THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

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

J. J. LINGLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Philipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. ypd

ROLAND D. SWOOPE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.
oct. 9, '78-tf.

OSCAR MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in the Opera House. oct9, '78-tf.

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

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

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. je26,'78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 15y

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

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'73 CLEARFIELD, PA.

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.
June 26, '74tf.

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

A. A. GRAHAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business promptly attended to. Office in Graham's Row—rooms formerly occupied by H. B. Swoope. July24, '78-tf.

Frank Fielding.. W. D. Bigler....S. V. Wilson.
FIELDING, BIGLER & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.

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

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:'78

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. jan1'78.

J. F. McKENRICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office opposite Court House, in Masonic Building, second floor. aug14,'78-1y.

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

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
LUTHERSBURG, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug16'70

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa.
July31,'78-tf.

A. M. HILLS,
OPERATIVE DENTIST,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Office in residence, opposite Shaw House.
jy9,1879-tf

DR. H. B. VAN VALZAH,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
OFFICE IN RESIDENCE, CORNER OF FIRST AND PINE STREETS.
Office hours—From 12 to 2 P. M.
May 12, 1875.

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 154 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. Weeks. [apr4,'68-tf

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. my28

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

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

JAS. B. GRAHAM,
dealer in
Real Estate, Square Timber, Boards,
SHINGLES, LATH, & PICKETS,
9:1073 Clearfield, Pa.

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

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.

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.

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, '78.

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,'68tf.

J. BLAKE WALTERS,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
AND DEALER IN
Saw Logs and Lumber,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Graham's Row. 1:25:71

ANDREW HARWICK,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, and Horse-Furnishing Goods.
All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. Saddlers' Hardware, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, &c., always on hand and for sale at the lowest cash price. [March 19, 1879.

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. my29:1ypd

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

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.
THE undersigned, having leased the commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.
GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.
Glen Hope, Pa., March 26, 1879-tf.

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [my16'72

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
8-1'72 CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.

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.

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,
aug29-68-y Curwensville, Pa.

MEAT MARKET.
F. M. CARDON & BRO.,
On Market St., one door west of Mansion House,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Our arrangements are of the most complete character for furnishing the public with Fresh Meats of all kind, and of the very best quality. We also deal in all kinds of Agricultural Implements, which we keep on exhibition for the benefit of the public. Call around when in town, and take a look at things, or address as
F. M. CARDON & BRO.
Clearfield, Pa., July 14, 1875-tf.

Clearfield Insurance Agency.
JAMES KERR. CARROLL S. BIDDLE.
KERR & BIDDLE, Agents,
Represent the following and other first-class Co's
Companies. Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br. $4,381,892
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan..... 5,600,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn..... 2,824,082
Insurance Co. of North America..... 5,433,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.. 1,772,563
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch.... 679,145
Waterlown..... 761,815
Travelers (Life & Accident)..... 4,525,434
Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 4, '79-tf.

# CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 53—WHOLE NO. 2,638. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1879. NEW SERIES—VOL. 20, NO. 36.

## THE DANVILLE ASYLUM.

VISIT TO THIS INSTITUTION BY MISS DICKINSON AND A LOOK WITHIN —THE BUILDINGS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Miss Susan E. Dickinson has been making a visit to the hospital for the insane at Danville, and she writes as follows to the *Press* concerning the institution and what she saw:

A LOOK WITHIN.

