THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
GOODLANDER & LEE,
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...... 5 00
Local notices, per line.............................. 20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square	$8 00	¼ column	$50 00
2 squares	15 00	½ column	70 00
3 squares	20 00	1 column	120 00

G. B. GOODLANDER,
NOEL B. LEE,
Publishers.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 50—WHOLE NO. 2467. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1876. NEW SERIES—VOL. 17, NO. 16.

Cards.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
ja26 Clearfield County, Penn'a. 75y

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second floor. 9:30'74

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. nov1273

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.

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 with John H. Fulford, opposite the Court House.
april 1-6m*

JOSEPH S. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:74

G. R. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Having resigned his Judgeship, has resumed the practice of the law in his old office at Clearfield, Pa. Will attend the courts of Jefferson and Elk counties when specially retained in connection with resident counsel. 2:14:72

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Court House, (Sheriff's Office). Legal business promptly attended to. Real estate bought and sold. jel1'73

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

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

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in Old Western Hotel building, corner of Second and Market Sts. [nov21,66.

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street, opp. Court House, Jan. 5, 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. 28:63tf,

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. y:pd

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

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

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

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

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.

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

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN MASONIC BUILDING.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

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

D. M. DOHERTY,
FASHIONABLE BARBER & HAIR DRESSER
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop next door to Weaver & Betts' store, Second street.
July 11, '75-y

HARRY SNYDER,
(Formerly with Lew Schuler.)
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House. A clean towel for every customer. may 19, '75.

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
J. V. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
dealers in
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
531 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Cards.

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

RICHARD HUGHES,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
—FOR—
Decatur Township,
Osceola Mills P. O.
All official business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. mch29, '76.

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. [*jy1872

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr4,67

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:lypd

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,
jel1'73 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 137 Church street, between Franklin and White sts., New York. [jy31'72

JAMES H. LYTLE,
In Kratzer's Building, Clearfield, Pa.
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, Flour, Feed, etc., etc.
april4'75-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. [my12'74y

JOHN A. STADLER,
BAKER, Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
Fresh Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Pies and Cakes on hand or made to order. A general assortment of Confectionaries, Fruits and Nuts in stock.—Ice Cream and Oysters in season. Saloon nearly opposite the Postoffice. Prices moderate.
March 10-'75.

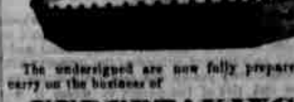
HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
The House and Lot on the corner of Market and Fifth streets, Clearfield, Pa., is for sale. The lot contains nearly an acre of ground. The house is a large double frame, containing nine rooms. For terms and other information apply to the subscriber, at the Post Office.
nov13 P. A. GAULIN.

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Hacks, Buggies, Saddles and Harness, on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Residence on Locust street, between Third and Fourth.
GEO. W. GEARHART.
Clearfield, Feb. 4, 1874.

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—large and small, wide and narrow track. Call and see them.
apr8'74 THOMAS REILLY.

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
and all kinds of
HORSE FURNISHING GOODS.
A full stock of Saddlers' Hardware, Brushes, Combs, Blankets, Robes, etc., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash prices. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to.
All kinds of hides taken in exchange for harness and repairing. All kinds of harness leather kept on hand, and for sale at a small profit.
The business will be under the immediate supervision of John C. Harwick.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876.

MAIZE & SCHWARTZ,
(late Geo. Evans & Co.)
MILITARY UNIFORMS
AND
EQUIPMENTS,
NO. 1108 MARKET STREET, PHILA.
Bands, Companies, &c., furnished. Samples, photographs and self-measuring directions sent free.
MERCHANT TAILORS & CLOTHIERS,
1108 MARKET STREET,
July 14, '75-1y Phila.

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.

THE MIRACLE.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

The following is the last poem by Hans Christian Andersen, and is now for the first time published in English. The translation is by Miss Adamine Sinberg, of Boston, and retains in a very happy manner the flavor of the original:

From a pyramid in the desert's sand
A mummy was brought to Denmarks' land—

The hieroglyphic inscription told
That the body embalmed was three thousand years old.

It was the corpse of a mighty queen,
Examining it, they found between

Her closed fingers a corn of wheat;
So well preserved was this little seed,

That, being sown, it put forth its blade,
Its delicate stem of a light-green shade.

The ear got filled with ripening corn,
Full-grown through sunshine and light of the morn.

That wonderful power in a corn so small;
It is a lesson to each and all.

Three thousand years did not quench its germ,
It teaches our faith to be strong and firm.

When such a life is laid in a corn,
When out of the husk a new plant could be born,

To ripen in sunshine and dew from the sky,
Then human soul, thou spark from on high,

Thou art immortal as thy great sire
Whose praise is sung by the angel choir!

The husk, the body, is buried deep,
And friends will go to the tomb and weep;

But thou shalt move on, on wings so free;
For thine is the life of eternity.

That wonderful power of so small a seed;
The miracle seen in that corn of wheat.

It puzzles the mind but still it is done,
By the Author of Life, the Eternal One.

