THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1821.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.
If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
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If paid after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

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GEORGE B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Publisher.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER, Proprietor. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN. TERMS—$2 per annum in Advance.

VOL. 49--WHOLE NO. 2419. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1875. NEW SERIES--VOL. 16, NO. 18.

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*

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.

J. P. IRVIN,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
LUMBER, SHINGLES, &c.,
—AT THE—
CORNER STORE,
Curwensville, Pa.

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. 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. [my16'72

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. my25:1ypd

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

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

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

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

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

S. I. SNYDER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER
AND DEALER IN
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Graham's Row, Market Street,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of repairing in my line promptly attended to. April 23, 1874.

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

JAMES H. LYTLE,
No. 4 Pie's Opera House, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
april 1'73-tf

JAMES E. 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. [my13'74y

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.
je10-72 H. F. BIGLER & CO.

JAMES CLEARY,
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [tf

KRATZER & LYTLE,
AGENTS IN CLEARFIELD COUNTY FOR
LORILLARD'S
Celebrated Brands of
Smoking & Chewing Tobaccos.
We are enabled to wholesale to dealers throughout the county at city prices.
KRATZER & LYTLE,
je3:74-tf Clearfield, Pa.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned are now fully prepared to carry on the business of
UNDERTAKING,
AT REASONABLE RATES,
And respectfully solicit the patronage of those needing such services.
JOHN TROUTMAN,
JAMES L. LEAVY.
Clearfield, Pa., Feb. 18, 1874.

LIME! LIME!
The undersigned is now prepared to furnish the public with an excellent quality of
Bellefonte Wood-Burned Lime,
for plastering purposes, by the large or small quantity. Can be found for the present at Pie's new building, on Market street.
oct7-tf L. R. MCCULLOUGH.

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. nov12'73

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

R. V. WILSON, M. D. R. B. 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 room, next door to Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store, up stairs. nov26'73

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

JOSEPH B. M'NALLY. 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. je11'73

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

H. W. SMITH,
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. 18:73:tf.

FREDERICK O'LEARY BUCK,
SCRIVENER & CONVEYANCER,
General Life and Fire Ins. Agent.
Deeds of Conveyance, Articles of Agreement and all legal papers promptly and neatly executed. Office in 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

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. aug10'72

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

G. W. WEAVER & CO.,
DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.
Dealers in all kinds of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods and Druggists' Sundries.
Curwensville, March 17, 1875.

GEORGE M. FERGUSON,
WITH
W. V. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
dealers in
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
3:17 531 Market Street, Philadelphia. 73-tf

CHARLES H. ELLIOT,
NOTE BROKER,
with JOHN W. SEXTON & Co.
Stock and Bond Commission Brokers,
112 South Third Street, Philad'a.
Particular attention given to purchases and sales of Government Bonds.
Refer to M. W. Woodward, Esq., Cashier Manufacturers National Bank; Charles Blanchard, Esq., Lumber Merchant; Herbert Russel & Co., Lumber Merchants; Wm. Monteilius, Esq., Vice-President Bank of America; Powell & Co., Bankers, Williamsport, Pa. mch24'73-2m

A. H. MITTON,
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. [4:1473

MITCHELL WAGONS.
The Best is the Cheapest!
Thomas Reilly has received another large lot of "Mitchell Wagons," which are among the very best manufactured, and which he will sell at the most reasonable rates. His stock includes almost all descriptions of wagons—largeand small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr6'74 THOMAS REILLY.

SIR HARRY'S MUSINGS.

I've banqueted on luxuries
Produced in every clime;
Feasted on luscious turtle soup
And supped on oysters prime;
But oh, I never, never met
Such dear excess of bliss
As thrills the soul when lips receive
An inspiration kiss.

In glittering halls of splendor rare
I've passed the midnight hours;
In gardens beautiful and fair
I've wandered 'midst the flowers;
But there's nothing so delicious
In such a world as this,
As pious conversation, and
A lingering pleasure kiss.

In my last hour when death draws near,
In darkness and in gloom,
May woman's smile my pathway cheer
And guide me to the tomb;
And when my soul shall seek the light
Of other worlds than this,
Give me to wing it for its flight,
A paroxysmal kiss.