I wonder if any one ever approaches an insane retreat without a feeling of oppression, almost of dread, a sense of unutterable sadness, a question as to what one shall see and find to shock and terrify them. At my own first visit, after going through the offices in the centre building, part of the kitchens and the grounds, I found courage only for going into one of the quieter wards. But on another day, determined to take no one else's account, I went back and visited the entire building. On the first evening, as we walked through the grounds, the screaming from one of the excited wards, coming down to our ears through the open windows, gave me a shrinking feeling of pandemonium being near at hand to Paradise. Afterward when, walking through that very ward, one of the patients began screaming as she sat rocking to and fro, apparently from the simple necessity of giving relief to some overwrought nerve tension, while one or two others joined in the chorus and the rest, apparently, took no notice, the intense feeling produced by hearing this without seeing the sufferers, was quited down at once. There were the broad, well-ventilated corridors, their walls covered with prints, engravings, water colors—with their ends one immense window, commanding all the beauty of the out-door scene, with the quieter patients scarcely looking up, some of them busily intent on a paper or a bit of needle work. There were the neatly-kept rooms on either side, nearly all them single dormitories, where with a woman's and a housekeeper's nature instinct, I had been prying into the condition of bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, as well as into the condition of ventilation, and light and heat. Into several scores of these, into washing and bath rooms, clothing closets, steam-heated drying closets, into ward pantrees and dining rooms at meal times—into the rooms for temporary confinement of the most dangerous patients at most dangerous times—I went that day. Not to gratify any mere curiosity of my own or of others. But it is the most natural and reasonable desire on the part of the public to know how all institutions are really conducted. And to those of us who have seen, who know anything of the way in which, in even the best ordered county almshouses, the insane are kept, it is a point recognized to be of the gravest importance that these unfortunate wards of the State shall not be left to the tender mercies of almshouse insane accommodations. The consigning them to such accommodations in the majority of cases is to consign them to lifelong misery, without hope of cure or alleviation of their disease. The State will have a better right to call itself civilization and Christian when it shall by law prevent absolutely the confining of the insane poor in any but the proper hospitals provided by the State for their care and possible cure.

BAD ECONOMY.

Knowing that the poor directors of some of the districts very near my home of the last three years have, on the plea of economy, taken from this very Danville hospital the insane poor for whom they are responsible, my explorations were the more minute in every possible point. Not least so was this in the matter of expense so strongly urged. The price of board for every public patient is three dollars per week, including all expenses, except that of clothing and the replacing of bedding or other property destroyed by the patient. There is the possibility of cure in a large proportion of cases—the almost absolute certainty of alleviation in all—the securing of all possible comfort for even the worst incurable. All of these things are lost by the shutting them up in the places which each county can provide for its poor. And even where there is no stinting of food, no physical maltreatment in the almshouse, it is a disgrace to every community which permits its insane poor to be shut out from every possibility that can be attained for restoration or relief.

THE BUILDINGS, APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Let me try now to give a little fuller picture of the scene and buildings which have grown fairly familiar to my own eye. The long building faces about 20 degrees to the south of west. The blue stone of which it is built, and which is seen to advantage in the smaller houses belonging to the hospital, is in the asylum building itself hidden by being rough cast and trimmed with Goldsboro brown stone. The centre building is over 200 feet deep by 69 feet in width, and is four stories high—five stories in front of the wing connections. There are long lateral wings, and beyond these traverse wings, all of these containing the dormitories and needful accommodations for patients. Beyond the farthest transverse sections are the wards for excited patients, arranged on one side only of their respective corridors, and so placed that the milder patients cannot see nor be disturbed by them. The centre building is reserved for the executive offices, dwelling-rooms of the Superintendent, Physicians, Steward and Matron, reception rooms, dispensatories, chapel—and on the lower or basement floor, the kitchens, store-rooms for canned fruit and vegetables and other necessary provisions which may be suitably kept in the main buildings. In the boiler and engine house, which is situated some 150 feet to the rear of this main building, there is placed also the bakery and laundry, a vegetable cellar and a twenty-foot tan connected by an arched underground air-duct with each half of the centre building and each wing. We found all of the arrangements for ventilation throughout the hospital, from the deep cellar to the topmost floor, perfect in kind and in operation, and wished, with a sigh, that the designers of our churches and public halls would come hither and take a lesson. On a natural elevation, about two hundred and fifty yards from the rear of the main building, are the two great reservoirs which supply the hospital with water from the river. Each of them is over a half a million gallons in capacity. Off to the right, as you look to the reservoirs, are the conservatories. To the left, as one goes down to the barn and stables, you pass the nursery, where, at the present time, are one thousand young trees designed to be set out in different parts of the grounds. We passed also what may be called a current and berry plantation rather than a fruit garden, vegetable gardens to match, and then investigated barns and stables, chickery and piggery—saw them cut up and move by machinery into the ice houses, the daily supply of beef and mutton, all of which is raised upon the farm.

THE CHAPEL.

