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

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 51--WHOLE NO. 2,524. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1877. NEW SERIES--VOL. 18, NO. 23.

Cards.

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.

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, 1877-1y.

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. [*]y1672

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. ap'r4,87

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.
3-7'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

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

WARREN THORN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Market St., Clearfield, Pa.
In the shop lately occupied by Frank Short, one door west of Alleghany House.

ASHLEY THORN,
ARCHITECT, CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.
Plans and Specifications furnished for all kinds of buildings. All work first-class. Stair building a specialty.
P. O. address, Clearfield, Pa. jan.17-77tf.

R. M. NEIMAN,
SADDLE and HARNESS MAKER,
Rumbarger, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Keeps on hand all kinds of Harness, Saddles, Bridles, and Horse Furnishing Goods. Repairing promptly attended to.
Rumbarger, Jan. 16, 1877-tf.

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.

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
je11'75 CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. R. M'MURRAY
WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE. COME AND SEE. (3:57:y)
NEW WASHINGTON.

MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
Mrs. S. S. LIDDELL,
Having engaged in the Marble business, desires to inform her friends and the public that she has now and will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of ITALIAN AND VERMONT MARBLE, and is prepared to furnish to order TOMBSTONES, BOX AND CRADLE TOMBS, MONUMENTS, &c.
Yard on Reed street, near the R. R. Depot, Clearfield, Pa. je14,76

Livery Stable.
THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is now fully prepared to accommodate all in the way of furnishing Horses, 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

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.
At the end of the new bridge,
WEST CLEARFIELD, PA.
The proprietor of this establishment will buy his liquors direct from distillers. Parties buying from this house will be sure to get a pure article at a small margin above cost. Hotel keepers can be furnished with liquors on reasonable terms. Pure wines and brandies direct from Seeley's Vinery, at Bath, New York.
GEORGE N. COLBURN.
Clearfield, June 16, 1875-tf.

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 28, 1875.

Clearfield Nursery.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.
THE undersigned, having established a Nursery on the 'Pike, about half way between Clearfield and Curwensville, is prepared to furnish all kinds of FRUIT TREES, (standard and dwarf,) Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry, and Raspberry Vines. A'so, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep20 68-y Curwensville, Pa.

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.
Clearfield, Jan. 19, 1876

JOHN H. FULFORD,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Represents all the leading Fire Insurance Companies of the country:

Queen	$10,000,000
Royal Canadian	6,000,000
Home, New York	5,744,214
Lycoming, Muncy, Pa	3,359,152
Franklin, Philad'a	3,308,856
Phœnix, Hartford	1,852,302
Hanover, New York	1,476,955
Home, Col., O	815,388
Atlas, Hartford	506,612
Providence, Wash'ington	610,986

Persons about effecting an insurance on property of any kind, should call at my office, on Market street, opposite the Court House, and see my list of companies and rates before insuring.
JOHN H. FULFORD,
Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 27 '75-1y

Cards.

THE POWER OF SHORT WORDS.
BY ADDISON ALEXANDER, D. D.
[This poem is remarkable as a specimen of what may be done in vigorous, forcible writing, using words of only one syllable.]
Think not that the strength lies in the big, round word,
Or that the brief and plain must needs be weak;
To whom can this be true who once has heard
The cry for help, the tongue that all men speak,
When want, or woe or fear, is in the throat,
So that each word gasped out is like a shriek
Pressed from the core throat, or a strange wild note
Song by some fay or fiend! There is a strength
Which dies if stretched too far, or spun too fine.
Which has more height than breadth, more depth than length;
Let but this force of thought and speech be mine,
And he that will may take the sleek, fat phrase,
Which glows and burns not, though it gleam and shine—
Light but not heat—a flash but not a blaze.
Nor is it mere strength that short words boast,
It serves of more than fight or storm can tell—
The roar of the waves that clash on rock-bound coasts;
The crash of tall trees when the wild winds swell;
The roar of guns; the groans of men that die
On blood-stained fields. It has a voice as well
For them that far off on sick beds lie;
For them that weep; for them that mourn the dead.

THE LAW IN RELATION TO RECANTING JURORS.

AN OPINION OF JUDGE HALL.