THE BLACK HILLS.

WHERE THEY ARE, AND HOW TO REACH THEM.

Probably no topic at present claims a larger share of interest in the public mind than the newly discovered region, known in general terms as the Black Hills. Yet probably too, not one in five hundred, if asked to locate definitely this much talked of region, could do so with any accuracy. We propose, therefore, first to tell our readers

WHERE THE BLACK HILLS ARE.

They lie in Wyoming and Dakota, between the 43d and 45th degrees of latitude, and occupy an area of about 100 miles in length, Northerly and Southerly, and about sixty miles in breadth. Their base is about 2,500 to 3,000 feet above the sea level, and the highest peaks do not exceed 7,000 feet. The Eastern boundary line of Wyoming, 104th parallel of longitude, runs about midway through the hills. The whole range of the hills lies in the forks of the Big Cheyenne River, which is the most important stream in that region, and which pours itself into the Missouri, some 60 miles above Fort Pierre.

HOW THE BLACK HILLS HAVE BEEN HITHERTO REACHED.

From either Fort Sully or Fort Pierre, in a due West direction to the Wyoming line, which runs through the centre of the hills nearly, is a distance of 220 miles on an air-line.—Formerly there was a road from Fort Pierre to Fort Laramie, over which military and traders' stores were freighted, and the distance fixed at 325 miles. The road necessarily passed over the bad lands considerable of the distance. Any route followed from the Upper Missouri will encounter them. In the summer the heat is intense in the country between the Upper Missouri and the Black Hills, the grass is not good for stock, and the water is strong alkaline. For these facts, says the Cheyenne *Leader*, we are indebted to persons who have frequently passed over the route during the past twenty-five years, to officers of the army, and to the official reports of Lieutenant G. K. Warren and Brevet Brigadier General W. F. Reynolds, of the Topographical Engineers of the United States Army, the former of whom twice explored the country in 1855-6, and again in 1857-8, and the latter in 1859-60.

WHY CALLED BLACK HILLS.

The Black Hills take their name from the dark green appearance that the magnificent forests of pine, that cover their sides and top, give to them. "I think it safe to say," says Dr. Hayden, in his geological report of their exploration in 1859-60, page 3, "that at least one-third of this area, (estimated at 6,000 square miles by him,) or about 2,000 square miles, is covered with excellent pine timber, or 1,280,000 acres. Now, the next question arises, how is this timber to be made available? At least four to six months in the year these streams (Belle Fourche and South Fork of Cheyenne) are quite high. The logs could be cut and transported to the sides of the streams during the dry season, and when the streams are high in the Spring of the year, they could be taken down into the Missouri River with a good degree of safety and ease.

"The Black Hills, which appear in the distance, and derive their name from their dark and gloomy appearance, contain an inexhaustible quantity of the finest timber, mostly pine, which will doubtless remain undisturbed for many years to come."

FERTILITY, CLIMATE, AND MINERAL WEALTH.

The fertility of the soil in the Black Hills was noticed by Lieutenant Warren, in 1858. Speaking of the valleys in that region, he says in his report of year: "In these mountain formations which border the great plains of the West, are to be found beautiful flowing streams and small, rich valleys covered over with fine grass for hay, and susceptible of cultivation by means of irrigation. Fine timber for fuel and lumber, limestone, and good stone for building purposes are here abundant. Gold has been found in valuable quantities, and, without doubt, the more common and useful minerals will be discovered when more minute examinations are made."

In the same report, further on, he says: "The country furnishes the means of raising sufficient quantities of grain and vegetables for the use of the inhabitants, and beautiful, healthy, and desirable locations for their homes. The remarkable freedom here from sickness is one of the attractive features of the region, and will, in this respect, go far to recompense the settler from the Mississippi valley for his loss in the smaller amount of products that can be taken from the soil. The great want of suitable building material, which now so seriously retards the growth of the West will not be felt here."

HOW TO REACH THE BLACK HILLS.

The route from Cheyenne northward is the safest, speediest, cheapest, and best to reach the Black Hills. Cheyenne is at the junction of two competing railroads from the East—the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific. It will be two days' railroad travel to Cheyenne from Chicago or St. Louis.