RETRENCHMENT!

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

REMARKS OF

HON. WM. A. WALLACE,

IN THE U. S. SENATE,

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1876.

Mr. WALLACE. Mr. President, I shall endeavor to state as briefly as I can my views upon this subject. If I should prolong my remarks beyond the five minutes accorded me, I trust the Senator from California will permit me to go on.

I agree fully with Senators who have spoken on the subject, that bad customs ought to be abolished; and if the custom of making amendments which become general laws on appropriation bills has grown up in the Senate, it is time it should be abolished, and I will go with the Senator in his movement in that direction. But, sir, this is not the time nor the occasion to correct that practice. These amendments affect the burdens of the people, and in my judgment the hour has come in which we must use law, practice, custom, and every other power that is given to us as a parliamentary body under the law of the country, to reduce and lessen the burdens of the people. If a technical rule is in the way, and that rule has been ameliorated by practice and custom, we should stand by that practice and custom; for it is in a good cause—the cause of the people themselves. When the time comes to enact a rule or a statute that gives the form of legislation in the proper direction, I will go with the Senator; but now that the industries of the people are paralyzed, that the people are suffering, it is no time for the introduction of technicalities or persistent adherence to rules. We ought to follow practice in a good cause. The Senate cannot sustain itself against a just demand for retrenchment upon any such technical position. If it has been the practice of this body for sixteen years to reduce appropriations in appropriation bills over the law, then this is not the hour in which the Senate can sustain itself in the face of the country in retracing its steps upon that practice.

Mr. President, enough on that subject. Let us take the bill as we find it, and see what it is. In justice to myself, I must say that I was not with the committee who considered this bill. I was confined to my room and was unable to be with the committee, so that I did not aid in the consideration of it; but I take the bill as I find it, as it comes to the Senate from its committee, and I see that it reduces the cost of diplomatic service proper $168,500. How are these reductions made? By reducing four first-class missions from $17,500 to $14,000; by reducing the mission to Italy from $12,000 to $8,000; by reducing six other missions from $12,000 to $10,000; by consolidating the small missions to the South American States; by consolidating those to the small European States; by reducing the mission to the Hawaiian Islands from $7,500 to $3,500; by dropping Hayti, a $7,500 mission, and sending there a consul; by reducing the amount given for *ad interim* officers $20,000; by reducing the contingent expenses for foreign intercourse from $100,000 to $50,000. All of these the Senate committee restore, and ask that the bill thus amended and increased shall be placed upon the statute book; that the $168,500 deducted by the House from the diplomatic service shall be restored in word and letter.

What are the reasons given for this? They are, first, because the law so provides. This is no good reason, as I have already said, under the existing condition of affairs. Second, because there has been no change in these figures for twenty years. The Senator from California is mistaken; the statutes show that he is mistaken. Compare 1870 with 1876, and you will demonstrate by facts, figures, and the law itself, that there have been increases and changes made. In 1870 there were appropriated for diplomatic salaries $357,850; in 1876, and by this bill are appropriated for diplomatic salaries $391,500. There were appropriated in 1870 for contingent expenses $100,000, and there are appropriated now $100,000. Here is a difference as between 1870 and 1876, not years before the war, but between 1870, when expenses were higher and the cost of living greater than they are now, and the present time, of $33,650. How? Why? Germany and Russia, under statutes called appropriation bills, are increased from $12,000 to $17,500 each; Japan is increased from $7,500 to $12,000; the secretaries of legations and interpreters from $33,000 to $38,000. These increases are found in appropriation bills, and they are growth of a system which inevitably presses itself forward and will not stop. Expenses grow imperceptibly. Senators know that as well as I. It is not necessary to stop to prove it. The power in control is unable to stop. The people alone can halt them. They grow under the hands of power, and those who rule cannot stop them if they would.

We receive twenty-two ministers, and we send abroad thirty-one. In the face of this is there no propriety in making changes or reductions? Is not the consolidation of missions wise? It is said it is against the interests of commerce. Let us take a specimen of the commerce affected by the very amendment pending, and see how that question is changed by our examination.

The President *pro tempore*. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. BAYARD. I ask that the time of the Senator from Pennsylvania be extended.

The President *pro tempore*. The chair hears no objection.

Mr. WALLACE. The Argentine Republic, which is a full mission at $7,500, was found in 1870 to have imports from us to the amount of $6,414,669. By the tables in 1875 she is found to have but $5,331,709, a positive decrease of more than half a million. It was less in 1874, for then they were but $4,537,000. In 1870 her domestic exports were $2,281,100; in 1875 they were $1,301,294. Here is a specimen of the growth of commerce in a mission which is restored, over the protest of the other branch of Congress, to the full amount of $7,500.

