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

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

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

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.... $ 60
Local notices, per line..... 20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square.....$5 00 | 1 column.....$50 00
2 squares.....8 00 | ½ column..... 70 00
¼ squares.....20 00 | 1 column.....120 00

GEORGE R. GOODLANDER,
GEORGE HAGERTY,
Publishers.

Cards.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
9:30'74 CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. 1m11'73

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WAGELY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding.)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
11:1273 Clearfield, Pa.

H. V. WILSON, M. D. H. S. VAN VALZAH, M. D.
DRS. WILSON & VAN VALZAH,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in residence of Dr. Wilson.
OFFICE HOURS: From 12 to 2 p. m. Dr. Van-Valzah can be found at night in his rooms, next door to Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store, up stairs. nov26'73

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ,
WOODLAND, PA.
Will promptly attend all calls in the line of his profession. nov19-73

JOSEPH S. M'NEALLY. 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. jy8:tf

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. jy11'73

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. 2jy74

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

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

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

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,'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,
1:18 Osceola, Clearfield Co., Pa. ypd

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

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 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. aug19'73

J. S. BARNHART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Hellefonte, 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,
jy23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [1

JAMES C. WHITE,
BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Rooms in the Leonard House,
sep19'74 Clearfield, Pa.

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

T. M. ROBINSON
Manufacturer and dealer in
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Collars, Whips, Brushes, Fly Nets, Trimmings, Horse Blankets, &c.
Vacuum, 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. [2:47'4

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

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,'67-y

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
HAVING located at Pennfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 13 tf.

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Lutherburg, Pa.
All business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a Surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. Deeds of conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. *12nov74

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

GEO. ALBERT. HENRY ALBERT. W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
e25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county. Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. *jy16'72

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr1,67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my24;1ypd

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
8-772 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

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

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je11'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

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. [apr1,'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 25, 1873.

REMOVAL.
REIZENSTEIN & BERLINER,
wholesale dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Have removed to 187 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy31'73

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 8, 1869-tf.

J. HOLLOWBUSH. R. 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

STONE'S SAW GUMMERS AND SAW UPSETS.
We have received the agency for the above and will sell them at manufacturer's prices. Call and examine them. They are the best.
je19-72 H. F. BIGLER & CO.

Mountain Echo Cornet Band,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
MUSIC furnished for Picnics, Festivals, Concerts, Lectures, &c., on reasonable terms.
Address, E. E. SHINER, Sec'y,
may6-6m Curwensville, Pa.

W. H. McENRUE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate Agent and Insurance Broker,
Houtzdale, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Agent for Outgoing and Incoming Steamers. Passages Secured by any Desirable Line. oct. 7-74.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

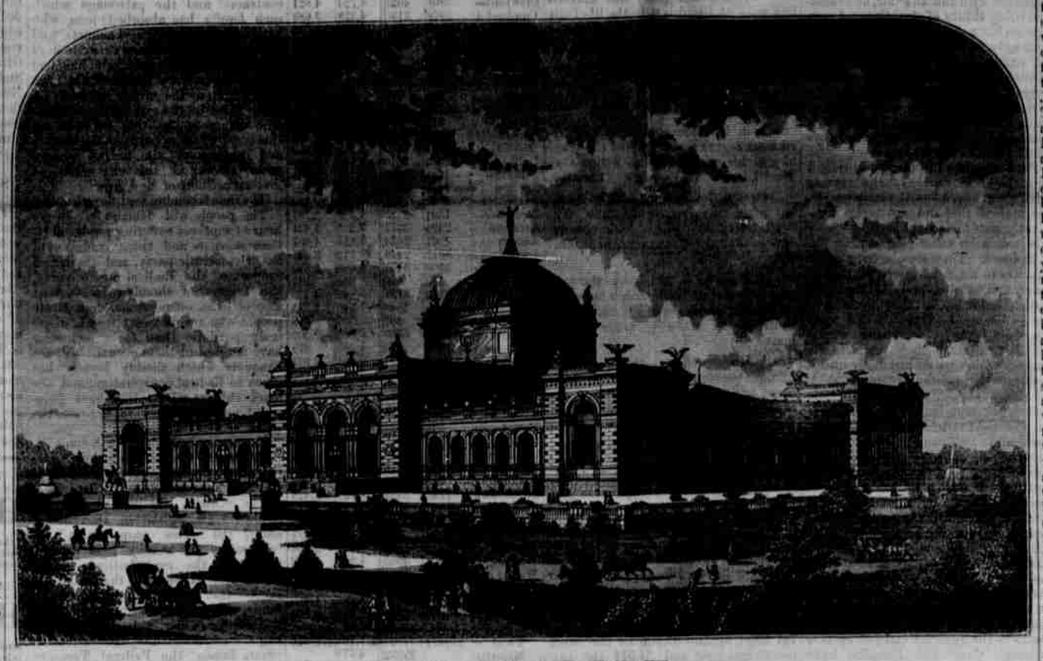
GOODLANDER & HAGERTY, Publishers. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 48—WHOLE NO. 2396. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1874. NEW SERIES—VOL. 15, NO. 46.