From Cheyenne there are two routes to the Hills. The one by way of Fort Laramie, Raw Hide Buttes, Old Woman's Fork, and Beaver Creek, is one hundred and eighty-two miles. This route passes through a settled country for a hundred miles or so. There is now a stage line on it that carries the United States mail to and from the fort, and also passengers at $10 apiece.

The other route is by way of Reel's ranch, down Horse Creek to near its mouth, crossing the North Platte River at Nick Janise's ranch, about thirty miles east of Fort Laramie, and thence in a Northerly direction over a good road to Red Cloud Agency. This route is also traveled by a stage line, which carries the mail and passengers from Cheyenne to Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. The fare to Red Cloud is $15, and the distance from there to the Black Hills is about fifty miles.

THE FUTURE IN STORE FOR THAT REGION.

General W. F. Reynolds, who made a topographical survey of this region in 1859-60, says: "The whole region of the Black Hills is unquestionably, at no distant date, to afford homes for a thriving population. The mountains will furnish a sufficient supply of pine lumber for ordinary uses, and although timber is very scarce in the region as a whole (from Fort Pierre to the Powder River), yet the Black Hills will fully supply this great deficiency in the districts immediately adjoining." His route from the Missouri River, led him to the Forks of the Big Cheyenne, and then he skirted the Northeast and North side of the hills. He describes them in his journal as a succession of mountain ranges with beautiful valleys between, the soil of which is rich and fertile, and covered with a heavy growth of grass. Groves of ash, oak, elm, and other varieties of timber are mentioned as being met with, fringing the clear, beautiful streams of water, putting down from the hills into the Belle Fourche. Between the forks of Cheyenne very decided evidences of the existence of gold were found; but prospecting was discouraged by him on account of danger from the Indians, and for fear of making the expeditions a failure. "It was for these reasons that the search for gold was at all times discouraged," he says, "yet still it was often difficult to restrain the disposition to 'prospect,' and there were moments when it was feared that some of the party would defy all restraint."

These descriptions, and discoveries, be it remembered, of the Black Hills were made sixteen or seventeen years ago by reliable army officers, whose only object was to make truthful reports of the country, and were made under many disadvantages.

THE DANGER OF IDLENESS.

An exchange says: The great scarcity of employment at present existing, while a serious matter for consideration in its connection with political economy, has also a moral aspect of more iterest, perhaps, than is generally realized. The line in the Sunday-school hymn to the effect that Satan finds mischief for the idle hands to do is not a mere nursery rhyme, but a fact which just now is receiving its verification. It is frequently remarked by people who have knowledge of what they say, that enforced idleness is leading many young men, laborers and mechanics, into habits from which they were entirely free when in work. Aimless, and in many cases discouraged at the lack of employment, they loaf about in public places, form undesirable acquaintances, drift into saloons, and frequently, with a desperate hope that the wheel of chance may turn in their favor, enter the lair of the gambler and stake the little they may possess upon the turn of a card or the throw of the dice. To be sure all this indicates a sad deficiency in moral stamina, but the fact remains that what in such cases has exposed to attack the weak spots in the character of some of our laboring men is the need of healthful and remunerative employment. How this need is to be met and the social danger obviated is a question worthy of deep and earnest attention.

That the times are full of demoralization must be evident to any observant person. The question of how to supply the safeguard which is lacking is a most difficult one, but one that can be met. It may be met partially by the determined refusal to bestow charity when there is ability to work. The man or woman who is able to perform labor should be made to do it before receiving help, alms being steadily withheld from such. Perhaps it is true that there is too much giving in one way and too little in another. A perfect system of charity would embrace the idea of making those able to labor work for the benefit of those who are unable. Thus a dollar might be made to do double duty. This, however, is but one phase of the question. How to employ the masses is a broader phase, with which it might be well for the authorities, for capitalists, and especially for political economists to busy themselves. As an instance of what vigorous employment will do toward the suppression of vice, the experience of Major C. H. Malan, formerly of the British army in India, is interesting. On assuming command of four hundred men at Singapore, he undertook, as a means of reforming and christianizing the soldiers, to improve the surroundings of their barracks. Accordingly he had them prepare a cricket ground, a work of great difficulty, he himself doing his share of the work, and also interested them in gardening. In a few months the barracks in a jungle became a pleasant residence in the midst of gardens and playgrounds, while the *morale* of the men was equally improved. The result, stated in brief, in the major's own words, was this: "The number of cases of drunkenness, in four hundred and nine men, for the six weeks preceeding the commencement of the work, had been ninety-two; for the six weeks after it had commenced, fifteen.