Take Peru. In 1870 her imports were $2,557,833; in 1875 they were $1,324,595, and from 1870 to 1876 there have been steady decreases. In 1870 her domestic exports were $3,677,262; in 1875, $2,443,657, and in 1874 they were $2,518,000. Yet Peru is restored as a full $10,000 mission. The bill, as it came to the Senate, consolidates Peru, a mission of $10,000, with Ecuador and Columbia at $7,500 each—$25,000 of expenditures down to $6,500, and the Senate bill restores the full figures. Here is a difference of $18,500 placed upon this bill over the protest of the House, in the face of facts and figures that the commerce of the United States with those countries has in the past six years absolutely diminished. What vindication can there be in the face of these figures for the increase of these missions over the figures sent to us by the House of Representatives?

The mission to Switzerland, reduced to $6,500 by the House, is increased to $7,500. She sends here no minister; her whole foreign policy, as I find it written in 1872, costs her but $42,000. Italy, by this amended bill, is restored to a full mission at $12,000, while the bill as it came to us gave but $8,000. Here is a difference of $4,000. If $8,000 in currency be sufficient for the salary of one of your Cabinet ministers, why is not $8,000 in gold enough to pay the salary of your minister to Italy? I think the country will conclude as the House did upon that subject.

The service will not suffer. Good men are plenty who will take these missions; in the Republican party, even, they are without number. The true policy of the Government is not extravagance or display, but it is moderation and simplicity. When we vote large amounts of money, those who have their expenditure will inevitably be extravagant; a man with a full pocket will spend more money than a man who has comparatively an empty one, to bring into this argument the homely doctrine of individual and every day life, and that is the doctrine the House has applied here. They are the immediate representatives of the people; they hold the purse, and if their advice is not to be hearkened to on these questions, where shall we get advice?

Now we come to the consular system, for I have thus far confined myself exclusively to the diplomatic service. The bill as it came to us acted upon principle. I do not admit, and I cannot agree to the proposition, that the bill, as it came from the House, was a simple hewing and hacking and cutting, without foresight or without thought. There is system in those reductions, and at the base of that system lies the idea that reduction of salaries, decrease of expenditures, a lessening of the burdens of the people are the pressing demands of the hour, and that we and they shall be faithless to our duty to the people if we do not lessen these expenses and reduce appropriations accordingly.

The principle upon which the bill, as it came to us, was based seems to be first, reduction wherever compatible with the interests of the public service; second, no business, no consulate. Where there is no business to do, why should we have a consul with a large salary? Where there is a comparatively small amount of business, the House sends a consul or agent with fees. Where there are but small amounts of business, and the fees are trifling, and you find, as in one case which the Senate committee has restored, a consulate with but $2,000 and but $37 fees, is it wise to continue such a case and such a policy? As the bill came to us, it left a consul at every port at which American vessels touch, some with salaries and some with fees. I aver that it is wrong to pay a $2,000 salary per annum to a consul when the port returns us but $200 fees. Both economy and common sense dictate that there should be some change in such a policy and such a system. I quote now what the bill, as it came to us, effects:

"The salaries of forty-five consulates are abolished, and the salaries of others are reduced. Three of the consulates whose salaries are abolished paid the consuls $3,500 each, or $10,500. The fees collected at these places for the year ending December 31, 1874, were only $1,159.29. The salaries paid exceeded the fees received by $9,340.71. One of the consulates abolished—Hakokadi, in Japan—paid its consul a salary of $2,500 per annum. The fees collected at this place for the year ending Dec. 31, 1874, amounted to $303.06; loss to the Government, $2,196. Seven other consulates were in class V, and paid each a salary of $2,000; total $14,000. The whole amount of fees collected at these consulates for the year ending December 31, 1874, was $1,757.79; loss to the Government, $12,242.21. Eighteen other consulates belonged to class VI, and paid a salary of $1,500 each to the consuls; total cost to the Government, $12,000. These consulars, for the year ending June 30, 1875, paid fees to the amount of $4,605.03. The excess of salaries paid over fees received was $7,394.97. Sixteen of these consulates where salaries are abolished were in class VII, and paid salaries of $1,000 each, or $16,000 in all.

"The whole amount of fees collected at these consulates for the year ending June 30, 1875, was $3,245.60. The excess of salaries paid over fees received was $12,751.40.

"In all the consulates where salaries are abolished the fees collected were only $11,076.79, while the salaries paid were $56,000, showing an excess of $45,929.21 of amount of salaries paid over fees received."

The Senate bill restores all these, Hakokadi included, as I understand the Senator from California, (Mr. Sargent.) He says:

"The bill which I hold in my hand, as it passed the House of Representatives, appropriated $912,747.50. The committee on appropriations of the Senate have reported it back, with amendments so that the amount is $1,341,647.50. The amount of appropriations last year was $1,347,985. That is to say, the bill which we now report to the Senate makes appropriations less than those made last year by $33,337.50. These additions made by the Senate committee to the House bill are strictly in accordance with the service of last year. There is not an instance where we have increased a salary or created an office. We have simply tried to preserve the integrity of the service for what we believe to be high public reasons. The reduction of $33,000 and over are from the causes which I will now state. Heretofore, and as the bill was passed by the House the amanuensis of Mr. Schenck has been allowed $2,500 on account of the Minister's crippled arm. He being no longer Minister, that item is not necessary for next year."

