—I commence at the top and work down; it is easier falling out of a tree than climbing one." He frequently observes: "If I could read and write, I shouldn't know any more than you do." It is said he never makes mistakes. Of all the questions I gave him, he made but one, and he corrected that on recounting.

The following are some of the questions asked him: If, to the time past noon, there be added its ¼, ⅓ and 2.5, the sum will be equal to ⅞ of the time to midnight, what is the hour? Divide $11.50 between two persons so that one shall have 75c. more than the other. A tree 136 feet long fell and was broken into two pieces, two-thirds of the longer piece equals three-quarters of the length of the shorter; what is the length of each piece? What is the interest of 1 cent for one day at 6 per cent. per annum? What is the exact length of one side of a square acre? These questions were all correctly answered, his answer to the last being, "It can't be told."

I then said: "Reub, I hear that you can tell what day of the week any given date was, or will be; is that so?" "Yes, sir." "What was July 1, 1868?" "Wednesday." "Correct." "What was the 22d of January, 1848?" "Sunday." "What will the 4th of July come on this year?" "Saturday." "New Years?" "Friday." "All right." "I have also heard, Reub, that you can tell the hour at any time of day or night; is that so?" "Yes, sir." "What time is it now?" "It is 17 minutes past 2 o'clock, railway time—sun time is 13 minutes slower." We walked around town, and he gave the hour several times, correctly each time, within two or three minutes. Several times he called on citizens of the place to attest the truth of his statements, which they did. One of the leading citizens of the place told me that he had tried "Reub" on the time question on both clear and cloudy days, and also on dark nights, and he always gave the correct time. Reuben asked the gentlemen we were talking with to write down a column of figures which he did; they were then read to him, thirteen numbers, two figures in each number, and he at once gave their sum, and could repeat the numbers in the order in which they were written, either forward or backward.

The tax collector got Reuben to look over his work last fall, and Reuben said that he could remember the numbers in the columns and the sum yet. County Clerks have sent from Kansas for him to help straighten their books. A wholesale firm in Kansas City heard of him and sent for him to do some invoicing. He told them he could do the work of ten men in making computations. They told him if he could he should have the pay of ten men. He mounted a high stool with the clerks around him, and kept them giving the number of articles, price of each, and taking down his answers. They gave him $45 for his day's work. A firm in Fayetteville selling out took an invoice of their goods. "Reub" was sick at the time, but they found it out and sent for him; he found a mistake of $300.

THE BAMBOO TREE.

Probably this tree subserves more purposes of usefulness than any other in the whole range of nature. The Indian obtains from it a part of his food, many of his household utensils, and a wood at once lighter and capable of bearing greater strains than heavier timber of the same size. Besides, in expeditions in the tropics under the rays of a vertical sun, bamboo trunks have more than once been used as barrels, in which water, much purer than could be preserved in vessels of any other kind, is fresh for the crew. On the western coast of Southern Asia, the bamboo furnishes all the materials for the construction of houses, at once pleasant, substantial, and preferable to that of stone, which the frequently recurring earthquakes bring down upon the heads of the owners. The fact that the bamboo is hollow has made it eminently useful for a variety of purposes—it serves as a measure for liquids, and if fitted with a lid and a bottom, trunks and barrels are quite frequently made of it. Even small boats very often are made of the largest trunks by strengthening them with strips of other wood where needed. In one day they obtain the height of several feet, and with a microscope their development can be easily watched. But the most remarkable feature about the bamboo is their blossoming. With all its marvelous rapidity of growth they bloom only twice in a century, the flower appearing at the end of fifty years. Like other grasses, they die after having borne seed. The highest of the bamboo is the *Sunmot*. In tracts where it grows in the greatest perfection, it sometimes rises to the height of one hundred feet, with a stem only eighteen inches in diameter at the base. The wood itself is only an inch in thickness.

A prince of Italy, whose dominion was of small extent, ordered a person out of it in twenty-four hours. "The prince has been liberal, for I can quit it in half an hour," answered the banished man.

THE CRACKERS OF FLORIDA.

The crackers are a class by themselves, and to considerable extent are governed by their own well understood but unwritten laws. To some extent they resemble the patriarchs of old, inasmuch as their property consists mainly in their stock, and no country has any attractions for them which does not afford a good range for their cattle. They "squat" down in the pine woods without stopping to inquire whether the land belongs to the general Government, the State, or to individuals, and erect a log cabin which is not more than a pen made of pine poles matched together at the corners and covered with unshaven shingles from the pine tree. A few acres are fenced in for a "pen," or yard, to enclose their cattle, which are herded at night during the summer, and allowed to range through the woods during the day, and to secure their return to the pen the calves are retained in the enclosure. The trees in the enclosure have been girdled, and when the land has been sufficiently enriched by the droppings of the cattle, another pen is fenced in and the first planted in sweet potatoes, which fill the place of bread and vegetables in the family.