BLOOD RESTORATION.—General F. P. Blair, who has been prostrated for a long time by a paralytic attack, has been greatly strengthened during the past few weeks by the transfusion of blood into his veins. Two operations had been performed up to Monday, and a third one was to have been performed on Tuesday. At the first operation two ounces were injected, and at the second one four ounces, the patient having first been deprived of two ounces by bleeding. A favorable change has taken place, the patient manifesting increased consciousness and articulating more distinctly. The St. Louis *Republican* describes the transfusion process as follows: "The blood for transfusion is drawn fram the veins of a healthy man into a vessel, where it is allowed to remain in contact with the oxygenizing properties of the atmosphere for a short time, but not long enough to commence coagulating. It is then sucked into an exhausted receiver, to which a tube is attached and connected with a vein of the patient's arm. The blood is then forced by a piston in the receiver into the general circulation of the system. On the side of the exhausted receiver is a scale of fine lines, so that the quantity forced into the vein is graduated and timed under the practiced eye of the physician."

Blifkins was in Chicago the other day when he received a letter from his young wife, saying to him that "on this lovely spring morning a bird is singing in my heart," and old Blif, just looked wild a minute and then took a freight train for home, muttering to himself, "Them's Beecher's sentiments, old man, keep your eye peeled."

THE LUMBER SITUATION.

As the season for starting up the mills is at hand, it is believed that some information about the lumber traffic for the past year, the official statement of the amount of stock on hand at the beginning of the present year, together with an estimate of the stock cut by the respective firms during the winter, and now being floated into the boom, will be of interest not only at home but abroad. Thus far the spring has been favorable for the log floaters, and the indications are that the entire stock will reach the boom in safety, and that the mills will start up about the first of May under favorable circumstances. At present the river is in good rafting order, the small mountain streams have kept up well, and the drives have been managed with but little trouble so far.

The resolution of the Lumberman's Exchange last summer recommending each firm to reduce their cut very largely during the winter, was a very wise one, and will certainly redound to the advantage of every manufacturer during the present season. It is estimated by well informed manufacturers that the total amount of stock to be received in the Williamsport and Lock Haven booms will not exceed 250,000,000 feet. At present it is thought there are about 75,000,000 feet in the Williamsport boom, and the logs are coming lively.

LOST LOGS.

During the ice flood it is estimated that between five and six millions of feet of logs were carried down the stream. Efforts have been made to secure as many of them as possible, and the men appointed by the "runaway log committe" of the Lumbermen's Exchange, to ascertain the number caught and banked during the floods, have returned, and report that from the Williamsport dam to Loyalsock about three thousand logs have been been caught by men along the river, and that between Loyalsock and Columbia dam about seven thousand logs are on the banks. The logs bear the various marks of West Branch lumbermen.

In order that the statistics relating to the lumber business may be made as intelligible as possible, it is deemed best to give the estimate of lumber in the Williamsport market on the 1st of January, 1875, as officially reported to the Exchange and attested by Col. F. E. Embick, the secretary. It is as follows:

