THE

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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GOODLANDER & LEE,

CLEARFIELD, PA.

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

Cards.

JUSTICES' & CONSTABLES' FEES—We have printed a large number of the new FEE BILL, and will on the receipt of twenty five cents, mail a copy to any address. my29

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
1:18 Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. y:pd

G. R. & W. BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
January 30, 1878.

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

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

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House. ap 25,'77-1y

S. V. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office one door east of Western Hotel building, opposite Court House.
CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRANK FIELDING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him promptly and faithfully. jan'7

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. DAVID L. KREBS.
HARRY F. WALLACE. JOHN W. WRIGLEY.
WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
jan1'77 Clearfield, Pa.

THOS. H. MURRAY. CYRUS GORDON.
MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House, second door.

JOSEPH B. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:76

WM. M. MCCULLOUGH, FRED. G'L. BUCK.
McCULLOUGH & BUCK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office on Second street, in the Masonic building. jan10,'77

A. G. KRAMER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Real Estate and Collection Agent,
CLEARFIELD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.
Office in Pie's Opera House. jan1'76.

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 seventeen years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [Feb 28-'73tf.

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug1075

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

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

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

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'65-tf

WILLIAM M. HENRY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND SCRIVENER, LUMBER CITY. Collections made and money promptly paid over. Articles of agreement and deeds of conveyance neatly executed and warranted correct or no charge. 23jy'73

REED & HAGERTY,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE, FARM IMPLEMENTS,
Tinware, Nails, &c.,
aug1,'77 Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also manufacturer of
All Kinds of Articles in Human Hair.
Clearfield, Pa. may 19, '75.

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 19,'75.

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. Also, Siberian Crab Trees, Quince, and early scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address,
J. D. WRIGHT,
sep26-65-y Curwensville, Pa.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 52—WHOLE NO. 2,573. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1878. NEW SERIES—VOL. 19, NO. 21

Cards.

HENRY BRETH,
(OSTEND P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.
May 8, 1878-1y*

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.

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. [*jy10'72

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.

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. my25:1ypd

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

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:10'72 Clearfield, Pa.

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

WEAVER & BETTS,
DEALERS IN
Real Estate, Square Timber, Saw Logs,
AND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Office on Second street, in rear of store room of George Weaver & Co. [jan9.'78-tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:23:71

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.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.
The undersigned would inform the public that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Shop to the room lately occupied by Jos. Dearing, in Shaw's Row, Market street, where he is prepared to attend to the wants of all who need anything in his line. All work done by him will be of the best material, and guaranteed to be first-class in every respect. Repairing promptly attended to. All kinds of Leather and Shoe Findings for sale
JOHN SCHIEFER.
Clearfield, Pa., July 18, 1877-6m.

New Marble Yard.
The undersigned would inform the public that he has opened a new Marble Yard on Third street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he will keep constantly on hand a stock of various kinds of marble. All kinds of
TOMBSTONES, MONUMENTS,
Posts for Cemetery Lots,
and all other work in his line will be promptly executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, at reasonable rates.
He guarantees satisfactory work and low prices. Give him a call. J. McGAHARTY.
Clearfield, Pa., March 27, 1878-tf.

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.

E. WARING'S
LAW BLANKS
For sale at the Clearfield REPUBLICAN office.
The most Complete Series of Law Blanks published.
These Blanks are gotten up in superior style, are of uniform size, and furnished at very low figures for cash.
Call at the REPUBLICAN office and examine them. Orders by mail promptly filled.
Address, GOODLANDER & LEE,
July 25, 1877-tf. Clearfield Pa.

JOHN TROUTMAN,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES,
AND
Improved Spring Beds,
MARKET STREET, NEAR P. O.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield, and the public generally, that he has on hand a fine assortment of Furniture, such as Walnut, Chestnut and Painted Chamber Suites, Parlor Suites, Reclining and Extension Chairs, Ladies' and Gents' Easy Chairs, the Perfected Dining and Parlor Chairs, Cane Seats and Window Chairs, Clothes Bars, Step and Extension Ladders, Hat Racks, Scrubbing Brushes, &c
MOULDING AND PICTURE FRAMES,
ooking Glasses, Chromos, &c., which would suitable for Holiday presents.
dec1873 JOHN TROUTMAN.