1776. UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION. 1876.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA.



ART GALLERY.

THIS structure, which is one of the affixes to the great Exhibition, is located on a line parallel with and northward of the Main Exhibition building.

It is on the most commanding portion of great LANSDOWNE PLATEAU and looks southward over the city.

It is elevated on a terrace six feet above the general level of the plateau—the plateau itself being an eminence 116 feet above the surface of the Schuylkill River.

The entire structure is in the modern Renaissance. The materials are granite, glass, and iron. No wood is used in the construction, and the building is thoroughly fireproof. The structure is 365 feet in length, 210 feet in width, and 59 feet in height over a spacious basement 12 feet in height, surmounted by a dome.

DETAILS.

EXTERIOR.—1. THE MAIN FRONT.—The Main front looks southward; it displays three distinctive features:

First. A main entrance in the centre of the structure consisting of three colossal arched doorways of equal dimensions.

Second. A pavilion at each end.

Third. Two arcades connecting the pavilions with the centre; Central Section: 95 feet long, 72 feet high; Pavilions; 45 feet long, 60 feet high; Arcades, each, 90 feet long, 40 feet high.

The front, or south face of the Central Section displays a rise of thirteen steps to the entrance 70 feet wide. The entrance is by three arched doorways each 40 feet high and 15 feet wide, opening into a hall. Between the arches of the doorways are clusters of columns terminating in emblematic designs illustrative of science and art.

The doors, which are of iron, are relieved by bronze panels, having the coats-of-arms of all the States and Territories.

In the centre of the main frieze is the United States coat-of-arms.

The main cornice is surmounted by a balustrade with candelabras. At either end is an allegorical figure representing science and art.

The dome rises from the centre of the structure to the height of 150 feet from the ground. It is of glass and iron and of a unique design; it terminates in a colossal bell—from which the figure of Columbia rises with protecting hands.

A figure of colossal size stands at each corner of the base of the dome. These figures typify the four quarters of the globe.

Each pavilion displays a window 30 feet high and 12 feet wide; it is also ornamented with tile work, wreaths of oak and laurel, 13 stars in the frieze, and a colossal eagle at each of its four corners.

The arcades, a general feature in the old Roman villas but entirely novel here, are intended to screen the long walls of the gallery.

These each consist of five groined arches—these arcades form promenades looking outward over the grounds and inward over open gardens, which extend back to the main wall of the building. These garden plats are each 90 feet long and 36 feet deep, ornamented in the centre with fountains and designed for the display of statuary. A stairway from the gardens reaches the upper line of these arcades, forming a second promenade 35 feet above the ground. Its balustrade is ornamented with vases, and is designed ultimately for statues. The cornices, the atticas, and the crestings throughout are highly ornamented.

The walls of the east and west sides of the structure display the pavilions and the walls of the picture galleries, and are relieved by five niches designed for statues, the freize is richly ornamented—above it the central dome shows to great advantage.

The rear or north front is of the same general character as the main front, but in place of the arcade is a series of arched windows twelve in number, with an entrance in the centre; in all thirteen openings above, in an unbroken line, extending the entire length of the structure; between the pavilions is the grand balcony—a promenade 275 feet long and 45 feet wide, and elevated 40 feet above the ground, overlooking northward the whole panorama of the Park grounds.

The main entrance opens on a hall 82 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 53 feet high, decorated in the modern renaissance style; on the further side of this hall, three doorways, each 16 feet wide and 25 feet high, open into the centre hall; this hall is 83 feet square, the ceiling of the dome rising over it 80 feet in height.