Yards.	Pine.	Hemlock	Lath.
B C Bowman & Co	3,066,821	587 000	1,341 000
B H Taylor & Son	2,730 000	1,000 000	1,000 000
F Coleman	10,729 582	177 786	5,381 000
Brown, Ely & co	6,347 571	78 814	2,448 200
Ten Eyck & co	11,358 000	414 100	1,130 000
Woolt's & Tim'n	2,813 900	30 000	2,200 000
Thom'n H'p'r&co	8,064 000	1,016 500	1,253 700
G W Quinn	3,300 000	30 000	1,100 000
P B Merrill & co	5,116 250		390 700
Eder, Hou'l & D'r	7,486 000	149 000	958 800
Taber & Goodrich	823 000	1,150 000	300 000
White, L'ntz & W'r	10,264 500	8 000	3,499 000
Caufield & Colton	1,000 000	300 000	200 000
Finley, Y'ng & co	9,164 373		2,101 754
A G Finney & co	2,294 538	8 500	
B T Mills Lu'r co	11,449 250	80 000	1,250 000
Sleasker, H'd & co	4,500 000	150 000	1,700 000
T A Otts & Sons	4 000 000	300 000	
P G Fessler & co	6,019 963	104 128	123 400
Stark'r & Manson	10,711 989	20 000	1,200 000
R M Foreman	5,800 000		87 000
D'g, James'n & S'n	25,084 000	3,791 000	5,156 000
Merriman & sons	3,000 000	220 000	1,485 000
S N Williams	1,114 000		
Read'g, Fish'r & co	7,324 000	124 000	1,551 000
Maynard & Co	8,194 600		560 000
Lutcher & Moore	458 000	2,500 000	
John Dubois	9,537 740	1,700 224	1,312 600
To Williamsport	182,267 457	14,015 974	38,219 054
" Lock Haven	32,622 027	1,771 800	2,376 200
" Baltimore	2,000 000		
" Port Deposit	4,288 000	2,300 000	
" Philadelphia	13,859 275	1,447 465	41 000
Total, Jan. 1, 1875	234,745 959	19,536 239	40,636 254

The total amount of pickets, January 1, 1875, were 2,828,493 pieces.

LUMBER SHIPPED LAST YEAR.

During the year 1874, the shipments of lumber from Williamsport, by rail and canal, reached 236,806,289 feet, a decline of only 6,656,200 feet under the shipments of 1873. The total amount shipped from here and other points is as follows:

	Feet.
From Williamsport	236,806,289
From Lock Haven	35,000,000
From Renovo and other points	9,231,880
From Lycoming creek region	12,845,380
From Pine creek and Jersey Shore	4,829,445
Total	298,572,984

For the first quarter of 1875, the shipments from Williamsport foot up 22,941,650 feet, a decrease, as compared with the same period in 1874, of 29,499,149 feet. This falling off was caused by the depressed condition of the lumber market during the winter. As the spring opens up trade increases, and it bids fair to grow better as the season advances.

The stock of lumber on hand, January 1, 1874, at Williamsport, was as follows: Pine, 220,961,922 feet; hemlock, 19,872,444 feet; lath, 58,541,100 pieces; pickets, 1,280,250 pieces.

STOCK LAST WINTER.

The following is an estimate of the stock cut in the woods last winter by the various firms, and now being floated to the boom. As far as possible the figures have been obtained from the manufacturers themselves, while others have been estimated. It is believed to be a fair estimate of the new stock, without any reference to the old:

R. M. Foreman	2,000,000
Sleasker, Howard & Co	4,000,000
White, Lentz & White	8,000,000
Finley, Young & Co	8,000,00
Barrows & Co	17,000,000
John DuBois	1,000,000
Reading, Fisher & Co	3,000,000
Peter Herdic	7,000,000
P. G. Fessler & Co	2,000,000
N. Shaw & Co	10,000,000
Woolverton & Tinsman	7,500,000
G. W. Quinn	6,000,000
Thompson, Harper & Co	2,000,000
B. C. Bowman & Co	3,000,000
Finney, Williams & Co	3,000,000
H. Merriman & Son	3,000,000
F. Coleman	8,500,000
Peck, Barrows & Co	3,000,000
Stackwether & Manson	4,000,000
Brown, Early & Co	3,000,000
Eder, Houel & Deemer	4,000,000
B. H. Taylor & Son	3,000,000
Caufield & Colton	10,000,000
Dodge Mills	15,000,000
Jamison & Fisher	4,000,000
J. B. Gray	2,500,000
Otto & Sons	3,000,000
Thomas Tetier	8,000,000
Total	156,000,000

In the hurry of collecting the figures it is possible that some operators have been overlooked, but upon the whole it has been aimed to make the amounts as nearly correct as possible. There are other firms who have cut logs and will bring them to this market for sale to mill men, whose names, and the amounts, could not be ascertained. It is estimated, however, that the sum total of their stock will reach 50,000,000 of feet, which, on being added to the above, will make a grand total of about 200,000,000 in round numbers.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

"I say, landlord," said a Yankee, "that's a dirty towel for a man to wipe on." Landlord, with a look of amazement, replied, "Well, sir, you're mighty particular. Sixty or seventy of my boarders have wiped on that towel this morning, and you are the first one to find fault."