DIPLOMATIC STYLE AT WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes: A long-topped, peaked-crown hat, say seven inches above the crown band, with a huge rolling brim, lay upon the counters of one of the leading Washington hatters the other day. Such a hat had never been put on sale here, and the extreme idiocy of the shape and general picturesqueness of its absurdity attracted general attention.

"Is this a sample hat of a new style?" was asked.

"No," replied the hatter, bowing profoundly; "that hat belongs to Don Whiskerandos, attache to the Portugues legation."

"Where the duce did he get it, and what is it doing here? Dry-docked for repairs?"

"No, it is a hat I have just made for him. It is made from a block that the don brought with him from his lovely country, the only land where such a hat grows to perfection."

"Now, that you have it in your possession, this rare block, why don't you build more hats, so that this country can compete in style with Portugal?"

"God bless you, the Don would not permit such impertinence. There is only one such hat in this country, and that is worn by the Don. You see, this hat rather singles him out from the common herd, and gives him that peculiar prominence that to a distinguished foreigner is a necessity. Nothing so humiliates him as to be like anyone else upon God's green earth. This hat of Don Whiskerandos is only one of the many peculiarities of his odd dress. The hat will remain here a few days upon exhibition, but no money could buy its duplicate."

The remarks of the able and talented hatter as applied to Don Whiskerandos equally apply to all of the small fry of the legations. The ministers dress simply and plainly, and the great majority of them would not be selected in a crowd as foreigners even, so quietly and sensibly are these men dressed.

Sir Edward Thorton, Admiral Gore Jones, Herd Von Schlozer, the German minister, Borges, the Brazilian minister, and even the Japanese minister dress and appear like the average gentlemen that one meets in a street promenade.

But it is the *attache*, the person who has only a nominal position, who flaunts extravagant foreign eccentricities. He wears nothing made in this country. The most extravagant and absurd foreign fashions are selected as advertisements, that the wearers are legation people.

To the average American intellect the sight of a person with one glass screwed in his eye is an irritating one.

You try to reason it out. You say if the man is really near-sighted two glasses would certainly be better than one. But when you discover that the one eyeglass is merely and always plain glass, and that it is screwed into the face only by an agonizing twist of the muscles, and held there only by a grip of constant attention, then with all this information in your possession, you are driven to the inevitable conclusion that a man who is guilty of this one-eyeglass theory is an ass! And yet plenty of your "dips" of ability and good training are so wedded to their eyeglasses that they would as soon think of going out upon the streets without them as without their trousers.

ACTING UNDER EXCITEMENT

There is great fear, on the part of some amiable persons who write for the public, lest, in certain excited movements of reform, there should be those who will take steps for which they will be sorry. They argue, from this, that it is not best to have any excitement at all, and especially that nothing should be done under excitement. It so happens, however, that the path of progress has always been marked by sudden steps upward and onward. There are steady growth and steady going, it is true, but the tendency to rut-making and routine are so great in human nature that it is often only by wide excitement that a whole community is lifted and forwarded to a new level. Men often get into the condition of pig-iron. They pile up nicely in bars. They are in an excellent state of preservation. They certainly lie still, and though there is vast capacity in them for machinery, and cutlery, and agricultural implements,—though they contain measureless possibilities of spindles and spades,—there is nothing under heaven but fire that can develop their capacity and realize their possibilities.

There are communities that would never do anything but rot, except under excitement. A community often gets into a stolid, immobile condition, which nothing but a public excitement can break up. This condition may relate to a single subject, or to many subjects. It may relate to temperance, or to a church debt. Now it is quite possible that a man under excitement will do the thing that he has always known to be right, and be sorry for it or recede from it afterward; but the excitement was the only power that would ever have started him on the right path, or led him to stop in the wrong one. It is all very well to say that it would be a great deal better for a drunkard, coolly, after quiet deliberation and a rational decision, to resolve to forsake his cups than to take the same step under the stimulus of social excitement and the persuasions of companionship and fervid oratory; but does he ever do it? Sometimes, possibly, but not often. Without excitement and a great social movement, very little of temperance reform has ever been effected. Men are like iron; to be moulded they must be heated; and to say that there should be no excitement connected with a great reform, or that a reform is never to be effected through excitement, is to ignore the basilar facts of human nature and human history.