From its east and west sides extend the galleries, each 98 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 35 feet in height. These galleries admit of temporary divisions for the more advantageous display of paintings. The centre hall and galleries form one grand hall 287 feet long and 85 feet wide, capable of holding eight thousand persons, nearly twice the dimensions of the largest hall in the country. From the two galleries, doorways open into two smaller galleries, 28 feet wide and 89 feet long. These open north and south into private apartments which connect with the pavilion rooms, forming two side galleries 210 feet long. Along the whole length of the north side of the main gallerios and central hall extends a corridor 14 feet wide, which opens on its north line into a series of private rooms, thirteen in number, designed for studios and smaller exhibition rooms.

All the galleries and central hall are lighted from above; the pavilions and studios are lighted from the sides. The pavilions and central hall are designed especially for exhibitions of sculpture.

THE CENTENNIAL AND THE PEOPLE.

As is well known to our readers, the great labor of preparing for a proper celebration of our grand National Anniversary has been placed in the hands of a few workers. The progress of the buildings and the universal encouragement received from foreign nations assures the success of the enterprise. Although, our National Congress has considered it inexpedient to make an appropriation, still, its resolutions passed at various dates secure a nations character and the prestige of the Government. The State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia have come forward nobly and raised sufficient means to insure the erection of the necessary buildings, and now by new plans and policy, on the part of the Centennial Board of Finance, *every citizen of the United States* will have it within his power to become enrolled in the record of patriotism by a very small outlay. The Bureau of Revenue, at the head of which is Mr. John Wanamaker, one of our most energetic citizens, has been formed to meet this end and its plan is very simple. In addition to the Certificate of Stock issued by the Board of Finance, which is offered at ten dollars a share, it has been deemed advisable to prepare medals from original designs, typical of the event we propose to celebrate. These medals will be of two sizes:

First. One in Bronze, the size of our silver dollar, which will be sold in a neat box for one dollar.

Second. The same medal in Silver, which with case, will be sold for three dollars.

Third. A larger medal in Bronze for two dollars, and the same in Electro gilt for five dollars.

This grand scheme was mainly inspired by ex-Gov. Bigler, who is now, as Financial Agent, pushing the work with great diligence by the presentation of the certificates of stock and medals to the people of the United States, through duly authorized agents, assisted by Auxiliary Boards in the various States, districts and counties. Within the past six weeks organizations have been effected in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Washington, Oregon, California, Illinois, Arizona, Michigan, West Virginia, Kansas, Nevada, Indiana Idaho, Missouri, Colorado and Utah. These organizations are formed of active men occupying important positions, who have volunteered their services in aid of this grand national enterprise, and we believe that the presentation in this manner will secure such a result from the people as will be very satisfactory. In this connection we publish the admirable address of Mr. Welsh, which places the subject more clearly before our readers.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

As issued by the Centennial Board of Finance and transmitted by telegraph to all parts of the country.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Arrangements are steadily progressing for the Centennial celebration and International Exhibition. The principal buildings are in course of erection. The President of the United States, as requested by Congress at the last session, has extended a cordial invitation to all other nations to join in this work, and a large number of these have already signified their intention to accept that invitation. Exhibition space is being applied for from this and foreign countries, and every manifestation on the subject seems to indicate success for our Centennial display. But, to carry out this undertaking on a scale due to the glorious event to be commemorated, additional funds will be needed, for while Congress has cheerfully thrown around this patriotic work the national prestige, and promptly promoted it by appropriate laws, it did not furnish the necessary capital; that part was left to you, and not doubting that, inspired by the memories of the past and the blessings of the present, you will cheerfully perform it, and to the end that it may be convenient for you to do so, we have adopted a plan for raising revenue which will be brought before you by a bureau created for that purpose, and acting under the general direction of the Hon. William Bigler, a member of the Board, and who is commended to your respectful consideration in the performance of his arduous duties. In addition to the use of this plan any person can subscribe for one or more shares of the Centennial stock at $10 each, by remitting payment for the same in post-office drafts or check to Frederick Fraley, Treasurer, No. 904 Walnut street, Philadelphia, for which certificates will be promptly returned.

JOHN WELSH,
President Centennial Board of Finance.

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A. T. Goshorn, Director-General of the United States Centennial Commission, has issued, by order of the Executive Committee, the following directions:

The United States Centennial Commission has invited the several States and Territories to appoint local advisory Boards or Committees to assist in securing a complete representation of the industries of their respective districts in the International Exhibition of 1876.