At the April term of Court in Bedford county, a very important case was tried before Judge Hall, in which D. Orr Alexander, of Altoona, was prosecutor and F. C. Alden and George S. Hamlin were defendants. The charge was for embezzlement, in not accounting for moneys which the defendants, as agents of the prosecutor in the sale of musical instruments, obtained in payment of instruments sold by them. The jury was charged by Judge Hall in the evening, and instructed if they agreed during the night, they might seal their verdict and separate until morning. The jury agreed during the night, and as per instructions of the Court, sealed their verdict. The next morning on appearing in Court, two of the jurors, Scott W. Ake and Joseph Weaverling, dissented from the verdict. Rules were issued on the dissenting jurors to show cause, and in discharging the rules, Judge Hall laid down the law in such cases in the following able and exhaustive manner:

OPINION AND ORDER OF COURT SUR RULE ON SCOTT A. AKE AND JOSEPH WEAVERLING TO SHOW CAUSE, &c.

The respondents were jurors duly empanneled and sworn in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Alden and Hamlin, an indictment for felonious embezzlement. After being charged, the jury retired to their room, on Wednesday afternoon. Not being agreed at the hour of adjournment, they were granted permission to seal their verdict and bring it into Court on Thursday morning. This permission was granted with the consent of counsel for defendants.

By order of Court, made several years since, on the occasion of a similar trouble, no jury is permitted to render a sealed verdict except with consent of counsel, and such consent is to be considered a waiver of the right to poll the jury.

The jury having informed the officer in whose custody they were that they had agreed on and had sealed their verdict, were permitted by him to separate at about 11 o'clock.

On the morning of Thursday, when the Court assembled, the tipstaff in charge of the jury made complaint that during the night divers eavesdroppers beset the door of the jury-room, and he was twice approached by the counsel for the defendants to give him information as to how the jury stood; and *before the jury came into the box to deliver their verdict* the counsel for defendants presented a written request to have the jury polled, and denied that he had agreed to the sealing of the verdict.

The agreement of counsel not having been noted of record, the Court, with some reluctance, ordered the jury to be polled. Therefore, the respondents dissented from the sealed verdict.

The crime charged being a felony, and the jury having been separated for a number of hours, this dissent made it necessary to discharge the jury and to hold the defendants to bail for appearance and trial at the next sessions.

And the whole circumstances of the case wearing so grave an appearance of suspicion, these rules were granted on the jurors aforesaid to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt for having assented to a verdict in order to induce the officer to allow them to separate, with intent afterwards to dissent in Court, and thus thwart the due course of justice.

They have put in answer, alleging that after they had agreed to the sealed verdict and separated, they were unable to sleep by reason of conscientious scruples and regrets, and that they could only obtain relief of mind by dissenting; that the assent was honest at the time, and not a feigned agreement to obtain a discharge, and that they only subsequently dissented impelled by a conscientious conviction of duty after hours of reflection.

If this is so, the rules must be discharged.

"If a jury declare themselves agreed when they were not in order to induce the officer to permit them to separate, or if one juror should declare his assent, with intent afterwards of dissent in Court, this would be a great misdemeanor, and render the persons liable to summary punishment."—Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, in Lawrence vs. Strauss, 11 Pick, p. 501.

That a juror might agree without due reflection, and afterwards have a different view of the case, and might feel impelled by a high sense of duty to change his verdict, is true. And such a change from such a motive, whilst it would argue weakness in assenting, would deserve commendation.

But in view of the fact that a mistrial results in great expense to the county, and to the whole public who are in attendance at Court, and in great additional labor to the Court and counsel, the contingency of a mistaken assent and subsequent change of mind is very much to be regretted.

If the idea were suffered to prevail that jurors are at liberty to agree in the jury-room and afterwards to dissent in Court, that this is a right they have to exercise at their discretion, it would result in an enormous expense to the county, and in a serious impediment to the administration of justice.

The respondents, however, deny that they were approached by any one with the suggestion or solicitation that they should dissent in Court.

And although it is clear from the affidavits of the ten remaining jurors, as well as from the answers of the respondents, that they agreed voluntarily, and without being forced into acquiescence by any improper means, and after full discussion and deliberation, extending from 5 o'clock to 11 o'clock, P. M., nevertheless under their affidavits that they changed their minds after further reflection from conscientious convictions of duty, there being no further proof to the contrary, the rules must be discharged.