At the present time there is a great temperance reform in progress. Men are taking the temperance pledge by tens of thousands. They go around with glad faces and with ribbons in their button-holes. They sing their songs of freedom from the power that has so long and so cruelly enslaved them. It is said, of course: "Oh, this will not last. It is only a nine days' wonder. Many of these people are now drinking in secret, and soon the most of them will be back in their old courses." The most of them,—possibly. It is not probable, however, that the most of them will recede. Suppose half of them remain true to their pledge; does not that pay? We should have had none of them without the excitement, and to have had a great mass of brutal men, who have long disgraced and abused their wives and children, sober for a month, or for six months, was surely a good thing. It was at least a ray of sunshine in a great multitude of dark lives. The point we make is, that the alternative of a reform through popular excitement is no reform at all. And we make the further point that a man who will not sympathize with a reform because of the excitement that accompanies it, is, ninety-nine times in a hundred, a man who does not sympathize with the reform on any ground; and the hundredth man is usually an impracticable ass.

Let us take this matter of paying church debts by what has become known as the Kimball method. A church builds a house of worship. It costs more than the original estimate, or some important members have failed in the expected or pledged subscription, or worse than all, debt has been incurred with the eyes open and by intent. It has been carried along for years, the whole organization groaning with the burden. To a few it has become intolerable. They see the church dwindling. They see strangers frightened away by this skeleton in the closet; they see their pastor growing gray and care-worn or utterly breaking down; and knowing that nothing stands in the way of the usefulness and happiness of their church but the debt, they cast about for help. We will say that in most instances the church is able to pay the debt, provided every man will do his duty; but it so happens that every man will not do his duty, except under some sort of social excitement, which Mr. Kimball or his helper supplies. Now, it is simply a question between paying a debt and not paying it at all. It is not practically a question between paying in one way or another.

This method has been tried many times with the most gratifying success. In one brief half day, by means of everybody doing his part under the influence of eloquence and social excitement, debts have been lifted and churches made free. Churches and congregations have sung and wept over their success, and with the joy that came of duty done and sacrifice made for the Master. Just here steps in the critic. He has known nothing of the burden that the church has carried. He knows nothing of the happiness that has come from the sacrifices made, or of the hopes that have been born of them. He only knows that it is probable that men and women, under the excitement of the occasion, have subscribed in some instances more than they could afford to subscribe. Therefore, in the opinion of the critic, a public excitement for the purpose of securing the payment of a church debt is wrong. The critic does not take into account the fact that the willing part of the church has been most unjustly burdened with this debt for years, and that nothing under heaven but an excitement will stir the unwilling part of the church to do its duty. Of course he does not take into account the further fact that no sacrifice that has been made for him, and for which he can only make a poor return, at best.

To the critics of this method of paying church debts, who object to it on account of its profanation of the Sabbath, no better reply can be made than that of one who found occasion to defend himself in their presence. "We are told," said he, "that it was permissible in the olden time for a man to relieve his ass on the Sabbath day when the animal had fallen into a ditch, and I am only trying to relieve a multitude of men and women who have been asses enough to stumble into a church debt." The answer is a good one, and justifies itself.—*Dr. Holland.*

A MAN WHO WAS HANGED ONCE.

AND IS QUITE LIKELY TO BE HANGED AGAIN, AND THIS TIME EFFECTUALLY.

A gray-haired and decrepit prisoner arrived here from the West, recently, in charge of Detective R. A. Kincade, of Olney, Ill., and J. Stone, ex-Sheriff of Putnam county, Indiana. The old man was lodged in our city jail, and last evening he resumed his journey toward Perryville, Boyle county, Kentucky, where he is wanted for having murdered an old and helpless lady in cold blood on the night of the 12th day of April, twelve years ago.

In 1866 John Taylor lived near Danville, Ky., and enjoyed the luxuries of good health, little care, a fair means of living, and a large family. His son, Wm. Taylor, was indicted by the Grand Jury of Boyle county, for robbing a country dwelling and stealing some goods. One of the principal witnesses in his case was Mrs. Mary Bolton, a widow, who lived in a farmhouse, with no other companion than a little granddaughter. On the morning of the 13th of April, that old lady was found dead in her bed with a bullet hole in her head and the bed-clothes drenched with blood. At first the horror seemed likely to remain a mystery till the little granddaughter, whom fright for a long time rendered mute, said she awoke about 12 o'clock the night before, and saw two men in the room whom she readily recognized as John Taylor and his son William. She knew their presence meant mischief, and she quietly covered herself up with the bedclothes. She heard the rifle shot that killed her grandmother, but was paralyzed, and gave no sign. The men did not discover her.