A number of Boards have been organized in accorance with this invitation. In States and Territories where such Boards do not exist, in order to secure their organization throughout the country without further delay, it is recommended that they consist of the Centennial Commissioner and Alternate and not less than three other persons appointed by the Director-General with the advice and consent of the Commissioners of the State or Territory.

It is hoped that a uniform system of co-operative Boards or committees, organized in accordance with this suggestion, will excite local interest in the objects of the Exhibition, and thus greatly facilitate the work of the Commission.

Upon the organization of each Board, an officer should be designated to conduct its correspondence with the Commission.

The duty of the Board will be:

1. To disseminate information regarding the Exhibition.
2. To secure the co-operation of industrial, scientific, agricultural and other associations, in their districts.
3. To appoint co-operative local committees, representing the different industries of their districts.
4. To stimulate local action on all measures intended to render the Exhibition successful and a worthy representation of the industries of the country.
5. To encourage the production of articles suitable for exhibition.
6. To distribute documents issued by the Commission among the manufacturers and others in their districts interested in the Exhibition.
7. To render assistance in furthering the financial and other interests of the Exhibition, and to furnish information to the Commission on subjects that may be referred to them.

Applications for space in the Exhibition buildings or grounds must be made on the printed form (No. 63), in accordance with the rules and regulations. Blank forms will be furnished to the Boards for distribution.

The Commission will aim to secure a high standard of quality in the articles exhibited and a complete representation of the resources and industries of the country. To this end, there should be presented for exhibition the best products of each district, and especially those which are regarded as of a representative character.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE IN 1776.

In the course of a century within their narrow fringe of country the colonists had transformed the wilderness into a fertile and productive territory. Agriculture was their favorite pursuit. Travelers from Europe were struck with the skill with which they cultivated the rich and abundant soil, the fine farm-houses that filled the landscape, the barns overflowing with harvests, the cattle, the sheep. The northern and middle colonies were famous for wheat and corn. Pennsylvania was the granary of the nation. In New Jersey the fine farms that spread from Trenton to Elizabethtown excited the admiration of the scientific Kalm. Long Island was the garden of America, and all along the valleys opening upon the Hudson the Dutch and Huguenot colonists had acquired ease and opulence by a careful agriculture. The farm houses usually built of stone, with tall roofs and narrow windows, were scenes of intelligent industry. While the young men labored in the fields, the mothers and daughters spun wool and flax, and prepared a large part of the clothing of the family. The farm-house was a manufactory of all the articles of daily use. Even nails were hammered out in the winter, and the farmer was his own mechanic. A school and a church were provided for almost every village. Few children were left untaught by the Dutch dominie, who was sometimes paid in wampum, or the New England student who lived among his patrons, was not always fed upon the daintiest fare.—On Sunday labor ceased, the church bell tolled in the distance, a happy calm settled upon the rural region, and the farmer and his family, in their neatest dress, rode or walked to the village church. The farmer class usually intelligent and rational, formed in the northern colonies the sure reliance of freedom and when the invasion came the Hessians were driven out of New Jersey by the general rising of its laboring farmers, and Burgoyne was captured by the resolution of the people rather than by the timid generalship of Gates.

The progress of agriculture at the South was even more rapid and remarkable than at the North. The wilderness was swiftly converted into a productive region. The coast from St. Mary's to the Delaware, with its inland country, became within a century the most valuable portion of the earth. It's products were eagerly sought for in all of the capitals of Europe, and one noxious plant of Virginia had supplied mankind with a new vice and a new pleasure. It would be useless to relate again the story of the growth of the tobacco trade. Its cultivation in Virginia was an epoch in the history of man. Tobacco was to Virginia the life of trade and intercourse; prices were estimated in it; the salaries of the clergy were fixed at so many pounds of tobacco. All other products of the soil were neglected in order to raise the savage plant. Ships from England came over annually to gather in the great crops of the large planters, and Washington, one of the most successful of the Virginia landowners and agriculturists, was accustomed to watch keenly over the vessels and their captains who sailed up the Potomac to his very dock. The English traders have been often anxious to depreciate his cargoes and lower his prices. Virginia grew enormously rich from the sudden rise of an artificial taste. From 1624, when the production of tobacco was first made a royal monopoly, until the close of the colonial period the production and the consumption rose with equal rapidity, and in 1775, 85,000 hogsheads were exported annually and the sale of tobacco brought in nearly $4,000,000 to the southern colonies. This was equal to about one-third of the whole export of the colonies. Happily since that period the proportion has rapidly decreased, and more useful articles have formed the larger part of the export from the New World to the Old.