A few hogs, long nosed and sharp backed, which live in the woods, and deer and wild turkeys furnish the family with meat. Of course they have no schools and no education—even the itinerant Methodist preacher does not find them; but still they are kindly, inoffensive people, who would share a corner of their cabin with a stranger and give him the best the house afforded. They cook, eat, drink and sleep in the one common room—men, women, children and strangers, and still unchaste conduct or bastardy is seldom known. The cattle are penned from April to August, when the calves are branded and the whole turned out to shirk for themselves until the next April. While being penned enough milk is taken to supply the family, but when turned out milk is a dish unknown to the house. The steers are sold for beef at three to four years old, and command from $12 to $14 cash; and the cows are allowed to live until accident or old age terminates their existence.—They are never fed, in fact will not taste hay, corn or oats if laid before them.

There are different grades of wealth and standing among them as with other people. Many of them are very poor, while some own from thirty to forty thousand head of cattle.—*From a Florida correspondent of the Hartford Courant.*

THE NUMBER OF TYPES IN A NEWSPAPER.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, in an article on "How mistakes happen in newspapers," figures up the number of types used in a newspaper the size of the *Eagle* at 600,000, the actual number of bits of metal arranged and rearranged every day in preparing a newspaper the size of the *Eagle* for the press. We suppose few people think of the printing trade as the most exact and particular, but it is. In making type, variations that might be allowed in the machinery of the finest watch would render the type useless. It is very rarely that type furnished by two separate foundries can be used together without a good deal of trouble, though they try to make it after the same standard. We read once in the while of a wonderful piece of cabinet work or mosaic work containing ten, twenty or fifty thousand pieces, the maker of which has spent months or even years of labor in producing it, and people go to see it as a great curiousity, but the most elaborate and carefully fitted piece of work of this kind ever made does not compare with that which the printer does every day. The man who does the first is looked upon as an artist—a marvel of skill, and if a hundred of his pieces are put in wrong side up, or turned the wrong way, it is not observed in the general effect—but if the printer, in fitting ten times as many pieces together in the same day, puts one where another should be, or turns one the wrong way everybody sees it, and is amazed at "the stupid carelessness of those stupid printers."

SUPERFICIAL ACQUIREMENTS.—A writer says: "The boy or girl who can give the name of every river and the height of every mountain in Asia, the age of every reigning sovereign in Europe, the date of every battle in America, can hardly be as well off for all this burdensome knowledge as one who knows the elements of human phisiology and anatomy, who is taught more of the knowledge useful in after life, and can tell how to help himself or another in case of accident or emergency. The boy who is to go into active life and the girl who is to become head of a household, will have little occasion and less opportunity to use the greater part of the "crammed" lessons so industriously accumulated during their school years. A fair knowledge of the rules that are at the bottom of all healthful activity, a general acquaintance with anatomy and a well grounded taste for natural sciences, will all grow into and become part of their daily lives, and such things are far less likely to make pretententious men or women than that kind of smattering 'memorized' facts and dates and 'words,' which is too often the penalty of superficial study."

THE HEART OF NAPOLEON.—The following curious circumstance was stated to me on good authority:—When the body of Napoleon was opened at St. Helena his heart was taken out, and preparatory to its final destination, put in a basin of spirits and water, and left for the night on a table in the bedroom of the medical man who had charge of the matter. In the course of the night, the doctor was awakened from a slight slumber by a heavy splash from the basin, and starting up alarmed, he rested on his elbow, and by the light of a taper looked eagerly around the apartment before he should spring from bed. Not the shadow of an intruder was to be seen. What had moved the basin? Had that mighty heart, scorning to be quelled even by death, regained some of its terrible energies? Was it still leaping with life? Ha! catching the appearance of something moving in the corner of the room, he saw the heart of Bonsparte going into a hole in the wall; and jumping from bed, was just in time to seize and rescue it from the teeth of a rat.—*Thomas Aird.*

Queen Elizabeth seeing Sir Edward Dyre walking in her garden, called to him, "What does a man think of, Sir Edward, when he thinks of nothing?" referring to his work entitled, "The Praise of Nothing." He, smarting under supposed neglect, answered, "He thinks, madam, of a woman's promise."

WONDERFUL CALCULATIONS.