There is a daily evening service in the chapel, and one on Sunday afternoons. The chapel is supplied with an organ and a Weber grand piano, and frequent musical entertainments are given to the patients in it, and also stereopticon and magic lantern exhibitions, occasional lectures, etc. During the summer picnics in the woods are frequently given, and so far they have been free from all mishaps. Illustrated and other papers, and books from the library are furnished to all who will avail themselves of them, and not a few of the women were busy with plain or fancy needle-work. As already spoken of, every ward is well supplied with pictures, those in the wards for the most excited patients being hung too high for demolition. Even in these wards they are always useful; and in all cases it would be wise to place every humanizing and softening influence in reach of the attachments for the sake of indirect benefit to those under their care, even were these last wholly incapable of receiving direct good, for in going through these wards it is impossible not to receive a constantly deepening impression of how trying to the moral and mental nature of the strongest must be the constant enforced companionship of the insane. Upon the attendants rests an obligation which can only be fulfilled by bringing to bear upon them also, continually, wholesome and elevating influences, which is one of the cumulative arguments against permitting the insane to remain in poorhouses, where these things are impossible to secure. Here the attendants are under constant supervision, and yet, with the closest care that physicians can exercise, they find it one of their arduous duties to train assistants and to secure those fitted by cheerfulness, forbearance, tact and sympathy, firm will and unfailing control of tongue and temper, to place in immediate attendance upon their patients.

THE SUPERINTENDENT, DR. S. S. SCHULTZ, who has filled that position from the beginning of the hospital plans and to whose executive ability every department of the immense institution bears witness, gives testimony, as do the assistant physicians, to this being the gravest and most difficult of their responsibilities. After many trials and changes in his corps of attendants he is comforting himself now with the number of faithful and competent men and woman he has secured in this position—although there is no possibility in this or any hospital for remitting a daily watchful care and supervision.

It was a pleasant thing to me to note in the lists of gifts to the hospital, of pictures, books, stereopticon slides, etc., the name of Miss Dix occurring time and again. And also to learn that the ladies of Danville and the musical societies of that town are in the habit of contributing by concerts in the chapel, and music in wards, to the entertainment and help of the patients.

Just now that the State is finding it absolutely necessary to build yet other asylums for the insane, and that the public attention is being more and more drawn to the statistics and the causes of insanity, the management of the hospitals already in operation must attract closer inquiry and attention. When the corner stone of the Danville asylum was laid, eleven years ago on the 26th of August, most persons thought its ample accommodations must be sufficient for a much larger district. Yet, with a very large proportion of the insane in that very district of twenty counties confined in unfit almshouses—with not a few of the wealthier classes in private asylums—the wards of the Danville State hospital are already filling to an extent that shows that if all these should be transferred to it there would soon be scant room for newcomers.

The new hospitals being provided are coming none too soon. Is there not something to be done by the community in studying the way in which we live—in discovering whether the stress and strain of our rushing, hurrying modern life which does so much to increase the number of the mentally diseased, cannot be lessoned? This hospital of which I write can accommodate seven hundred and fifty patients—the term of seven years from its reception of its first patient will not be fulfilled until the 6th of November next—and yet, it it should to day receive all in those twenty counties who already need its care, no space would be left for those who within the next two or three years even are likely to need it no less.

## A FEW FACTS ABOUT TUNNELS.

There are in the world about 95½ railroad tunnels; total length, 291 miles. They are divided as follows: Great Britain, 140 tunnels and 87¼ miles; France, 259 tunnels and 82 6-10 miles; Belgium 20 tunnels and 4 7-10 miles; Germany and Austria, 270 tunnels and 51¼ miles; Italy, 76 tunnels and 18¼ miles; Switzerland, 5 tunnels and 4 8-10 miles; North America, 115 tunnels and 33 miles; South America, 72 tunnels and 9 miles. Of English tunnels, the most noted for magnitude and difficulty of construction is the Kilsby, on the Northwestern Railroad, length 1¼ miles, cost $1,500,000, chiefly from nearly a fifth of its length being in quicksand saturated with water. The longest tunnel in England is three miles. The Nerthe tunnel in France is nearly three miles long, and cost $2,080,076; the Blaizy tunnel, 2½ miles. The largest tunnels in Germany are between Offenberg and Constance. There are in 15½ miles 29 tunnels of various lengths, the longest 5,600 feet. The longest and most interesting tunnel in Switzerland is the Hanenstein, 1½ miles long. The one of chief interest in Italy is the Mount Cenis, 7½ miles in length. The principal tunnel in America is the Hoosac tunnel, which is 4½ miles in length. The Mount Cenis tunnel is the longest railroad tunnel. Mining tunnels—There are many of this class of tunnels, some of great length and importance, as (in Germany) the Freiberg, 24 miles; the George, at Clausthal, 10½ miles; the Joseph II., at Schemnitz, 9½; Rohlschenberg (Freiberg,) 8 miles; Ernst August, 13½ miles; Victoria, England, and the Sutro tunnel in the State of Nevada, one of the great achievements in this line of the century.