The oath of jurors is to render a true verdict according to the evidence, unless they are discharged by the Court. They have no right to separate until they are fully agreed. The law requires a unanimous verdict. "And in order to avoid intemperance and causeless delay, the jury are to be kept without meat, drink, fire, or candle until they are all unanimously agreed."—3 Black. Com., p. 375.

"If a jury eat or drink at all, or have any eatables about them, without consent of the Court, and before verdict, it is finable."—*ib.*

But the moderate practice is to allow the jury all these articles, and to allow them further to seal their verdict when they come to an agreement during the interval of Court, and to separate and assemble when the Court sits, to render the verdict in open Court. All this has grown up into practice out of a spirit of lenency and kindness toward jurors, so that they may endure no more discomfort than is really necessary.

But the English practice of taking a jury verdict (equivalent to our sealed verdict), which had begun before Blackstone's time, is characterized by him as a "dangerous practice allowing time for parties to tamper with the jury, and therefore *very seldom allowed.*" —3 Black. Com., p. 377.

And Huston, Justice, in Huidekoper vs. Cotton, 3 Watts, p. 59, speaks of the practice of sealing verdicts as being used in some, but not in other districts.

And it is said in 2 Watts' Pleas of the Crown, p. 300, that a jury verdict cannot be taken in cases of treason and felony.

The Court has power to allow a jury to seal their verdict without consent of counsel. The reason for asking their assent is that the right to poll the jury may be waived.

The great expense and labor of second trials can only be certainly avoided by compelling jurors to remain together until their verdict is taken with the consent of the defendant and with a waiver of the right to poll the jury.

If, as alleged by counsel, a defendant cannot waive such right in a case of felony, then in such cases the jury ought not to be allowed to seal their verdict.

It is ordered that hereafter in cases of felony, the agreement of counsel to seal the verdict shall be in writing, and accompanied with an express waiver of the right to poll the jury, and that no sealed verdict shall be permitted in a case of felony unless with waiver and consent.

This may work hardship on subsequent jurors, which must be charged up against the vacillation of these respondents and the failure of the defendants' attorney to abide by his agreement.

The opportunity of tampering with a juror is very manifest. The ascertainment of the juror to whom is to be conveyed the information that he has a right to dissent from a sealed verdict, seems to be practicable by eavesdropping according to the information given by the tipstaff in charge of this jury. A single weak-minded or corrupt juryman may necessitate a second trial.

The contingency ought to be guarded against. If there is no other way open to accomplish it, it must be done by refusing to other jurymen the privilege of sealing verdicts.

Rules discharged.

By the Court, WM. M. HALL, President Judge.

DR. ARNOLD ON THE EYE.

Dr. J. W. S. Arnold, Professor of Physiology in the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, gave an illustrated lecture upon "Light and Vision" recently at Chickering Hall in that city. The lecture was exceedingly interesting, the lecturer being careful to use comprehensible and unscientific language and evincing throughout the faculty of intelligent explanation. The audience was very large, and the proceeds ought to prove an appreciable sum to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, for whose benefit the lecture was given.

Dr. Arnold was introduced by Rev. Dr. Crosby, Chancellor of the University, and was received with warm applause. "It is impossible to describe," he said, "to anything like the extent necessary to a perfect understanding of the subject, the theory of light and vision. They are too many for the purposes of a popular lecture. I propose only to go over some of the more interesting phenomena in a very superficial manner. I will say, as a short preface to my subject, that all sense is dependent upon the cognizance taken by the brain, to which it is conveyed by the manifold telegraphic system of the nerves. If you hurt your finger the shock must be transmitted to the brain, and the brain must become cognizant of it before you can feel the pain. It is the brain really that receives the sense of the hurt, although the feeling seems to lie very definitely in the finger. You are all aware of the fact, too, that if the nerves of the finger are destroyed no injury there will ever affect you to pain. It is the same in the case of the eye; if the optic nerve be destroyed you may have an abundance of light, but no conception of objects through vision.