One of these was rice. A Governor of South Carolina had been in Madagascar, and seen the plant cultivated in its hot swamps. He lived in Charleston, on the bay, and it struck him that a marshy spot in his garden might well serve for a plantation of rice. Just then (1694) a vessel put in from Madagascar in distress, whose commander the Governor had formerly known—her wants were liberally relieved. In gratitude for the kindness he received, the master gave the Governor a bag of rice. It was sown, and produced abundantly. The soil proved singularly favorable for its culture. The marshes of Georgia and South Carolina were soon covered with rice plantations. A large part of the crop was exported to England. In 1724, 100,000 barrels were sent out from South Carolina alone. In 1761, the value of its rice crop was more than $1,500,000. Its white population could not then have been more than 45,000, and it is easy to conceive the tide of wealth that was distributed annually among its band of planters. They built costly mansions on the coasts and bays, lived in fatal luxury, were noted for their wild excesses, and often fell speedy victims to fevers of the malarious soil. Indigo, sugar, molasses, tar, pitch, and a great variety of valuable productions added to the wealth of South. But cotton, which had grown through many vicissitudes to be the chief staple of British and America, trade, was, at this period, only cultivated in small quantities for the use of the farmers. It was spun into coarse cloths. But it was not until Whitney's invention, in 1793, that it could be readily prepared for commerce, and to the inventive genius of Connecticut the Southern States owe the larger part of their wealth and political importance.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A TRIUMPHANT TRUNK.—Saturday morning there came over the Great Western road, on its way West, a trunk which made the hair of the baggage smashers stand right up. It was thirty-four inches long, three feet wide, and was made of solid boiler iron, an eighth of an inch thick. The handles were of iron, riveted on with great bolts, and the lid was fastened down with an immense padlock. On one end of the trunk was painted the words: "She can stand it!" and the other, "More coming!" The railroad men groaned aloud as the walked around "them trunk" and viewed it from every angle, and two omnibus men, who thought the owner was going to stop over, made tracks out of the depot.

When his class graduated, Gen. Custer was in the guard-house at West Point for insisting upon fair play in a fight instead of separating the combatants.

Boston spends over thirty thousand dollars a year in teaching drawing in her public schools.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

While my friend Clyde and myself were out in the hills back of the Golden Gate Park last week, a jack rabbit came along, and stopped to look at us.

"If I had thought to bring my revolver along we would have jack on toast for breakfast to-morrow," I remarked.

"Not with my consent," he replied.

"What reason can you give for not consenting?"

"A rabbit saved my life, and I have not killed one since, and will not kill one again."

"How did he manage to save your life?"

"Three years ago I was living in Montana. A smelter had just been built, and it created a demand for silver rock. I owned an interest in a lead that had been sunk in thirty feet. Thinking the time had come to make it available, I concluded to go there and get some ore and have it tested. I did so, and reached the place just in time to take shelter in the mine from a terrible hailstorm. I lighted my candle, went to the bottom, and went to work. I had not been there more than five minutes when I heard a noise that sounded like a cannon. The rock over my head shook, and in a moment the shaft behind me caved. You can imagine my feelings better than I can describe them, when I found myself burried alive. I tremble even at this distant day when I think of that moment. The roof of the shaft was rocks, and when they came down they did not pack so tight but what the air came through. There was nothing that I could do to release myself. I knew that if relief did not come from the outside I must perish. No one knew I had gone there. A road ran past the mouth of the shaft; but it was not traveled much, and I was not likely to attract attention by calling; nevertheless, I shouted at intervals all day. The following morning I commenced calling again; and all day, whenever I thought I heard a sound, I shouted.

When night came again all hope of being released had abandoned me. One thing added great bitterness to my sufferings. I owed quite a large amount of money, and, should my fate remain unknown, my creditors would think I had fled to defraud them, and my name would be stigmatized.

"I will not dwell on the agonies I endured; I am sorry I cannot forget them.