When a man is attacked by an angry goat the proper defence is to offer testimony in the rebutal.

## ALASKA SEAL FISHING.

A correspondent who is summering in our Russian possessions, and studying the rearing of seals, writes to the Pittsburgh *Critic* as follows:

ALASKA, July 26, 1879.

In my last letter I commenced to give you an account of the various varieties of seals to be found in this territory. To give you a full history of these would require more time and patience than I possess. The numbers of fur seals which annually visit the islands are fabulous, and those who have not seen them can hardly form an idea of the numbers. It has been estimated that as many as 3,000,000 breeding seals and their young came upon the various rookeries last year, and this aggregate is entirely exclusive of the great numbers of the non-breeding seals, which are never permitted to come upon the same ground with the females by the males in charge. This class of seals, to which the killing is confined, come up to the land and sea-beach between the rookeries, going to and from the sea at irregular intervals during the season. It has no systematic, definite method, like the breeding class, of filling up to certain bounds and keeping so for weeks at a time, and is, therefore, beyond reach for ground upon which to found calculation, and I can only give an estimate based upon my close observation with special reference to this subject, and this is my conclusion: The non breeding seals, consisting of all the males under six or seven years, seem nearly equal in number to the breeding seals, and I put them down at 1,500,000, as a fair estimate, and make the sum of the seal life on the Bybiler Islands at about 5,000,000.

The seals after leaving these islands in the autumn and early winter, do not again visit land until the time of return, next April, May or June, to the grounds here, or those of the Russian "Copper" and "Bering" Islands. They spread themselves out over the vast North Pacific, following schools of fish, or frequenting shoals and banks where an abundance of fishy food is found. They can sleep with the greatest comfort and soundness on the surface of the water, and in this state are often surprised by the natives of the Northwest coast, all the way up and down from the Columbia river to Behring Sea. My attention has frequently been called by the natives to seals that they were skinning, in which buckshot were imbedded and encysted just under the hide in the blubber. From one animal fifteen shots were taken, and the holes which they made were entirely healed over so as not to leave a scar. These bullets were undoubtedly received from the natives of the Northwest coast, anywhere between the Straits of Faco and the Aletian Islands, used by them in attempting the capture of these animals some season or seasons previously. That these animals are preyed upon extensively by whales, sharks and other foes unknown is at once evident; for were they not held in check by some such cause, they would quickly multiply to so great an extent that Behring Sea could not contain them, and the present animal killing of one hundred thousand out of a yearly surplus of over a million males does not, in any appreciable degree, diminish the seal life, or interfere in the slightest with its regular perpetuation on the breeding grounds every year. We may properly look upon this number of four or five millions of fur seals as the maximum limit of increase assigned by natural laws.

It is plain that two-thirds of all the males that are born (and they are equal in number to the females born) are never permitted by the remaining third, strongest, by natural selection, to land upon the same ground with the females, which always herd together *en masse*. Therefore, this great band of batchelor seals, or "hollaschickie," is compelled, when it visits land, to live apart entirely, miles away frequently from the breeding grounds.

The manner in which the natives capture and drive the "hollaschickie" up from the hauling grounds to the slaughtering fields near the villages and elsewhere, cannot be improved upon, and is most satisfactory.

In the early part of the season large bodies of the young bachelor seals do not haul up on land very far from the water, a few rods at the most, and the men are obliged to approach slyly and run quickly between the dozing seals and the surf, before they take the alarm and bolt into the sea, and in this way a dozen Alets, running down the long sand beach of English Bay, will turn back from the water thousands of seals. As the sleeping seals are first startled they arise, and seeing men between them and the water, immediately turn, lope and scramble rapidly back over the land; the natives then leisurly walk on the flanks and in the rear of the drove thus secured, and direct and drive them over to the killing grounds.