"The eye really is a box or camera. I shall study it and compare it as far as possible with a photographic camera. The outer screen of the eye, like the main part of the box of a camera, is made simply to shut out the bulk of light. In front, occupying a relatively small space, is the lens of the eye, admitting what light is necessary. In front of the lens again is a little diaphragm, a little arrangement for regulating the amount of light—for as the light is weak or intense we need a varying amount, sometimes more and sometimes less. This is the iris. You will have noticed in different people that the iris is of different colors; and in the Albino, and occasionally in rabbits, you will sometimes find it of a pink color. This is because the membrane is transparent and permits the color of the retina, of the interior of the eye, to show through. In man the retina absorbs light and does not reflect it. Under certain conditions you have seen how a cat's eye will glare. That is because the retina reflects light and the ball of the eye is transparent. A man's eye never glares in this manner.

"The lens of the eye transmits the rays of light from an object precisely the same as a glass lens would do. The rays pass into the lens, are refracted, and the object is reproduced upon the retina inverted. But the question is, if the impression made upon the retina is upside down, why don't we perceive the object upside down? The probability is that the mind is philosopher enough to correct the vagaries of the retina and to judge of things as they really are. If we stoop down and look between our legs at any object back of us, the impression of it certainly enters the eye in an inverted manner, and yet the object appears in the correct position. Probably the impression is regulated by the mind.

"If you hold up your finger close to the eye and regard it intently for a while, and then regard some object at a distance, you will find that object blurred. In the same manner, if you regard the object at a distance for a period and then turn the eye suddenly to the finger again, the finger will appear blurred. This illustrates another power of the eye, that of focusing or adapting itself to objects at different distances. It is affected by a certain muscular tissure on the posterior position of the lens, which is powerful to flatten it or to release it into greater convexity at will.

"Not all the anterior surface of the inner portion of the eye is capable of receiving an impression. The part which is sensible of impression extends only one-eighth of an inch in one direction and one-thirty-sixth of an inch the other. It is a curious fact that this centre of impression is some distance from the point where the optic nerve enters. Immediately about the termination of the optic nerve the retina may receive no impression what ever.

"But now in regard to binocular vision—why is it that we have two eyes? It is so that we may have the stereo-effect, the sense of prominence. Try one eye only and see how this sense is impaired. Look at distant mountains; they appear flat. But as we approach an object one eye takes more cognizance of one of its sides, and the other eye takes more cognizance of the other, and thus the object is brought out—we get the idea of prominence.

"Light we will consider to consist of a series of waves or undulations. All objects are seen through the agency of light, thrown off from the surface. The waves are set up and proceed with great rapidity, perpendicularly to the line of general direction. The amplitude or height of a wave of red light is the 133,000th part of an inch. Concerning rapidity, 400,000,000,000 wave lengths of light strike upon the retina in a single second. The impression of light is received almost instantaneously, but it requires about the thirtieth part of a second for the impression to fade away again. This depends, however, on the color of the light. Red light requires longer time for its reception than light of another color."

The lecture was richly illustrated by aid of stereopticons an other apparatus, and as his last picture Dr. Arnold threw upon the screen an "Appeal to the Benevolent," the same being a plea for aid in behalf of the hospital for whose benefit his lecture was given.

AFTER GETTYSBURG.

WHY MEADE DID NOT ATTACK LEE UPON THE POTOMAC.

[Col. James C. Biddle, in Phila. Weekly Times.]

It had been General Mead's intention to order a general advance from our left after the close of the action, but owing to the lateness of the hour and the wearied condition of the army, with a "wisdom that did guide his valor to act in safety," he abandoned the movement he had contemplated. For this he has been severely censured. Gen. Howard, in an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* of July last, says:

"I have thought that the fearful exposure of General Meade's headquarters where so much havoc was occasioned by the enemy's artillery had so impressed him that he did not at first realize the victory he had won."

The reverse of this is true. General Meade was not in the least "demoralized" by the enemy's fire, but realized fully the exact condition of affairs. Lee had been repulsed, not routed, and if Meade had yielded to his own inclination to attack, he would have been repulsed himself, and would thus have thrown away the fruits of his great victory. That this view is correct is proved beyond all doubt by the following passage from Mr. Wm. Swinton's "History of the Army of the Potomac." Mr. Swinton says:

"I have become convinced from the testimony of General Longstreet himself that attack would have resulted disastrously. 'I had,' said that officer to the writer, 'Hood and McLaws, who had not been engaged; I had a heavy force of artillery; I should have liked nothing better than to have been attacked, and have no doubt that I should have given those who tried as bad a reception as Pickett received.'"