We see from this that the bill as it came to us saved the people $462,238, as I believe without injuring the public service to the extent of one dollar. The Senate bill restores $428,901 thereof. It does not take one dollar off either the consular or diplomatic service proper, save Mr. Schenck's amanuensis, $2,500. Mr. Schenck having returned to the country, his amanuensis is not necessary. I speak, understand, of the consular and diplomatic service proper, not of those appropriations which come upon the bills as extraneous matter.

Now, the reasons given for this restoration of $428,901 over the House appropriation bill are, first, the law. What law? The law that is written, says the Senator upon the statute books; but the law, as I read it, is not obeyed. Let us see; we take the revised statutes and the law there, and then attempt to find what this bill does. I take the consul to London. I find the revised statutes gives $7,500 salary, while this bill gives $6,000; to Paris, $5,000, and this bill gives $6,000; to Melbourne, $4,000, and this bill gives $4,500; to Kanagawa, $3,000, and this bill gives $4,000; to Vienna, $5,000, and this bill gives $3,000; to Mexico, $1,000, and this bill gives $2,000; to Liverpool, $7,500, and this bill gives $6,000.

These are enough, it seems to me, to show departure from the law as written. But, says the Senator, this is not the law as written. If it be not the law as written, then the doctrine that we can and may make changes of salaries in appropriation bills comes home to the Senator and the Senate as late as 1874; for I find in the appropriation bill of 1874 the only authority given for these changes in the amounts appropriated to these different consuls. The revised statutes give the figures $7,500 for London, as an instance, while the appropriation bill of 1874 changes the law as found in the revised statutes, and reduces the consulate at London, to $6,000, and the others that I have referred to follow in the same category. Here we find the direct evidence, the clear proof, and the Senate committee has recognized that changes can be made in appropriation bills affecting the public service. Here is a precedent that the Senate itself has made within two years; a precedent that it cannot violate in the present condition of the country.

The second reason given why these changes are made and the House bill is not permitted to exist as it was, is the necessities of commerce. Let us take some specimens on that subject, and see what the necessities of commerce are as affected by the Senate committee's amendment. The consul at Chin-Kiang, in China, is restored with a salary of $3,000. The fees shown by the report from official sources are $371.84. Ningpo is restored with a salary of $3,000, and the fees are $574.84. Swatow is restored with a salary of $3,500, and the fees are $316.84. Hakokadi is restored with a salary of $2,500, and the fees are $303.06. Odessa is restored with $2,000 salary, and the fees are $189.65. Tamatave, in Madagascar, is restored with $2,000 salary, while the fees are $37.42.

These, it seems to me, are ample to show that a consular agent with fees is all that is required there, when they were taken in connection with the fact that from 1870 to 1876 at most of these points, commerce has decreased and not increased, and when the tabular statements and returns from the official sources show that the fees are vastly less than the salaries voted. There is no prohibition, as I understand it, forbidding consular agents, who have charge of our affairs, where they receive fees from engaging in business, but the contrary. The action of the other branch of Congress upon this subject may be harsh treatment to those who hold these sinecures, but is that any reason why we should not take a step in the direction of reduction of public expenses? The public good demands a reduction of public expenditure, and it is only when, in taking care of the public purse we destroy the public service, that we must be held up to an appropriation heretofore provided for by law. Commerce will not suffer. Senators need not be alarmed on that subject. Substituting consuls with fees for consuls with salaries is no new policy. Again I quote:

"There are now eighty-nine consuls of the United States in different parts of the world who receive no salaries, among them the consul at Rheims, in France, where the fees amount to $1,666.50; the consul at Brunswick, in Germany, whose fees amount to $2,498.25; the consul at Victoria, whose fees amount to $3,366.35, and many other places of equal importance. There are eighty-nine consuls who get no salary at this time, and only 188 consuls, consuls generals, and vice consuls who receive salaries. Yet there are 357 consular agencies whose agents get no salaries except the fees collected up to $1,000. The fees collected above that sum, are paid over to the consul, who retains $1,000 from all his agencies and pays the balance into the Treasury.

Our consular officers under the Senate bill will be:

Salaried consuls, &c.	188
Non-salaried consuls and consular agents	446

This as it stands under the law now in force. Under the House bill it will be as follows:

Salaried consuls	145
Non-salaried consuls and consular agents	489

It is said that this service is not increasing in cost. Let us see. Let us take official figures as the test, and I am willing to stand or fall by those official figures; not those before the war, but long since the war, when exchange was higher, and when the cost of living was higher than it is now. Consular salaries in 1870 were $414,800; in 1876 and under this bill, for this bill follows the estimates of the department, they are $546,400, making an increase from 1870 to 1876, of $431,600.

The contingent expenses of consulates in 1870 were $83,000; they are now $131,850, making an increase of $38,850. This whole increase is alarming, and it calls for reduction. Appropriations, it is true, must be based on our judgment, but also upon the necessities of our people, and not upon the estimates of the departments or enactments made through appropriation laws of the past.