A drove of seals, in cool, moist weather, may with safety be driven at the rate of half a mile an hour, and when driven thus to the killing grounds, require but little urging; they are permitted to frequently halt and cool off, as heating them injures their fur. They never show fight any more than a flock of sheep would do, unless a few old seals are mixed in, which usually get so weary that they prefer to come to a stand-still and fight rather than to move.

The seals when brought to the killing grounds are herded there until cool and rested; then squads or "pods" of fifty to two hundred are driven out from the body of the drove, surrounded and huddled up one against and over the other, by the natives, who each carry a long heavy club of hard wood, with which they strike the seals down with a blow upon the head; a single stroke, well delivered, will crush in the thin bones of a seal's skull. After they are killed the natives then drag the slain out from the heaps in which they have fallen, and spread the bodies out over the ground, finishing the work of death by thrusting into the chest of each stunned and senseless seal a long, sharp knife, which touches the vitals and bleeds it thoroughly.

The work of killing as well as skinning is performed very rapidly. I have been told, and don't doubt its accuracy, that forty-five men or natives have in less than four working weeks driven, killed, skinned and salted down the pelts of 72,000 seals. The operation of skinning a fair sized seal takes the best men a minute and a half, but the average time on the ground is about four minutes. The skins are taken from the field to the salt house, where they are laid out open, one on another, "hair to fat," like so many sheets of paper, with salt protusely spread on the fleshy sides, in "kenches" or bins. After lying a week or two salted in this style they are ready for bundling and shipping. Two skins to the bundle have an average weight of twelve, fifteen and twenty two pounds, when made up of two, three, and four year old skins respectively. The company leasing the islands are permitted to take one hundred thousand and no more annually. The natives are paid about forty cents a skin for the catch. The common or popular notion regarding seal-skins is that they are worn by those animals just as they appear when offered for sale. This is a very great mistake; few skins are less attractive than the seal-skin as it is taken from that creature. The fur is not visible, concealed entirely by a coat of stiff over-hair, dull-gray, brown and grizzled. The best of these raw skins are worth from five to ten dollars, but after dressing they bring from twenty-five to forty dollars, and it takes from three to five of them to make a lady's sack. Prior to the Alaska Commercial Company taking possession of the island, the in huts or sod-walled and dirt-roofed houses, or barrabkies, were partly under-ground. Most of these huts were, and are damp, dark, and exceedingly filthy. Since then the natives are being quite rapidly put into neat and habitable houses. I don't know anything else I can tell you of the seals unless I would go into a graphic description of Worth, the man milliner of Paris, who converts them into five hundred dollar sacks, worth fifty dollars, but as that would be infringing on the domain of some of your lady correspondents, who know more of Worth and his worthlessness than I do, I will say nothing about it. Joe is determined to have a seal-skin overcoat this winter. I tried to prevail on him to have a pair of pantaloons made out of the same stuff—hair side in, but he concluded that wouldn't look the "genteel thing," and I guess he is about right. There are few Polar pickings up here, in fact I have been picking around for some time, but as yet have picked up nothing but a bad cold, which still lingers, and I guess will until I return to the city of smoke. A day has been lost, I may say two days are gone. I could stand the loss of time; but my old friend with whom I have rowed races in the native boats of the Territory, with whom and for whom I have fought the seal on his native heath, is gone, and the cook's scullion are all alone in our loneliness. Yes, "Joseph" is gone, and possibly by this time is sniffing the sooty air of the Smoky City. "May his shadow never grow less." The cook's scullion and I have left the ship and will now foot it across the country without a compass. Where we will land, and when, is an enigma, so to speak, but we have purchased a lot of carrier pigeons, so that when we leave the haunts of civilization we will be enabled to give you a letter telling you of our adventures. When "Joe" arrives treat him kindly, for while we had our bickerings' he was always friendly in heart to yours truly,

POTIPHAR.