"The morning of the fourth day of my imprisonment, I heard something crawl into my grave. I lighted my candle and saw a rabbit. There was only one aperture large enough to admit him, I closed it to prevent his escape. I saw in him food to appease my hunger, and my hand was raised to kill him, when a thought occurred to me that prevented the blow from descending. I had two fish lines; their united length would reach to the road. I took off my shirt, tore it into strings, tied them together, and on to the fish line. I wore a long, gold watch chain. I tied it onto the part of the line that would cross the road. I then cut several leaves from my diary, wrote on them my condition, and tied them on to that part of the line that would be outside. I then tied the end made out of my shirt around Jack's neck and let him out. He soon reached the end of the line, and I knew by the way he was pulling that he was making desperate attempts to escape. Soon the tugging stopped, and knowing gnawing to be Jack's chief accomplishment, I thought he had cut himself loose. About three hours afterward I felt the line pulled, and some one called; I tried to answer, but the hoarse noise I made died in the cavern. I then pulled the line to show that I was not dead.

"All grew still again, and I knew the man had gone for assistance. Then came the sound of voices; I pulled in the line and it brought me food. It took all the men who worked in the shaft nine hours to reach me.

"A very large pine tree that stood near the shaft had been the cause of my misfortune. It had been dead a number of years, and the storm had blown it over. The terrible blow it struck the ground had caused the cave.

"Jack had wound the line around a bush, and tied himself so short that he was imprisoned outside as securely as I had been inside. He was taken to town, put in a large cage, and supplied with all the rabbit delicacies the market afforded. He, however, did not thrive, and the boys, believing that he 'pined in thought,' voted to set him free. He was taken back to his old gridling grounds and liberated.

"He not only saved my life, but became the benefactor of all the rabbits in the neighborhood—the miners refraining from shooting any, fearing it might be him."—*San Francisco Golden Era.*

USEFULNESS OF THE ROBIN.

Pitying the ignorance of farmers, and country people generally, touching the habits and usefulness of the robin, and pitying equally the poor bird itself for the abuse which this ignorance brings upon it, Caroline Bryce, in the April *Naturalist*, has rendered a service to both by pointing out in a very interesting way the value of the bird to the country, and the mistake that is made in attempting to drive it from our fields and groves. "The robin has two broods in a season, each brood varying in number from two to five. The young are fed exclusively on insects, and their rapid growth and consequent voracity, only equaled by the larvæ stage of insect-life, makes an abundant supply of insect-food an indispensable requirement. The food of the mother-bird is also chiefly insects, and this double demand makes the robin a valuable assistant to the farmer and horticulturist in keeping under insect pests. Regarding its supposed habit of cherry eating, the author is of opinion that it is attracted chiefly by the color of the fruit, and not by any special liking for it as food; that it picks the cherries for the same reason that it picks to pieces a red flower. Instead of being an enemy to the cherry crop, it is really a most important aid in securing an abundant supply of healthy fruit. If I should venture to say that not a cherry would grow fit to be eaten, were it not for the birds, the bare idea would be hooted as preposterous, yet such, nevertheless, is my belief. Were it possible to remove all the birds out of the way, for one season at least, what a decided difference would our future orchards present! Where now are thrifty growths, beautiful leafage, and large crops of fair fruit, would be seen stinted, moss-grown limbs, with sparse or meagre foliage, crops of dwarfed specimens, that have finished their growing, in a knotty, wormy, inferior state. The majority of all the large families of insects are bred in different stages of existence, and are devoured by birds of every description, chief among which stands our friend the robin."

LOVE ON THE YELLOWSTONE.

One of Gallantin's fair daughters, while returning from wonderland, stopped with her companions at a yellowstone ranch. They had been there scarcely an hour when one of the proprietors gained the ear of our heroine and informed her that hard by was one of the finest, largest, best, and most abundant raspberry patches he ever saw or heard tell of. "Why, you could just scoop them up," etc. He urged upon her the necessity of the berries being plucked immediately, as they were dead ripe, millions of them. She was delighted at the prospect of going for the berries, but when she ascertained that our hero was bent on acting as guide, then her ardor became dampened. However they started.

We bid adieu to any further description of this novel love scene, as now follows the conversation in which a mountaineer wooed a former city belle, whom two hours before he had never seen, showing the absurdity of the old "faint heart" and "fair lady" business.

"Say, do you see them fences?"

"Oh, yes; they are nice fences."

"Well, them fences is ourn."

"Whose?"

"My pard's and mine—half is mine and half is his'n—and those fields is ourn too, and the house and stock and chickens and mortgage and all on the ranch is ourn—half is mine and half is his'n."

"Ah, indeed!"