Let us examine this matter in detail, and I have done. Leaving out of view everything but the diplomatic and consular service proper, we find that in 1870 the diplomatic salaries proper were $357,850. Under the Senate bill they are $391,500. Contingent expenses of foreign intercourse were $100,000, and they are $100,000 now. Consular salaries then were $414,800; to-day they are $546,500. Then the contingent expenses of consulates were $83,000, and by this bill they are $131,850. So that from 1870 to this bill and the appropriations of last year, we find that the totals have increased from $955,650 to $1,169,750, making an increase since 1870 of $214,000.

So, too, with aggregate ordinary net expenses. In 1870 they were $164,000,000; in 1872 they were but $153,000,000; in 1876 they are $179,000,000. Can the Government not be conducted as chiefly now as it was in 1872? Is there any reason why $15,000,000 of increase in the net ordinary expenses of the government shall be maintained and continued from 1870 to 1876? If it be good doctrine to maintain sinecure consulates, to continue increases in diplomatic intercourse, if it be to keep thirty-one ministers abroad while we receive but twenty-two, if it be to maintain full missions were our commerce is increasing—if that be the true policy of a suffering and plain people, then continue this policy. If it be not, let us hearken to the representatives of the people when they send us their bills and reduce and retrench where we can.

It is said by a Senator that this is one of the results of the war. I say, on the contrary, it is the result of demoralization among the people and extravagance in governmental expenditure. Is it not the resistless force of power and public patronage impelling forward those who are in control? Power inevitably gathers to itself more and more as it goes forward. It is so with those who control the government forces now. They cannot stop if they would. They are pressed forward by the resistless force of the power that they themselves possess and control. The House, representing the people, the branch of Congress that is nearest the people, invites us to retrench, to lessen their burdens, and in this bill to lessen them $462,000. This is the invitation of the people themselves. Is it not based upon their necessities? Is it not our plain, clear, and manifest duty so to do?

IS THERE A GOD?

How eloquently does Chateaubriand reply to this inquiry:—There is a God! The herb of the valley, the cedars of the mountains bless Him; the insect sports His beams; the elephant salutes Him with the rising orb of the day; the birds sing to Him in the foliage; the thunder proclaims Him in the heavens; the ocean declares His immensity; man alone has said, "There is no God." Unite in thought at the same instant the most beautiful objects in nature; suppose you see at all hours of the day and all seasons of the year, a morning of Spring and a morning of Autumn; a night bespangled with stars and a night covered with clouds; meadows covered with flowers, and forests heavy with snow; fields gilded by tints of Autumn; then alone you will have a just conception of the universe. While you are gazing on the sun which is ploughing under the vault of the west, another observer admires him emerging from the gilded gates of the east. By what inconceivable magic does that aged star, which is sinking fatigued and burning in the shade of the evening, reappear at the same time, fresh and humid with the rosy dews of the morning? At every instant of the day, the glorious orb is at once rising, resplendent at noon-day, and setting in the west; or rather our senses deceive us, and there is, properly speaking, no east, west, north or south in the world. Everything reduces itself to a single point, from whence the king of day sends forth at once a tripple light in one substance. The bright splendor is perhaps that which nature can present that is most beautiful; for while it gives us an idea of the perpetual magnificence and resistless power of God, it exhibits at the same time a shining image of the glorious Trinity.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE.

Woman's influence differs greatly from that of man. Her power lies in her weakness. In her hand she holds a more potent sceptre than that wielded by the most potent monarch. In the great social and moral reforms carried on from time to time, we find that women have taken an active part.

As woman's influence is so great, her responsibility is great in proportion. Upon her devolves the duty of training up the future men of the nation. It is the mother who moulds the character; under her gentle influence the youthful mind receives its first impressions. In society she is queen, and too often lures her subjects to destruction. Too often the glass of sparkling wine proffered by the fair hand of woman has proven the utter ruin and degredation of a man strong in intellect. It is true, a man should have stamina enough to refuse the temptation, but if he have not, woman should not be the tempter. Many a wife bitterly deplores the effect of a first glass, and many a child is cut to the heart by the knowledge that its father was a drunkard.

A woman must be careful in her deportment. By a word or even a look she can encourage or effectually check all attempts at familiarity. If woman, and especially girls, would do this—if they would show their displeasure at what they know is wrong, it would not be repeated in their presence. Though the aggressor might feign anger, in his heart he would feel more true respect for one who thus reproved him than if she passed his fault unrebuked.

A London dealer in old china has confessed that he sold to the Baron Rothchild, for £250, a bogus piece which only cost 40 shillings.

Benjamin Mackerel, of Michigan, has ran away with his mother-in-law. He must be a scaly fish.

INFLUENCE.

How little do people in general think of the influence of things at the time of their occurrence—especially of the influence of little things. But this is not so very singular, when we reflect that, not unfrequently, man no more knows what becomes of his influence and example, that are borne far beyond his ken on their uncertain mission, than does the flower know what becomes of its odor, which is wafted away upon the passing breeze. Great deeds produce great results; but little everyday occurrences seem too trivial to be of weight or durability, and the common but dangerous sentiment, that such or such event will make no difference a hundred years hence, creeps unbidden into our hearts. The thunder and the lightning attract more attention than the silent dew, but do they accomplish more good?