On July 4th (1863), Lee, during a heavy storm, withdrew from our front, and on the 11th he took up a position at Williamsport, on the Potomac. He was closely followed by Meade, who came up with him on the 12th, and who found him in a position naturally almost impregnable and strongly fortified. Meade's impulse was to attack at once, but, after consultation with his corps commanders, he abstained from ordering an assault until he could more fully reconnoitre the enemy's position. On the morning of the 14th a reconnoissance in force, supported by the whole army, was made at daylight, but on the night of the 13th Lee had recrossed the Potomac. There was a great deal of clamor at the time because Meade did not destroy or capture Lee's army at Williamsport, but Meade, conscious that he had acted wisely, always felt that history would do him justice. Had he assaulted he would certainly have been defeated, and the result would have been disastrous not only to the army, but to the country, for a defeat to our army there would have opened the road to Washington and the North, and all the fruits of Gettysburg would have been dissipated. A brief reference to the subsequent experience of the Army of the Potomac will confirm the truth of this assertion. In May, 1864, we began the campaign with one hundred and fifteen thousand men, and after Spottsylvania Court House were constantly receiving heavy reinforcements. General Lee had about sixty thousand men. And yet with this great preponderance of strength, we assaulted the enemy again and again in positions not so strong as the one held at Williamsport, always without success and with terrible loss. From the crossing of the Rapidan on May 5th, to the unsuccessful assault on the enemy's works at Petersburg, June 18th, a period of about six weeks, the Army of the Potomac lost not less than seventy thousand men! In the battles between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, in no case was a direct assault upon an intrenched position successful.

MADAME LeVERT.

Recently, this distinguished lady departed this life. A lady of great wealth, handsome in her younger days, and always accomplished and graceful, she was a shining ornament of Southern society previous to the late war.

We knew Madame Le Vert in Paris, some twenty years since. She arrived at that city during the summer, while the Emperor and Empress were at Compiegne, and worried Judge Mason into declining to introduce, and at last rather positively and with some madness. The Madame appealed to us, and said she had letters from a number of the English aristocracy to the mother of Empress Eugene. We suggested a presentation of these letters, and our suggestion was acted on. Madame Le Vert was not only kindly received, but actually taken to the summer resort of the court, where even his Excellency, John Y. Mason, was never invited.

Madame Le Vert lost all her property in the late war, and, what was worse, her beauty and grace. Later in life she attempted literature for a living, but, alas! that which had been an accomplishment was found to be not solid enough for a living, and the old lady got, after a time, to have that most terrible of all things, a grievance. She would hold us by the hour on that inexhaustible subject.

One night, at a charming party given by Mrs. Carlisle, we found ourselves, Madame Le Vert on our arm, being made acquainted with that grievance. We happened to pass the Spanish Minister, then Admiral Polo, who was leaning gracefully against the wall.

"Is not that the Spanish Minister?" said my companion. "Do you know him well enough to present me?"

"Know him? Do I look like a man who did not know the Spanish Minister? I will present you."

Now, we had never exchanged a word with the diplomatic gentleman, but we were desperate, and so, marching up, we said:

"Admiral Polo, permit me to introduce you to my dear friend, Madame Le Vert."

"It gratifies me, Madame, to make your acquaintance." And then, after a slight pause, in which he eyed us, he added, "And now, Madame, will you beso good as to introduce your escort?"

This was such a cool piece of diplomatic impudence, that before Madame Le Vert could answer, we said:

"Why, Admiral, don't you remember me? I am Col. Casey, brother-in-law to the Government."

Poor Madame Le Vert gazed at us both in mute astonishment, but was soon chatting with his diplomatic Excellency in Spanish.—*Don Piatt.*

BLACK BASS

A writer in the *Forest and Stream* of May 3d, gives the following caution with reference to catching and eating the Potomac bass, before the 1st of July. He says:

"But the great trouble with which we have to contend on the Potomac is this, that the fish are taken in immense numbers early in the spring, when out of season and altogether unfit for sport or for the table. The dwellers on the Potomac are generally civilized, and pretend to have laws for the preservation of fish, but they have so much to do with Washington city that they are careless about keeping the laws. All through April and May, of each year, foolish boys and more foolish men go forth to slaughter the black bass when passing through their spring sickness, and thereby commit an unpardonable outrage against the laws of nature. In my limited sphere I have fought against this custom for several years, and I now recall only two men who have been converted to my way of thinking. One of them took me to a favorite locality in the month of May, and while I allowed him to do all the fishing, I amused myself with the pencil. After he had secured a basket full of bass and we were about to return home, I took one of the fish in my hand and directed his attention to the worms that were hidden away at the roots of the fins. He was disgusted, and then and there swore that he would never eat one of those fish again. That was not sensible on his part, but his feelings could not be controlled, for from July to November there is no better fish for the table than the black bass. The other conversion alluded to was that of a farmer on the Potomac who had a very dear friend, with whom he had been fishing in the month of May, and who lost his life from eating black bass out of season, and when eating it was a poison."