At once the father and son were placed under arrest. The prisoners were forcibly taken from the officers, carried to the woods and hung to a tree. The crowd remained only long enough to complete their work, as they supposed. By some agency—possibly through a defect in the rope—the old man was allowed to fall to the ground shortly after the mob left, and there he lay for several hours. He finally recovered the use of his limbs, but not of his mind, and went a-wandering. He was recaptured and escaped. He made for Illinois and found safety in the swamps of Egypt for nearly a year. Thence he went to Cooper county, Mo., thence to Kansas, thence back to southwest Missouri, thence to Barbane county, Kansas, thence to Vernon county, Mo., where he made a final settlement, near the town of Nevada, Vernon county. At each of the above places he spent a year or two, leading the wretched life of a squatter; but at the last place he met with some success in tilling a patch of ground. He has a daughter living in Kentucky, and five sons-in-law, some of whom live in Missouri.—*St. Louis Republican.*

P. T. Barnum says: "I tell you, as a showman, you can't make animals drink whiskey. They know better." The Norristown *Herald* says the showman is mistaken. We once heard a woman call out of a second story window to an object that had for nearly an hour been trying in vain to unlock the front door, "Drunk again, you old hog, are you?"

RUSSIAN LITERATURE DURING CATHERINE'S REIGN.

The reign of Catherine formed a distinct epoch in the intellectual history of the empire. The patronage accorded by the empress to letters, the example of her personal brilliancy, stimulated the creative faculty of the court that surrounded her. She gathered the intellectual results of the century from all parts of Europe, domesticating them among the steppes of her empire. Her broad philosophy of life and thought and government astonished even the schools from which it had sprung. The bold, half savage audacity of her system went so far beyond the timid speculations of Western Europe that even Voltaire said, speaking of the superb Russian, "C'est du Nord maintenant que nous vient la lumiere." The Russian court was the epitome of the whole lawless, corrupt magnificence of the last century, combining its own Eastern barbarity and sumptuousness with the *esprit* of life, cynicism of action, the exquisite egotism of the Western nations. An age glorious for Russia, the culmination of the material philosophy of the old barbaric empire; an age when letters flourished as the ornament of a court, and poets were pensioned for their praises of their empress; where seridom was increased throughout the empire; when powdered, painted lovers and favorites went forth to conquer armies in caftans covered with jewels; when, in celebration of their victories, princes, the heroes of the poets' epics, ordered *fetes* in artificial gardens planted with exotics, where jewelled elephants stalked among the guests, and then, from excess of reaction, passed days in moody silence, yawning with *ennui*, the cup of pleasure drained to the the dregs. The bacchanals of the French regency fall into insignificance by the side of the sumptuous orgies of the Russian court. Strange that at a time when the European states were thus corrupt, and the foundations of society were gradually being undermined, there should appear upon the horizon, piercing through the gathered shadows, intellects strong, white, and true as the sunlight of reason. The decay of Italy produced that fine antique marble, Alfieri, whose intuitions were as facts to other men; born not of the Crusca, but of the smouldering Greek spirit of its countrymen. In Russia, while the empress founded academies and fostered the classical tendencies of her poet nurslings, there was one among them, Derschawin, who amidst much of flattery and fawning, much of the spirit lost in matter, many odes and pæans degraded by the worship of the warrior favorites, uttered words that make him as dear to the hearts of the Russian as Alfieri to those of the Italians. He carried the motive power of his genius, the idea of naturalization, the spirit of ancient Russia, high and pure across all the foreign infiltrations of the century.

Every country tottering on the verge of destruction, covering the abyss with flowers, finds suddenly some grinning satirist lurking among them, as France in Beaumarchais, Italy in Goldoni. It requires a complexity of life and civilization to produce comedy. Purity and simplicity of soul do not generate satire. The many-sided brilliant *baroque* of the court and empire of Catherine called into life the genius of the poet Von Visin. He wrote two comedies, immortal in the minds of the people, the characters of which have passed into proverbs. Both satirize the customs and habits of the empire—military organization, education, social life. The reign of Catherine produced other poets—Kapnist, Kostrow, Kheraskof—more or less imitators of Derschawin, and like him formed on the models of French classicism.