"Yes—and you don't know how much we have in the bank besides, and if I was to get a wife you bet I'd get more than half. And I suppose you don't know I'm the best hunter and guide in the Rocky Mountains? Well, I am, and what is more, I have enough quartz to lay out all the postoffices in Montana, and pay for running them besides. Why, I have a fortune just in one mine alone. The boys tell me it is a brass mine, but it isn't brass, its gold, sure, and if it ain't that it's good quartz, anyhow, and—don't you think I ought to get married?"

"Most assuredly I do. A young man possessing your wealth and good looks should not hesitate a moment about entering into matrimony. I am surprised to think you are still single, are you?"

"Well, yes, I suppose so. But say do you see them graneries?

Well, I just have enough grain over yonder to last two years, and so you see I can stand off the grasshoppers one year anyhow. And you needn't be afraid of Injuns up here; they don't come this high up—and say, dons you want to marry me? There, now."

"Oh, sir, why—why this is so unexpected, you know, and besides, I—I should deem it my duty, while thanking you for honoring me with your hand, to inform you that I am engaged to be married to a gentleman in the States. I regret that your affections are not bestowed upon some young lady who is heart free. Please do not refer to the subject again."

"Well, I wouldn't have done so now, only I heard as how you didn't talk pretty to a nice-got-up Bozeman chap, and told him you didn't want to marry him nohow, and I supposed after that I stood a good show of catching you myself. And—and (raising his voice) ther's the raspberry patch over there, and come to think of it—I don't think they are as thick now as they used to be."

ONE'S CHANCES OF LIVING.

A medical writer of eminence has been collecting evidence as to the chances of life which children have, upon being born, in different countries. Out of 10,000 children born it is found from official statistics that in Norway as many as 7,415, or roughly speaking, three out of every four, live to be twenty years of age. In England only 6,627 so live, or 788 fewer than in Norway. In the United States boys have nearly as good chance of life as in England, while girls have not. But in France only 5,022, or scarcely more that one out of two, reach twenty, while in Ireland no more than 4,855, or actually less than one out of two, attain that age. More surprising still are the statistics regarding old age. Out of the 10,000, for example, we learn that in Norway 3,487, more than one out of three, reach seventy; in England almost one out of four; in the United States, still men only, one out of four—a trifle higher than England; in France, 1,776, or about one of 8½. If this table is to be depended upon, we thus learn that of all countries in the world Norway offers the new-born child the best chance of long life, while Ireland offers the worst. And France, universally admitted to be so far as soil and climate are concerned one of the most favored regions of the earth, offers but little better chance than Ireland.

"THE GOVERNMENT" ALARMED.—The editor of the Washington *Capitol* says: When the returns from Ohio and Indiana reached the President, together with the fact that some lunatic had put "for rent" on the White House, Grant asked Babcock what it all meant.

"Notice to quit," responded briefly the High Custodian of the Public Grounds.

"I won't do it," exclaimed His Excellency, "that house is the only one large enough to hold my family and the picture of them. Where in the devil am I expected to put that picture, I'd like to know?"

"Your friends could build you as big a house in St. Louis," humbly suggested Bab.

"St. Louis!" roared the savior of his country, "that's a pretty idea! Follow Sherman to St. Louis and have him cavorting around as general of the army and me nothing!"

"It is proposed, your Excellency, to make Sherman your successor, and restore to you the generalship of the army."

"Babcock," exclaimed His Excellency, turning blue, "telegraph Belknap to arm the marine band with navy revolvers, and Childs and Murphy to meet me in Washington, and order Robeson to concentrate himself on Washington—I'll see who vacates."

And His Excellency drank sixteen cocktails and smoked forty cigars, that made even the Indians sneeze and shed tears.

A PRACTICAL ANSWER.—Says the Indianapolis *Journal*: In the absence of a teacher last Sunday, Superintendent Knippenberry, of the Garden Baptist Sunday school, took charge of the class himself—some six bright boys. Indirectly he had occasion to speak of the two roads, one leading to heaven and one to hell, and stated that God had placed the Bible in our hands to direct us to the right road, and warn us from walking in the road which leads to ruin. The Superintendent wishing to illustrate the importance of a finger-board, asked the boys:

"Boys, have you ever been in the country?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever come to a point where two roads met and found a finger-board to direct you?"

"Yes, sir."

"What road did you take?"

"The road that had the most black walnuts on," was the quick response of one of the bright lads.