PLANT EARLY POTATOES ONLY.—Prof. McAfee, of the Iowa Agricultural College, advises the planting of early varieties of potatoes only, in order to cut off the supply of food for the potato beetles late in summer. This, we think, is an excellent suggestion, and for other reasons than those named by Prof. McAfee. There are, at least, two broods of this insect in a season throughout the greater part of the northern and middle States, and in some favorable localities three. Now, if none but the earliest varieties of potatoes are planted, the tops will be ripe by the time the first brood of beetles have come to maturity. The second brood not finding its favorite food in abundance, a large portion must perish; for, say from the first of August until the following spring is rather too long a time for the mature insect to live, especially if short of food. It is generally the second or last brood of the season which hybernates, passing thro' the winter in safety; but by cutting off the supply of food we may at least lessen the number which are to pass over the following season. It is worth trying; in fact, anything which is likely to lessen the number of this great pest should receive due attention at this time.—*Journal and Messenger.*

A RIVER OF INK.—Among the wonders of nature in Algeria, there is a river of natural ink. It is formed by the junction of two streams, one flowing from a reign of ferruginous soil, and the other draining a peat swamp. The waters of the first are, of course, very strongly impregnated with iron; those of the latter with gallic acid. On meeting the acid of one stream is united with the iron of the other, and a true ink is the result. The banks of the united streams would be, of places in the world, the colony of authors. Fields of esparto grass, for paper-making, might be sown in the neighborhood, the paper mills might be turned by the inky flood, and geese be reared to supply quill pens. The members of the Republic of letters would there do nothing all day long but sit dangling their feet in the water, occasionally dipping their pens in—a peaceable crew, except, perhaps, when they would please each other by reading long extracts from their unpublished works.

AFTER THE REDSKINS.

BRILLIANT ATTACK OF GENERAL MILES ON A HOSTILE CAMP.

TONGUE RIVER, M. T., May 16, via BISMARCK, D. T., May 28.—General Miles left the cantonment at Tongue river, M. T., on May 1, with Ball's, Tyler's, Wheelan's and Norwood's companies of the Second Cavalry under Captain Ball, battalion commander; Dicker's, Poole's, Miners' and Cusick's companies of the Twenty second Infantry; Bennett's and Farga's companies of the Fifth Infantry, and a detachment of mounted Infantry composed of men of the Fifth and Twenty-second Infantry under Lieutenant E. W. Casey, of the latter regiment. The General took White Bull, of the surrendered Cheyennes, and another Indian with him as scouts.

Finding that Lame Deer and Iron Star, who would not go back to their agency, were camped on the Rosebud, he left his wagons with three companies of the Fifth and Twenty-second Infantry, on the Tongue river, with orders to follow as rapidly as possible, and struck across for the Rosebud, taking with him the cavalry and Dickey's, Cussick's and Poole's companies.

Beginning the march at half past two P. M. on the 5th day of May, he kept it up almost continuously night and day, winding through ravines and bad lands and around hills, so as to avoid being seen by the Indians, until, at half past four on the morning of the 7th, when he struck the camp, taking it completely by surprise, on a creek running into the Rosebuds, known as Muddy creek. The advance was led by Lieutenant E. W. Casey, with the mounted party and Lieutenant Jerome, of the Second Cavalry, with Captain Ball's company. They charged through the village and captured 450 ponies, horses and mules, which were quietly grazing below it. General Miles ordered Lieutenant Tyler's and Norwood's companies, of the Second Cavalry, under these officers and their Lieutenants Hamilton and Filler, supported by Wheelan, and his company, to cut the Indians off from the bluff on the other side of the creek. The Indians fled, leaving everything except their rifles, and making a running fight of several miles with the following result:

Fourteen Indians were left dead on the field. Among them was the chief and head warrior, Lame Deer and Iron Star.