There was a flavor of the *cingue cento* in the intellectual activity of the Russian *literati*. A passion for books, archives, chronicles, extended throughout the country. Nicola Novikof occupies the same position in the intellectual history of Russia as Aldus Manuzio in that of Venice—an earnest lover of books and manuscripts, whose ardent desire was through the medium of the academies, to disseminate knowledge throughout the empire. There were strange incongruities in that reign of Catherine—a mingling of the court of Leo X. with that French regret—intellectual activity and moral decay.—CHARLOTTE ADAMS, in *Harper's Magazine for June.*

WEDDING FEES.

SOME QUEER THINGS ABOUT THEM.

A New York paper says: In New York, where marriages form a very important part of the clergy's functions, wedding fees are looked after with especial solicitude. It a clergyman be popular, genial, and of good social standing, his fees often form a large item of his income. The cream of the marriages in high life usually falls to the share of the Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers, since those two denominations embrace the wealthiest class of the church-going community. Fees of $20, $50 and $100 are not uncommon, while on occasions when the bishop or some other dignitary of the church is called in they reach $500. In the poorer parishes on the east and west sides, the amount shrinks to $7, $5, and even $2. As a rule, well-to-do Episcopalians pay larger fees than others. In the Methodist, Baptist, Congregationalists, and other Protestant denominations, fees of $5, $10 and $20, are those most commonly given, the latter being the limit usually reached by the well-to-do but not wealthy class. Hebrews contribute liberally, and a rabbi with an average congregation rarely gets less than $10 or $20, and often $50, $100 and $250.

But many persons get married without paying any fee. An Episcopal rector on the East Side says that in ten years of ministry he has married over one hundred couples, many of them well-to-do, and some even wealthy, who have not paid him one cent. In a number of instances the parties called in carriages, with the usual accompaniments of silks, bouquets and costly attire, been pronounced man and wife, and gone away without leaving the pastoral treasury one cent the richer. In one case the groom was a man of exceedingly fashionable appearance, with wealthy connections and of acknowledged social standing. The rector and the defaulting groom still meet frequently in society, but not a suspicion seemed to dawn across the mind of the latter that he is still his pastor's debtor. A Roman Catholic clergyman in one of the most populous parishes says that he has married hundreds of couples who gave him nothing, although a large proportion of them were evidently able to pay handsomely. Some of them promised to "call and settle in a few days;" others excused themselves by saying "they had no change with them;" and still others walked off without a word of explanation. The rabbi of a prosperous synagogue said that he meets almost every day well-dressed young men whom he has married, and who have not paid.

Clergymen of all denominations are unanimous in saying that a very large percentage of persons who marry never pay any fee at all. Sometimes these sins of omission are beyond the reach of the bridegroom. Too often the handsome sum he has allowed for that purpose is pocketed by the parsimonious best man who stand up with him. A wealthy young gentleman, the son of a merchant belonging to a fashionable congregation up town was married by his pastor. Before the ceremony the groom confided to the keeping of the groomsman a richly knit silk purse containing ten shining gold eagles, to be handed to the clergyman at the close of the service. Instead of doing this, however, the groomsman coolly pocketed the purse and gave the pastor in its stead a $5 note. The grieved and astonished dominie was too proud to say anything at the time, but when, on the next day, his butcher informed him that the bill was exhausted. He enclosed the note to the supposed offender, accompanied by a few scathing lines. The prompt detection and exposure of the offender, and the replacement of the original gratuity by one equally handsome, followed as a matter of course.

Wedding fees in Protestant churches are usually considered, the perquisites of the pastor's wife. Ladies pin money from this source aggregate from $500 to $1,500 a year and are to be found scattered over the magic parallelogram on either side of Fifth avenue. Some are said to enjoy as high as $2,000 or $2,500 from this source. In the days of Mr. Beecher's popularity in Brooklyn, his wedding fees are said to have been over $3,000 a year. If the pastor is unmarried he usually puts the money into books. Many a fine library has been accumulated in this way. One Episcopal rector with a large congregation contributes the amount of wedding fees toward paying the funeral expenses of his more needy parishioners.