Truly, life is made up of little things. It was a mother's kiss which made a well-renowned painter of Benjamin West. A degraded drunkard was induced, with his trembling hand, to sign the temperance pledge; but not being strong enough to keep it, he fell. A second time he signed it, and this time, with Heaven's help, he kept it. And from so weak a beginning arose the philanthropist, John B. Gough.

How much unhappiness has been caused—how many lives have been clouded by one unkind word! A pebble dropped into the brook makes at first but a small ripple, scarcely greater in circumference than itself; but the next moment a greater ripple is observable, and still a greater—each succeeding one extending farther than the former, until the entire surface is affected thereby. Thus may a man be a blot, spreading his dark influence outward to the very circumference of society; or he may be a blessing, radiating beneficence over the length and breadth of the land; but a blank he cannot be. For every word, every act, however trifling, affects either ourselves or others—exerting an influence we know not how enduring.

BAD BOOKS.

Beware of bad books. They are traitors in the household. They are "the enemy" who snatches away the wheat, and sows tares in its stead. They are poisoned sweets, destroying healthy appetite. They have the semblance of knowledge, but not the reality. They are blind guides, that lead to the ditch.

Are we known by the company we keep? Our books are our company. In reading the words of an author, our minds come in direct contact with his mind. For good or for evil, we are under his most direct influence. It has been well said, that we reflect the color of the rock upon which we lean; and it is so. When Moses came down from the mount, after talking with God, how his face shone!

Be jealous then of the books you read. Weigh them in the balance of the sanctuary, and, if found wanting, discard them from a place in your libraries, homes and hearts.

A clergyman once visited a prison where a young man, who had thrown away many advantages, was confined for murder, and was there awaiting his trial. He went to his home and looked at his shelves; they were lined with books. What kind of books were they? Bibles, tracts, histories, works of science and true taste? No; corrupt novels, licentious poetry, revealed the rock which had imparted its color to the criminal's life and character. Let the young avoid bad books as they would bad men and women.

BURR AND CALHOUN.—A writer in the New Orleans *Republican* says: In the year 1827 I saw the celebrated Aaron Burr. He came to attend the examination at Partridge's Military Academy, where he had a ward named Francis Burdett. He came with another ward—he was always educating somebody—who was a young lady just grown into womanhood, and who, I believe, subsequently married Governor John L. Wilson, of South Carolina. The appearance of Burr was striking, for he had the classic outline of face which is portrayed in the likeness prefixed to his "Life of Davis," the once celebrated "Spy in Washington." Colonel Burr was about five feet six inches in height and wore his hair in a queue. When Calhoun was dying, a young preacher named Butler called to see him. When Calhoun heard the name, supposeing the caller was his colleague, Judge Andrew Pickens Butler, he said to his private Secretary, Scovil, "Show him up—it is his privilege." But imagine his amazement when the young minister was ushered into the chamber and announced his object being to converse with Calhoun on religion! Mr. Scovil says that Calhoun became very angry, and he heard him muttering: "A boy—a boy—without a beard on his face—to call on me and wish to speak about religion—a subject about which I have been thinking all my life!" When I recall this scene and remember the matchless pre-eminence of Mr. Calhoun, I cannot help repeating the line, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

HONOR LABOR.—Labor, honest labor, is mighty and beautiful. Activity is the ruling element of life, and its highest relish. Luxuries and conquests are the results of labor; we can imagine nothing without it. The noblest man of earth is he who puts his hands cheerfully and proudly to honest labor. Labor is a business and ordinance of God. Suspend labor, and where are the glory and pomp of earth—the fruit, fields, and palaces, and the fashioning of matter for which men strive and war? Let the labor-scorner look to himself, and learn what are the trophies. From the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, he is the debtor and slave of toil. The labor which he scorns has tricked him into the stature and appearance of a man. Where gets he garmenting and equipage? Let labor answer.

Labor—which makes music in the mines and the furrow and the forge—oh, scorn not labor, you man, who never yet earned a morsel of bread! Labor pities you, proud fool, and laughs you to scorn. You shall pass to dust, forgotten; but labor will live on forever, glorious in its conquests and monuments.

About ten o'clock on Wednesday night, the 5th inst., a fire at Benwood, West Virginia, completely destroyed the Benwood Nail Works, together with about 25,000 kegs of nails. Everything belonging to the works, including two factories, forge, cooper-shops and store-house, were destroyed. Nine hundred persons are thrown out of employment. The loss and insurance are unknown.

FISH CULTURE.