PHASES OF CHARACTER.

That a man must suffer is one of the laws of life, and an immutable one. The sin of our first parents entailed it upon us, and tt is as absurd to attempt to exist without breathing as to strive to escape this unalterable decree of Providence. The endeavor is always as futile as it is foolish. Yet many people waste their time in laboring to avoid pain and trouble. When they fail they become melancholy, crabbed, and cynical.

Having possessed false views of life their disillusionment has proved too much for them. They have degenerated into misanthropes. Out upon the weaklings! Why, the very title is synonymous with that of coward.—Were it not for the cares, griefs, and disappointments that fall to the lot of us all, we should become too enamored of life; and, when the summons came to take our places in the "innumerable caravan that moves to the pale realms of shade," we should shrink back appalled, and beg to "be not yet cut off."

A healthy man is never misanthropic; the condition is too unnatural. Sickness sometimes excuses it, but even then a strong character generally keeps up a smiling face. What though the world does grow cold, and fortune refuses to smile? It is neither manly nor Christian to grow morose and discontented. Misanthropy is only another name for despair. As long as a man has hope, he is not bothered by it. "Life has its clouds, but most of them have their silver linings, if we only watch and wait."

Do not these reflections remind you, reader, of the subject of a former essay—only a short time ago—namely, the being who was described as "unstable as water?" Take up the thread of the description where we left it, and you will have the life of a purposeless, vascillating creature.

Is there nothing pitiful to you, reader, in the picture of this middle-aged man, whose work remains forever undone, who had planned in youth to reap such an abundant harvest, but who stands now, in the very prime and summer of his age, with the spring crops still unsown, with the fields of his life bare and barren, with the broad fands of opportunity still untilled, bringing no interest against the day when his accounts would be required of him?

If we miss the seed-time, what shall we even think of casting into the ground when our neighbor's wheat is ripening?

"Unstable as water," a life altogether wrong, the time has not been redeemed, the seed has not been sown, and there is no grain for the gathering.

Dear reader, there is a kind of wife who might save such a man, even at the eleventh hour—a wife with a clear head and a strong will, able to carry things with a high hand—clever and active and determined, and economical withal. Such a wife might be the savior of this unstable man; but, as a matter of course, such a wife he does not seek, but rather one who is gentle and loving and trusting—a woman who is perfectly incompetent to fight out every battle—a woman with a sweet, placid face—with calm, thoughtful eyes—with smooth, glossy hair—with timid, caressing manners—with no head to place, but with a heart to be broken.

It is hard for us to write about such a lovely woman as this man chooses for a wife—hard for us to go on and tell of the storms and rain that fall upon that drooping head—of the trials and crosses that bow that poor heart before she lies down to sleep the only peaceful slumber our poor humanity knows. She is not the wife for this man, and he is not the husband for her; but, notwithstanding, they take one another for better or for worse. There is no better to the matter, however—it is all worse. It is like everything else he undertakes—a mistake. A man "unstable as water," fond of fishing, shooting, and hunting, a man who keeps open house at all times, is not calculated to make a woman happy.

In a fashionable church the marriage takes place. On a bright, sunshiny day he brings home his bride, the summer sun gladdening the earth; the autumn is far off, like the man's good intentions; "the future is the time to mend." The new-made wife views her future prospects through the medium of a stained glass window. With unpleasant facts she soon becomes acquainted, and lives, in after times, under a shadow that grows longer, and darker as the hours of life's day decline, and desolation appears to take up a permanent abode with her.

How can words ever give the faintest idea of all the suffering that befall the wife of a man "unstable as water?" How can pen and ink ever tell how great her bitterness?

Finally, there comes a great calm and hush over her, and in a happier land she finds the peace and calm she never found in the bitter world through which she was led by a man "unstable as water."