One of the assistant ministers of Trinity church at one time used to average from two to five marriages a day, while a popular rabbi up town has officiated at nearly 1,000 weddings.

A clergyman of this city, who was called upon to marry the son of one of his thriftiest members, was astonished at receiving no fee. Six months afterward the heart of the disappointed pastor was gladdened by the sight of a bag of the finest Mocha coffee, which the member—a grocer—sent as a substitute. Soon afterward a second son of the grocer was married, and, after waiting the same length of time, two bags of Mocha appeared. The legend does not relate whether the grocer had many sons; if he had, his pastor would soon have been able to compete with him in business.

The genial chaplain of one of our crack city regiments tells the following: "I was once called on to marry a fine, hearty young German and his *fraulein*, a pretty, blue-eyed little thing, so shy and modest that she could hardly speak. When I got through the husband asked me how much it was.

"'Give me,' I said, 'as much as you love your wife.'

"He looked tenderly down into the blushing, appealing face that nestled alongside of him, and then, diving his big, burley fist into his pocket, brought it out running over with silver and gold. It was a large fee, but he assured me that he could afford it, and, not to hurt his feelings, I took it."

A former clergyman of Trinity church was importuned by an Irish laborer and his sweetheart, who wanted to be married. They were too poor to pay a fee, they said, but they would remember him with thankfulness to the last day of their lives. Ascertaining that there was no impediment, the doctor performed the ceremony, whereupon the thrifty groom asked "his reverence" for the trifling loan of half a dollar to get a night's lodging.

An east side clergyman had a bride and groom who where poor and proud. When the service was over, the bridegroom indignantly refused to be married gratis, and insisted in fishing fifty cents in pennies and five cent pieces out of his pocket. The groomsman, not to be out done in liberality, added another fifty cents from his own store.

THE ALPS IN WINTER.

During winter in the Alps the very day-light has an unreal glow. The noisy summer life is suspended. A scarce audible hush seems to be whispered throughout the region. The first glacier stream that you meet strikes the keynote of the prevailing melody. In summer the torrent comes down like a charge of cavalry—all rush and roar and foam and fury—turbid with the dust ground from the mountain's flanks by the ice-shore, and spluttering and writhing in its bed like a creature in the agonies of strangulation. In Winter it is transformed into the likeness of one of the gentle brooks that creep round the roots of Scawfell, or, even one of those sparkling trout streams that slide through a water meadow in the South. It is perfectly transparent. It babbles round rocks instead of clearing them at a bound. It can at most fret away the edges of the huge white pillows of snow that cap the boulders. High up it can only show itself at intervals between smothering snow-beds which form continuous bridges. Even the thundering fall of Hancock becomes a gentle thread of pure water creeping behind a broad sheet of ice, more delicately carved and moulded than a lady's veil, and so diminished in volume that one wonders how it has managed to festoon the broad rock faces with so vast a mass of pendant icicles. The pulse of the mountains is beating low; the huge arteries through which the life blood courses so furiously in summer have become a world too wide for the trickle of pellucid water. If one is still forced to attribute personally to the peaks, they are clearly in a state of suspended animation. They are all spell-bound, dreaming of dim abysses of past time or of the Summer that is to recall them to life. They are in a trance like that of the Ancient Mariner when he heard spirit voices conversing overhead in mysterious murmurs.

A clothier who had a large apple painted on his sign, explained to those who couldn't see the application that if it hadn't been for an apple there wouldn't be any ready-made clothing stores to-day. It must be admitted that the symbol is very appropriate for Fall clothing, or suits for Evening wear.

Judge Jenks, of the Clarion district, is opposed to the practice of serenading newly married persons with horns and tin pans, and sent an entire party that engaged in such proceedings ten days to the county prison.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following interesting statistics and facts in relation to the coinage of our money are taken from the recent report of the Director of the United States Mint, and, therefore, reliable:

GOLD COINS.

Double-eagle—$20.

Authorized to be coined, Act of March 3, 1849.
Weight, 516 grains; fineness, 900.
Total am't coined to June 30, 1877, $814,595,440.

Eagle—$10.