Four hundred and fifty ponies and 200 saddles also fifty tons of dried meats, quantities of powder, lead, blankets, pack loads of beads, carbines, war bonnets, tepees, etc. Some of our ammunition—a few thousand round—fell into the enemy's hands, being abandoned by three of the four men who guarded it. One of them, Glaskersky, died at his post.

General Miles had given orders to his interpreters to announce as they went through the camp that all who surrendered would be spared. As General Miles rode through the village, two Indians approached him holding in one hand their carbines and extending the other. General Miles shook hands with Lame Deer, and Lieutenant Baird, Adjutant of the Fifth Infantry, shook hands with the other, who was Iron Star. General Miles motioned to the Indians to lay down their arms. They did so, and the General told Lieutenant Long, of the Fifth Infantry, to dismount and take the carbines. Lieutenant Long had hardly dismounted, when Lame Deer, either fearing treachery or intending it, picked up his carbine and fired at General Miles. The ball passed between the General's body and the hores's back and killed Private Springer of the Second Cavalry, who was behind. Iron Star began shooting at the same time. Both Indians then retreated firing, but were killed within a hundred yards.

Iron Star's bonnet, of sixty eagle feathers, with pendants of yellow lace, evidently trophies of the Custer fight, was captured, and there is a forty-five calibre rifle bullet hole right through the centre of its front, and Iron Star lies dead on the field with the bullet in his forehead. Thus at the base of the mountains from which the Custer battle-ground could be seen was that bloody deed avenged.

RATHER LOGICAL.

The *Christian Intelligencer* wants to put a good face on the state of affairs, and points to its readers that there really are advantages in hard times. We quote: "Adversity awakens people from delusive dreams. A nation may indulge in these as well as individuals, and both need at times to be aroused. During the years of our civil struggle, and subsequently, multitudes were deluded by dreams of sudden wealth and high social position. They pressed forward madly to grasp the visionary object that lured them, reckless often of the claim of the soul and of truth as God has spoken it. The voice of this charmer they did not heed, amid the whirl and excitement of an absorbing pursuit and passion find no time for the calm question, 'What profit, after all, will all this yield?' If they had continued in this state, following phantoms still, and deaf to the voices that sought to woo them to a higher and better life, they might before long get beyond the reach of help or restoration. The prodigal, while his money lasted, enjoyed his 'riotous living,' and had no thought of returning home. But when adversity fell, 'he came to himself.' Sober thoughts and good resolves were the fruits of his distresses. So people have needed, far and wide, something to bring them to themselves. This they have got."

A POSE FOR A "WOUNDED AMAZON."—When Gibson modelled the "Wounded Amazon," he said to a friend of mine who went to his studio to see the statue in the clay, "Yes, this is my 'Wounded Amazon.'" You have doubtless heard Gibson's peculiar, dry, crisp mode of talking imitated, and can imagine how he spoke. "Yes, I call it a 'Wounded Amazon; but that statue is a proof of how useful it is for an artist to keep his eyes open. Now, how do you think I found that pose? I was just going along the street, and I saw a girl catching a flea! Yes I did! she was catching a flea! I stopped and said to myself, 'That's a pretty pose—a very pretty pose, indeed;' and I took it down. So I thought it over, I set up and worked it out, and there it stands as my 'Wounded Amazon.' But it is the very pose of the girl catching the flea, nevertheless. A very pretty pose it is, you see; and, as I said, it shows that an artist must not fail to keep his eyes always open.—*From Anne Brewster's Rome Letter.*

Customer—"Give me a pound of those crackers." Baker—"Crackers, thunder, them's loaves, ten cents apiece!"

THE USE OF LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

The season is approaching for the preparation of the soil for next year's seed. This, and the selection of the best kinds, are of sufficient importance to occupy the mind of the farmer, and to a greater extent than is occasionally given, when it is considered that inferior or unadapted seed will produce, as a rule, an inferior crop. Thus to sow wheat on a soil which contains no lime or marl—either naturally or artificially—is sure to bring a poor return. A remarkable instance of this took place in Ireland after the famine. It is a fact well known by the more intelligent farmers in that country that the extensive central plain which occupies the surface land at the foot of the mountains contains no lime or marl, and that dressings with these materials were at stated times applied when the culture of wheat was intended. The product from an average year was twenty barrels per acre (Irish,) or about sixty bushels to the English acre. After the famine, the poverty and want of heart to do their best by the land compelled those who remained on their farms, unsubdued by the famine and pestilence, to omit the usual application of lime to the soil, and the consequence was that, instead of twenty barrels per Irish acre, the yield was from five to seven barrels, being a reduction of from two-thirds to three-fourths.