## THE MISERABLES.

A widow woman with nine children, as she begins the day's toil, hardly knowing how she is to find food for ten hungry mouths, may be supposed to feel reasonably wretched. But the woman who has nine costly breakfast dresses and lies awake for two hours before rising, struggling in her mind as to which of those nine dresses she had better array herself in, is in a far more pitiable plight. The mother of the nine hungry children has to work, whether she wants to or not. The woman with the nine dresses has no work to do except work herself and agitate her mind with troubles made to order. The woman with the children does not make her own misery, nor can she afford to spend much time in worrying over it, for if she does she and the nine may starve. Misery loves company, and the miserable lady with the dresses makes it her first business of the day after dressing herself to seek some friend into whose ear she may pour the sad tale of all her woes. Her woes are more than nine-fold; a woe for each costume and several to spare. Her breakfast is a woe to herself and to those who sit at meat with her and hear her lament over it. Then come her woes over the misfits of the dresses, which, according to her sorrowful statement, make her look worse than a fright. Then follows the narration of her woes with the dressmaker, caused by the unpardonable obstinacy and strange stupidity of that worrisome creature. Next in order are the woes wrought by the servants, who happen to be the most perverse persons ever brought to the aid of mortal woman. In due course are catalogued the rest of the woes, winding up with a list of physical ailments sufficient to put a regiment of soldiers into a hospital. Furthermore this unhappy sufferer is in trouble not merely because of the woes which have already overtaken her, but on account of the fear of countless burdens and ailments which are in her judgment sure to follow. These are really harder to bear than any from the actual weight of which she has been suffering.

And so, with grievous countenance and with a face every wrinkle of which is an embodiment of present and expected calamity, does this bearer of burdens seek in her misery the company which she may make as miserable as she is herself. She is a portable disaster. Her coming is as the ushering of an undertaker. Her passing by as the driving of a hearse. Her remarks as the hammering of nails in the lid of a coffin. She seeks medical relief, and the doctor attends her at high price, giving her bread pills and and sending in large bills. He knows there is nothing the matter with her that medicaments will cure. Her case is chronic, as long as she chooses to make it so. The highest art or administering doses of chemical will never make her better.

When a body has the miserables the case is one for mental cure. The general difficulty is a lack of something to do. The remedy is a cheerful setting to work at anything that offers. With determined resolution and joyful perseverance any ordinary case of the miserables may be blown higher than ten thousand kites and happiness rush as with a flood of sunshine into the place left vacant by the departure of misery.—*Philadelphia Times.*

PRETTY THINGS.—An exchange says: At Long Branch the ladies disport themselves along the sands in the most bewitching costumes. Those who bathe vie with each other in the matter of serge and surf trimmings. The New York ladies bathe in blue; Pennsylvania prefer red and white, while the Southern nymphs are striped like pilot fish.

## A GREAT COUNTRY.

Our ancestors in banding together the original thirteen States had no doubt great expectations and plans in regard to the future size and power of the United Colonies, but to even the liveliest imagination and the boldest mind the majestic Mississippi river with its vast volume of water was most probably considered to be the extreme western boundary of the future Republic. To be sure some adventurous spirit, who had reached the country beyond the Ohio, had listened to Indian stories of an Eldorado far away toward the setting sun where the vision had no limit save a chain of distant snow-capped mountains which veiled from the gaze a country whose rich valleys were beautified by a wondrous vegetation and whose steep "rock-ribbed" acclivities glittered with precious stones and golden pebbles; but no one realized the magnificence of the broad grass-grown fertile plain which stretches from the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains, or the richness of the region beyond holding within its bosom the ransom of a world.

Even with our present facilities for obtaining correct information respecting the extent of our country, few persons realize how small the Eastern States are compared with the immense territory beyond the "Father of Waters;" so large is it, and so generous its division that four of the new States, namely, Texas, California, Colorado, and Nevada, contain nearly twice the area of the original thirteen States. New York and our own State, Pennsylvania, seem like empires in themselves yet the new States of Nevada and Colorado would each more than hold both these with Vermont thrown in. California alone is as large as all the New England and Middle States with two-thirds of West Virginia included. Texas, the largest State in the Union, is nearly six times as large as Pennsylvania. Arkansas, one of the smallest of the States west of the Mississippi, is as large as Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode Island together—with 142 square miles to spare. Kansas is greater in area than the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia combined. Our territories are very great in area, the three smallest being much larger than Pennsylvania; Wyoming territory is over twice as large as our State, New Mexico nearly three times as large, Montana much over three times as large, while Dakota with its 150,932 square miles of territory more than equals in size the combined seven States of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Maine.