But we cannot dismiss the present subject without a few reflections which suggest themselves in the form of pieces of advice to our readers. To those who require such counsel we should say: When you undertake to do anything, be in earnest about it; do it with your might. Fortune and fame are often lost by not being in earnest.—This is a real world—a world of real work, real success, real conflicts, real failures, real triumphs, real defeats.—And let no one be so over-confident in his own abilities as to look with difference upon the difficulties before him—the dangers and trials that he must pass in order to reach the goal upon which his eye is fixed. Full and glorious success never yet did crown the languid and indifferent exercises of the powers of mind and body. It requires effort to push one's craft against the current of rivalry, jealousy, and vice; and if one would have his progress marked by complete triumph, his efforts must be well-directed, constant, and unrelaxing. But be who feels that he has only to lie inactive and wait for the wind of fortune to drift him into the haven of wealth and fame, has lost every promise of success and is in far more danger of ultimate disaster than the tempest-tossed mariner, though his mast be gone, and his vessel shattered and torn by the raging sea. Be in earnest; meet the difficulties which daily arise with determination to conquer and rise above them. Let not your adversary find you sleeping or dreaming of an easy conquest. Too much confidence in one's powers is fatal to success, and often brings defeat most disastrous. Be faithful; be true; be kind; be firm; be earnest.—*Philadelphia Commonwealth.*

Mrs. Polk, widow of the Right Rev. Bishop Polk, a venerable and much esteemed lady, died at her residence, in New Orleans, at a late hour on the 17th inst.

Ex-Confederate Gen. J. B. Hood, has beaten his sword into a plowshare, and upturns the soil of Minnesota with it.

DOWN BRAKES—TOO LATE.

AN AWFUL CRASH ON THE RAIL—TWO TRAINS SOUTHWARD BOUND WRECKED ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF WASHINGTON—REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM A DEPLORABLE DISASTER—THE BLAME NOT PLACED.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A collision occurred on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad about five o'clock this afternoon, just outside the tunnel near the eastern branch, between the 4:53 train for this city and the New York train due here at 5:13 p. m. A visit to the scene of the accident to-night shows that the catastrophe was of a most serious character. Laborers, with the light of torches, were engaged in removing the wreck from the road, and expected to have the track cleared before morning. The trains departing and arriving transferred the passengers and baggage to either end of the wreck, thus causing but slight delay to travel between Washington and the North. It was remarked generally as fortunate that the collided cars did not run off the track, as in such case they would have been precipitated over the embankment, which is fifteen or twenty feet in height at that place. The accident occurred not more than 200 or 300 yards from the bridge crossing the eastern branch of the Potomac. Had the collision occurred one minute earlier on the bridge, the loss of life would have been fearful. From information obtained at the scene of disaster it appears that the engineer on the northern-bound train did not stop sufficiently long on the switch near the mouth of the tunnel to allow the southern-bound train to pass, but proceeded on his way and met the latter train first around a curve coming at full speed, that train being entitled to the right of way. The crash caused by the collision was fearful, both engines and four cars being completely demolished; the tender of one engine being thrown on top of its engine. Three of the cars wrecked were attached to the north-bound train, and the fourth one to the south-bound train. The following named persons were injured:

Geo. McAfee, engineer of the north-bound train, chin cut open, and otherwise injured about the face.

Jacob Frye, engineer of the southern-bound train, leg broken by jumping from the train.

Henry Bechtel, fireman, injured internally.

Thomas Collins, of Baltimore, severely bruised.

George Durity, Western Union telegraph operator, cut and bruised.

Albert Redmeyer, a passenger, wrist broken.

Buchanan, conductor, cut about the head and face.

Charles McCarty, of Washington, D. C., a passenger, slightly injured.

Several other passengers, whose names could not be ascertained, were slightly injured, but were able to proceed on their journey or return to their homes in this city. McAfee, Baker, Collins, Frye, Bechtel, and Durity were taken to Providence Hospital and received proper medical aid. Jacob Frye, engineer of the incoming train, says the north-bound train should have remained on the switch at the mouth of the tunnel at least fifteen minutes, even if he had been behind time, but he was on time, and looked at his watch just after crossing the eastern branch bridge, when he found one minute to reach the switch. Just then he sighted the