Authorized to be coined, Act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 270 grains; fineness, 916⅔.
Weight changed, Act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grs.
Fineness changed, Act of June 28, 1834, to 899.225.
Fineness changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 900.
Total am't coined to June 30, 1877, $56,797,320.

Half-eagle—$5.

Authorized to be coined, Act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 135 grains; fineness, 916⅔.
Weight changed, Act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grs.
Fineness changed, Act of June 28, 1834, to 899.225.
Fineness changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 900.
Total am't coined to June 30, 1877, $60,412,815.

Quarter-eagle—$2.50.

Authorized to be coined, Act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, 916⅔.
Weight changed, Act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 gr's.
Fineness changed, Act of June 28, 1834, to 899.225.
Fineness changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 900.
Total amount coined to June 30, 1877, $26,793,750.

Three-dollar piece.

Authorized to be coined, Act of Feb. 21, 1853.
Weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, 900.
Total am't coined to June 30, 1877, $1,100,632.

One Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, Act of March 3, 1849.
Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, 900.
Total am't coined to June 30, 1877, $19,545,428.

SILVER COINS.

Silver Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, Act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 416 grains; fineness, 892.4.
Weight changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 412½ grains.
Fineness changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 900.
Coinage discontinued, Act of February 12, 1873.
Total amount coined, $8,045,838.

Trade Dollar.

Authorized to be coined, Act of Feb. 12, 1873.
Weight, 420 grains; fineness, 900.
Total am't coined to June 30, 1877, $24,581,250.

Half-dollar.

Authorized to be coined, Act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 208 grains; fineness, 892.4.
Weight changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 206¼ grains.
Fineness changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 900.
Weight changed, Act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 192 grs.
Weight changed, Act of February 12, 1873, to 12½ grams, or 192.9 grains.
Total am't coined to June 30, '77, $119,869,540.50.

Quarter-dollar.

Authorized to be coined, Act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 104 grains; fineness, 892.4.
Weight changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 103¼ grains.
Fineness changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 900.
Weight changed, Act of Feb. 21, 1853, to 96 grains.
Weight changed, Act of February 12, 1873, to 6¼ grams, or 96.45 grains.
Total am't coined to June 30, 1877, $34,774,121.50

Twenty cent piece.

Authorized to be coined, Act of March 3, 1875.
Weight 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, 900.
Total am't coined to June 30, 1877, $269,418.

Dime.

Authorized to be coined, Act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, 892.4.
Weight changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 41¼ grains.
Fineness changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 900.
Weight changed, Act of February 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains.
Weight changed, Act of February 12, 1873, to 2½ grams, or 38.58 grains.
Total am't coined to June 30, 1877, $16,141,756.30.

Half-dime.

Authorized to be coined, Act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, 892.4.
Weight changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 20¾ grains.
Fineness changed, Act of January 18, 1837, to 900.
Weight changed, Act of February 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains.
Coinage discontinued, Act of February 12, 1873.
Total amount coined, $4,936,916.90.

Three-cent piece.

Authorized to be coined, Act of March 3, 1851.
Weight, 12⅜ grains; fineness, 750.
Weight changed, Act of March 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains.
Fineness changed, Act of March 3, 1853, to 900.
Coinage discontinued, Act of February 12, 1873.
Total amount coined, $1,281,850.30.

MINOR COINS.

Five-cent (nickel).

Authorized to be coined, Act of May 16, 1866.
Weight, 77.16 grains; composed of 25 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel.
Total am't coined to June 30, 1877, $9,773,999.

Three-cent (nickel).

Authorized to be coined, Act of March 3, 1865.
Weight, 30 grains; composed of 75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel.
Total amount coined to June 30, 1877, $855,996.

Two cent (bronze).

Authorized to be coined, Act of April 22, 1864.
Weight, 96 grains; composed of 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. tin and zinc.
Coinage discontinued, Act of February 12, 1873.
Total amount coined, $912,020.

Cent (copper).

Authorized to be coined, Act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 264 grains.
Weight changed, Act of January 14, 1793, to 208 grains.
Weight changed by proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with Act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains.
Coinage discontinued, Act of February 21, 1857.
Total amount coined, $1,562,887.44.

Cent (nickel).

Authorized to be coined, Act of February 21, 1857.
Weight, 72 grains; composed of 88 per cent. copper and 12 per cent. nickel.