The eleven Western States, namely, California, Texas, Nevada, Colorado, Kansas, Oregon, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, contain a greater amount of territory than the other twenty-seven States of the Union. Now although this portion of our country has so greatly the advantage in area, the strength in population is just the reverse. California is over twenty-four times the size of Massachusetts yet the latter State according to the census of 1860, contained over three times as many inhabitants as the former; Texas over thirty-six times as large as Massachusetts, contained, in 1860, scarcely half as many people; Oregon more than twice as large as New York has only one forty-eighth as many inhabitants. Were the eight large Western States, Texas, California, Nevada, Colorado, Kansas, Oregon, Minesota, and Nebraska, as thickly settled as Massachusetts their population would number over 180,000,000 or more than three and a half times the present population of the entire thirty-eight States and ten territories (exclusive of Alaska); and yet this comparison with Massachusetts, our most densely populated State, fades into insignificance when we use the still more populous countries of the Old World. England with an area of 50,000 square miles has a population of 21,290,000, while the State of Alabama with a greater territory of 50,722 square miles had only in 1860, a population of 964,101. Had our country as many people to the square mile as live on that area in England, the State of California would alone contain many more than the present population of the United States (estimated at fifty millions), and the eight large Western States above specified would hold within their boundaries nearly two hundred millions of inhabitants.

Our readers can from the above estimates and comparisons find much food for reflection. They show that any fear of our being overcrowded or pushed out by the tide of immigration which has set steadily toward the United States is for the generations to come a groundless fear. Among the countries of the World our land stands pre-eminent for extent and fertility of territory and great natural resources; we have many advantages not possessed by any other country; all, therefore, that is now needed to insure our future prosperity is wise government on the part of those who may be here after intrusted with authority, and the adoption by our people of those Jeffersonian principals embodied in our Federal Constitution which make our Republic "an indissoluble Union of indestructible States" and not a country like Russia, merely a consolidated Nation composed of subject provinces.—*York Gazette.*

CHANGING INTO A TOWN GIRL.—The rapidity with which females adapt themselves to the circumstances with which they are surrounded, especially the fashions, is marvelous. On Monday of last week, a Hazleton lady who employs several domestics, got a new table girl, fresh from Butler Valley, a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked damsel, who blushed whenever any of the male members of the family looked at her; a girl whose hair was combed smoothly back from off a tanned forehead; whose dress had sleeves to it, came up to her throat and down to her feet. On Tuesday, her hair went up on top of her head and was coiled over a—something; on Wednesday, she cut the sleeves off her her dress, turned it in at the throat, pinned it back and bumped it out behind; and before the week was out, she could look all the men in the face without any hue of modesty adding to the beauty of her face. Such is woman's subjection to what she calls fashion.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

A beggar is sitting at a certain corner with a placard on his breast and a dog tied to a string. On the placard is written, "Pity the Blind." A stranger passes by and gives a Spanish silver coin, whereupon the beggar calls after him: "I say, this won't pass here." Astonishment of stranger: "Why, you can see, can't you?" "See! of course I can." "Then why are you begging? Why this placard?" "For my dog; he's the blind one!"

## MUTUAL BORES.

A social bore has been neatly defined to be a man who insists on talking to you about himself when you want to talk to him about yourself. In the same way when a man wants to convince you of the error of your ways and you keep on talking to him about the error of his ways, you become a bore of an aggravated type. This is the attitude of the Northern and Southern papers just now. The Southern papers, tired of being on the defensive as to the shot-gun, want to talk about the shot-gun policy in Rhode Island. But the Conkling organs say "Oh, no; that won't do at all; we want to talk about the shot-gun in the Yazoo section." The consequence is that they mutually look upon each other as bores. The New York *Tribune* and the *Herald* say, in effect, that "Really the Rhode Island affair must not be talked about. It involves the most sacred feelings of several influential families; it handles ruthlessly the home and the fireside; in the interests of respectability, morality, religion and politics—especially politics—it must not be discussed. It is a private affair and we must consider the other hearts that would ache. But the Yazoo case, you see, is all different, so let's talk about that." Well, the Yazoo incident is different, but the differences are not to the disadvantage of Mississippi society. In the first place the Yazoo episode does not affect the highest political and social strata. The man who was killed was a bloody desperado, who died the death that desperadoes usually die. He ought to have died at the hands of the officers of the law and his fate in the street brawl was well earned. Secondly, the case is already in the hands of the law. The murder