The following is an abstract of the report of the special committee appointed by the Senate to visit the fishway at Columbia, and the State hatching house at Donegal Springs, Lancaster county, recently presented to the Senate:

The visit of the committee to the State hatching house was made on the 4th inst., and was in every way satisfactory. They found the State hatching house in perfect order, supplied with apparently inexhaustible quantities of pure water, there being immediately in its vicinity two very copious springs, which seem to be abundant and perennial in their flow, having been known to the neighborhood for generations as the Donegal Springs of Lancaster country. The hatching house is in size about 100 feet by 30, consisting of one large room with a small office partitioned from the rest in a corner of the building. Nearly the whole area was filled with troughs constantly running with the present spring water, and in these were contained in the most healthy activity no less than 465,000 California salmon which had been received in October last from the Pacific slope, while still confined to the egg. The number of eggs shipped across the continent was 480,000, of which more than 10,000 were lost from various causes and accidents on the way—and the process of hatching out and nursing, after hatching, has lost scarcely 5,000 more. These fish are, at this moment, ready for distribution, and within a few days will be placed in the waters of the Susquehanna and its tributaries. The first deposit of about 7,000 was made in the spring of 1873, and the success of the experiment will not be fully known before 1877. In addition to the California salmon mentioned, the committee found between 30,000 and 40,000 of the fry or lake trout. These are for distribution in the pure lake waters of the State and at the proper time will be sent out. The committee found also that the commissioners had captured a number, some thirty or forty, adult specimens of the Susquehanna salmon, or pike perch, as it is also called. These they retain for the purpose of learning how to propagate them artificially, if it is practicable, a process which will increase their number more than 1,000 per cent.

It seems to be extremely difficult to make a fishway that will offer inducements for the timid shad to pass through it. For that they have heard of, above no fishways in the world, except those of Pennsylvania, have shad been as yet caught in anything like appreciable numbers. To a certain extent our Pennsylvania commissioners believe they are pursuing the subject now with care and intelligence, so that if the thing is to be done they hope to be able to do it.

The committee, after their visit, feel encouraged to further progress in the propagation and protection of food fishes. Great advances have already been made, and greater are promised in the near future. Should the California salmon succeed, as for instance the black bass have succeeded, and scores of thousands of California salmon have been introduced for scores alone of the other fish, there is no calculating the benefit it would be to our people. A new special commodity would be added to the present enormous wealth of Pennsylvania—an annual product added to the agricultural and mineral richness of the State.

In conclusion, the committee do not in the least doubt the conscientious administration of the funds placed at their disposal, nor do they fear that any moderate amount of money further advanced for the propagation and propagation and protection of food-fishes or for the exhibition of the processes therewith connected, at the approaching world's fair, will be in any manner misappropriated by the honorable gentlemen composing the fisheries board.

A MOTHER'S EXAMPLE.—The first book read, and the last book laid aside, by every child, is the conduct of its mother. In dealing with children, therefore, let your whole course be to raise your child to a high standard. Do not sink into childishness yourself. Give no needless commands, but when you command, require prompt obedience. Never indulge a child in cruelty, even to an insect. Cultivate a sympathy with your child in all lawful joys and sorrows. Be sure that you never correct a child until you know it deserves correction. Hear its story first and fully. Never allow your child to whine, fret, or to bear grudges. Early inculcate frankness, candor, generosity, magnanimity, patriotism, and self-denial. Never mortify the feelings of your child by upbraiding it with dullness, neither inspire it with self-conceit. Before you undertake the office of corrector, be quite satisfied the evil you would remove is of a nature to need absolute abandonment on the part of the child, and is one to which you do not give way yourself. The force of example is paramount, therfore do to your children as you would be done by, for much of their future good or evil depends on your example.

A FATAL HABIT.—Irresolution is a fatal habit; is not vicious in itself, but it leads to vice, creeping upon its victims with a fatal facility, the penalty of which many a fine heart has paid at the scaffold. The idler, the spendthrift, the epicurean, and the drunkard are among its victims. Perhaps in the latter its effects appear in the most hideous form. He knows that the goblet which he is about to drain is poison, yet he swallows it. He knows, for the example of thousands has painted it in glaring colors, that it will deaden all his faculties, take the strength from his limbs and the happiness from his heart, oppress him with disease, and hurry his progress to a dishonored grave, yet he drains it. How beautiful, on the contrary, is the power of resolution, enabling the one who possesses it to pass through perils and dangers, trials and temptations. Avoid, then, the contraction of the habit of irresolution. Strive against it to the end.

KEEPING THE LAW.—There was an old Quaker who had an unfortunate reputation of non-resistance. It was said that any one could jostle him, tread on his toes, or tweak his nose with impunity, until one market day a blustering fellow, being told that yonder was a man who, if he was smitten on on one cheek, would turn the other also, thought it would be sport to try him. Stepping up to the sturdy, good-natured Friend, he slapped his face. The old man looked at him sorrowfully for a moment, then slowly turned his other cheek and received another buffet. Upon that he coolly pulled off his coat. "I have cleared the law," said he, "and now thee must take it." And he gave the cowardly fellow a tremendous thrashing.

RAISING GRAIN AND MAKING BEEF AND PORK.