Another instance occurred in the case of three farmers from Suffolk, who took a tract of land of about six hundred acres near Sligo, enclosed with a wall as a park. In a letter from one of them after they had been there a few years, he stated that they were about to abandon their horlings, as the land would not grow wheat for want of lime, of which there was none to be obtained in the neighborhood, while the soil contained not a particle of that material, and there was none within reasonable reach of their farms. In such cases as this the application of lime is required to be renewed frequently, because either lime or marl will sink in almost any soil, especially light, so that the process of renewing the application of these materials is very expensive.

There is, however, a drawback to this favorable account of the effects of the application of lime to the soil, namely: that it is possible to overlime; that it produces larger crops for a certain number of years, after which the return falls away until it becomes less than before the lime was applied, so that it appears to have exhausted instead of enriched the soil. In accounting for this adverse effect of what is admitted on all hands to be a benefit, the chemists state that lime acts on all the organic parts of the soil, by which it is rendered more serviceable to the growth of plants. On the other hand, the proportion of organic matters in the soil gradually diminishes under the prolonged action of the lime, and thus the soil becomes less rich in those substances of organic origin on which its fertility to a certain extent depends. The same effect is produced on the mineral matter in the soil, when there is abstracted from it a more abundant supply in proportion with its immediate effect per se. Unless, therefore, an adequate proportion of those matters are supplied in other manures, the soil will necessarily become exhausted to such an extent as to counteract or neutralize the action of the lime. The way, therefore, to prevent this effect, is to manure largely with farm-yard manure and saline substances, and thus return or repay to the soil whatever may have been extracted too speedily or too copiously from it. —*Mark Lane Express.*

AGRICULTURE THE REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

A writer in the New York *Times* thinks that the road to a revival of our National prosperity lays in the development of our agricultural resources. I do not think," he says, "that in this matter we will be allowed a choice, for in the near future labor and capital will be driven to the soil. It is no longer the question with our young men how to get rich, but how to get a living. There is at the present time no trade, profession, or business that is now overcrowded. In all our country villages there are more storekeepers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, doctors and clergy than can possibly obtain a decent living, and we see trades people and working people roaming from place to place leaving one overcrowded locality for another, in the vain hope of finding a vacancy somewhere. How it is in our cities I need not tell you. The only occupation which is not overdone, which never was and never will be overdone, is farming. The force of the whole argument is condensed in this picture: on the one hand, every avenue closed; on the other, abundant room for all. Under these circumstances things must eventually adjust themselves, and it would be needless to recommend what must per-force happen, were it not by recognizing the fact in advance of its forced acceptance, the proper equilibrium may be established easily, instead of through a crisis."

THE LEAF OF LIFE.—There is a certain curious member of the plant family, very common in Jamiaca, we are told, called the life plant, or leaf of life, because it is almost impossible to kill the leaves. You may cut one off, and hang it up by a thread, where any ordinary leaf would be discouraged and dry up—it will send out long white thread-like roots, and set about growing new leaves. You may cut off half a leaf, and throw it into a tight box, where it can get neither light nor moisture—necessaries of life to other plants—the spirited little leaf puts out its delicate roots all the same. Even pressed, and packed away in a botanist's herbarium—the very dryest and dullest place you ever did see—it will keep up its work, throw out roots and new leaves, and actually grow out of its covers. It is said that botanists who want to dry this pertinacious vegetable are obliged to kill it with a hot iron, or with boiling water.

A STRANGE FATALITY.—A young gentleman who is particular about his washing, the other day wrote a note to his washer-woman and one to his sweetheart, and, by a strange fatality, put the wrong address on each envelope and sent them off. The washer-woman was well pleased at an invitation to take a ride the next day; but when the young lady read, "If you tumble up my shirt bosoms any more as you did the last time, I will go somewhere else," she cried all the evening, and declared she would never speak to him again