A writer thus undertakes to convey some idea of the greatness of the population of China: "The mind cannot grasp the real import of so vast a number. *Four hundred millions!* What does it mean? Count it. Night and day without rest, or food, or sleep, you continue the weary work; yet eleven days have passed before you have counted the first milllion, and more than as many years before the end of the tedious task can be reached." He also supposes this mighty multitude to take up its line of march in a grand procession, placed in a single file of six feet apart, and marching at the rate of thirty miles a day except on the Sabbath, which is given to rest. "Day after day the moving column advances, the head pushing on far towards the the rising sun, now bridge the Pacific, now bridge the Atlantic. And now the Pacific is crossed, but still the long procession marches on, stretching across high mountains and sunny plains and broad rivers, through China and India and the European Kingdoms, and on again over the stormy bosom of the Atlantic. But the circuit of the world itself affords not standing room. The endless column will double upon itself, and double again and again, and shall girdle the earth eighteen times before the great reservoir which furnished these multitudes is exhausted. Weeks and months and years roll away, and still they come, men, women, and children. Since the march began the little child has become a man, yet on they come, in unfailing numbers. Not till the end of forty-one years will the last of the long procession have passed." Such is China in its population; and if Homer could preach eloquently on the vanity of man as mortal, with equal eloquence, had he seen or contemplated the millions of China, could he have preached on the vanity of man as an individual.

AN OLD SUNDAY LAW.

The old statute, known as the Sunday Law, passed by the Legislature, April 22, 1794, forbidding people to engage in "worldly employment on Sunday," is going the rounds of the press. This law, a copy of which we annex, is still in force:

SECTION 8. If any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity or charity only excepted, or shall use or practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, sport or diversion whatever, on the same day, and be convicted thereof, every such person so offending, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay four dollars, to be levied by distress; or in case he or she shall refuse or neglect to pay the said sum, or goods and chattles cannot be found whereof to levy the same by distress, he or she shall suffer six day's imprisonment in the house of correction of the proper county.

PROVIDED, Always, That nothing contained shall be construed to prohibit the dressing of victuals in private families, bake houses, lodging houses, inns and other houses of entertainment for the use of sojourners, travelers or strangers, or to hinder watermen from landing their passengers or ferrymen from carrying over the water travelers, or persons removing with their families on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, nor to the delivery of milk or the necessaries of life, before nine o'clock in the forenoon, nor after five in the afternoon of the same day.

AN IRON KEYSTONE.—The roadway of the great steel bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis is finished, and many teams have passed over it. The arches of the bridge are of iron. The immense hollow blocks were cast in a Pittsburgh foundry. So nicely was the work done that every block but the keystone filled its space perfectly. It was found that the keystone, which weighs many tons, had expanded, owing to the heat, and was an inch too large for the vacancy. The solidity of the work was such that no clipping or cutting would surmount the difficulty. In this dilemma the keystone was wrapped in over thirty tons of ice, where it remained twenty-four hours. When uncovered it was found that the cold had contracted the keystone to such a size that it dropped to its place in the magnificent arch, exactly filling the space required. The people of St. Louis look upon the East river bridge as a small thing compared with their steel concern.

An English Paper recommends oil of vitriol for ordinary inexpugnable weeds, such as Canada thistles, plantains, etc. He says: "Just one drop, quite in the heart of the plaintain, is sufficient to cause death, and the notched stick will contain at one dip, enough to destroy three or four plants. If the acid is good, the work of death can be both seen and heard, for the vitriol hisses, and it burns up the plantain in a moment. A row of plaintains, a foot wide, sprang up on a lawn here, where an iron fence formerly ran. The owner, seeing at a place he visited the good effect of vitriol, put the hint in practice. The plantains were killed in an hour, and have never appeared again. It is three years ago, and it is impossible to recognize the line of the fence. It completely burns the roots out. One drop will do. Care is required that it does not touch the skin, boots or clothes. It is not safe in the hands of children, but a man or woman, with ten minutes' practice, can kill plantains more quickly than any lad can eat gooseberries.

HOW TO PUT CHILDREN TO BED.—*Not* with a reproof for any of that day's sins of omission or commission. Take any other time *but* bed-time for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighing or sobbing in its sleep, you could never do this. Seal their closing eyelids with a kiss and a blessing. The time will come, all too soon, when they will lay their heads upon their pillows lacking both. Let them then at least have this sweet memory of a happy childhood, of which no future sorrow or trouble can rob them. Give them their rosy *youth*. Nor need this involve wild license. The judicious parent will not so mistake my meaning. If you have ever met the man, or the woman, whose eyes have suddenly filled when a little heild has crept trustingly to its mother's breast, you may have seen one in whose childhood's home "Dignity" and "Severity" stood where Love and Pity should have been. Too much indulgence has ruined thousands of children; too much *Love*, not one.—*Fanny Fern.*

VILLAINY.—The most stormy ebullitions of passion, from blasphemy to murder, are less terrific than one single act of cool villainy; a still rabies is more dangerous than the paroxysms of a fever. Fear the boisterous savage of passion less than the sedately grinning villain.—*Lavater.*

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

One hundred and ten years ago there was not a single white man in what is now Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois. Then what is now the most flourishing part of the United States was as little known a sthe country in the heart of Africa itself. It was not till 1776 Boone left his home in North Carolina to become the first settler in Kentucky. And the first pioneers of Ohio did not settle till twenty years later still. A hundred