If a man is a judicious manager, and has a correct understanding of all the details incident to raising coarse grain, maintaining the fertility of his land, and making beef, mutton, and pork, he can make more money by having his grain consumed at home and changed into meat than can be made by selling it. In a practical point of view this is nothing more than what farmers on the Western prairies are in the habit of doing every year. When their corn is abundant and cheap, instead of paying the railroad companies two bushels to convey one to market, they turn it into pork, and in this condensed form ship it all over the Union, at a profit. Farmers in Europe can buy wheat cheaper and better than they can grow it, while they can raise the best beef and mutton in the world, and enough of it, by simply putting their wheat fields into grass. We can furnish England with all the wheat she wants with less trouble and risk than we can ship fresh meat, though we have an abundant supply of beef, pork, and good manure.

By the introduction of steam-power to such a vast extent as it is now employed in propelling ocean steamers and railroad cars, space has been almost annihilated. The high price of farming land in England, added to the uncertainties of her climate, makes wheat the most precarious and unprofitable of all her agricultural crops.

The average annual wheat deficiency of England is estimated at 96,000,000 bushels, and Mr. Scott thinks that this deficiency or the greater portion of it may be obtained from the United States; Russia, however, would supply a large quantity. It is quite probable that England would largely profit by this change, as she would thus be able to raise her own meat, and obviate the necessity of importing cattle and preserved meats from abroad.

In order to derive the greatest possible advantage from the practice of making beef or mutton to sell in lieu of coarse grain, the manure made by live stock must be husbanded and applied judiciously to the soil. If neat cattle are fattened on the coarse grain produced on a farm, and their manure is wasted, the practice of making beef will end in a grievous failure.—*Practical Farmer.*

SOUL RECOGNITION.

Why do we not always smile when we meet the eye of a fellow-being? That is the true and intended recognition which ought to pass from soul to soul constantly. Little children in simple communities do this involuntarily, unconsciously. The honest-hearted German peasant does it. It is like magical sunlight through that simple land, the perpetual greeting on the right hand and on the left, between strangers as they pass by each other, never without a smile. This, then, is the "fine art of smiling," like all fine arts, the simplest following of nature.

Now and then one sees a face which has kept its smile pure and undefiled. It is a woman's face usually; often a face which has traces of great sorrow all over it till the smile breaks. Such a smile transfigures; such a smile if the artful did but know it, is the greatest weapon a face can have; sickness and age cannot turn its edge; hostility and distrust cannot withstand its spell; even dumb animals come close and look up for another.

If we were asked to sum up in one simple rule what would most conduce to beauty in the human face, we would say, therefore, "Never tamper with your smile; never once use it for a purpose. Let it be in your face, like the reflection of sunlight on a lake. But, unlike the sunlight, your good-will must be perpetual, and your face must never be overcast."

The Czar Nicholas, who had fine qualities, was once hardened against an act of clemency by the undaunted spirit of a prisoner. Relieff, a man of letters, had been implicated in the conspiracy of December, 1825, and sentenced to be hanged. He was actually launched from the fatal ladder, when the rope broke and he was thrown to the ground, severely bruised but conscious. He picked himself up and said, quietly: "They can do nothing in Russia, not even twine a cord properly." It was formerly the custom in Russia to grant a pardon to the condemned who seemed to be thus saved by the special interposition of Providence. Nicholas was informed of the accident and his pleasure demanded. "What did Relieff say?" demanded the Emperor. "Sire," replied the messenger, "he said that they could not even twine a cord properly in Russia." "Prove to him the contrary," rejoined Nicholas.

KIT CARSON'S REMAINS.—The Rocky Mountain *Herald*, in an article upon Kit Carson, says "his body now lies chucked away in a cayote patch, under the shade of a couple of cottonwoods, on the Arkansas (Southern Colorado), without even a piece of picket railing to protect his grave from the prowling wolves, or even a pencil mark on a shingle for a headstone, to tell that Kit Carson sleeps beneath it." Surely the scores of people who are under obligations to Kit Carson for attention and protection on the prairies and in the mountains of the Far West will not suffer such a state of things to continue. If republics are sometimes forgetful, let not the people run in the same way.

SUCCESS.—Every man must patiently bide his time. He must wait, not in listless idleness, not in useless pastime, not in querulous dejection, but in constant, steady fulfilling and accomplishing his task, that when the occasion comes he may be equal to it. The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame. If it comes at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after. It is a very indiscreet and troublesome ambition which cares so much what the world says of us; to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say; to be always shouting to hear the echo of our own voices.

Like flakes of snow, that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change. No single action creates, however it may exhibit, a man's character; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion, acting upon the elements of mischief, which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.

LAMAR ON WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—One of the strong-minded in Washington interviewed Colonel Lamar, of Mississippi, the other day saying she believed the women of the South coveted the ballot. "Possibly," said Mr. Lamar, "but do you know what you want far more than any franchise? You want a husband and a baby." The woman looked down thoughtfully, and murmured half to herself. "I wonder if that will ever happen?" "There, said Mr. Lamer, "when you said that you looked sweeter than you ever did before in your life!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A QUERY.—Should a man be called a sculptor because he has chiseled a tailor out of a suit of clothes.