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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G. B. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 54--WHOLE NO. 2,678. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1880. NEW SERIES--VOL. 21, NO. 26.

Lawyers' Cards.

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
*11:1:78 Clearfield, Pa.

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

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

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Masonic building, Second street, opposite the Court House. ja26,'78-tf.

W. C. ARNOLD,
LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE,
CURWENSVILLE,
Clearfield County, Penn'a. 7ly

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

SMITH V. WILSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Office in the Masonic Building, over the County National Bank. [mar24-80.

WILLIAM A. HAGERTY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A
Will attend to all legal business with promptness and fidelity. [feb11,'80-tf.

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.

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pie's Opera House.
June 26, '78tf.

S. L. McGEE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DuBois, Clearfield County, Penn'a.
Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to his care. [jan21,'80.

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

JOSEPH S. M'ENALLY. DANIEL W. M'CURDY.
McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank. jan1:78

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. jan1'76.

J. F. McKENRICK,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office in the Court House. aug14,1878-1y.

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. 28:63:tf.

Physicians' Cards.

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

DR. W. A. MEANS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
DUBOIS CITY, PA.
Will attend professional calls promptly. aug1079

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.

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,
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. Shoals. [apr4,'68-tf

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

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. wy18

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. 11ly73

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

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

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
jel1'72 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 19-'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, '76.

HARRY SNYDER,
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER.
Shop on Market St., opposite Court House.
A clean towel for every customer.
Also dealer in
Best Brands of Tobacco and Cigars.
Clearfield, Pa. may 16, '75.

JAMES H. TURNER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Wallaceton, Pa.
He has prepared himself with all the necessary blank forms under the Pension and Bounty laws, as well as blank Deeds, etc. All legal matters entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. May 7th, 1879-tf.

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. Pipe bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25:1ypd

Livery Stable.

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

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.
THE undersigned, having leased this 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. [*jy16'72

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER.
3-1'72 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,
sep20.68.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.	$4,381,89[illegible]
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plans	8,000,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn	2,624,082
Insurance Co. of North America	6,423,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,122,863
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	679,145
Watertown	164,815
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,305,404

Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa. June 4, '79-tf.

"GUILTY!"

Gen. Garfield Tried by a Jury of his Party

ON THE CREDIT MOBILIER BRIBERY AND FOUND GUILTY.

AN ADDRESS BY REPUBLICANS TO THE REPUBLICANS OF HIS DISTRICT.

Resolutions Passed by a Convention of Old Western Reserve Abolitionists—A Scathing Arraignment by Members of his Political Party.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER BRIBE, THE DE GOLYER PAVING CONTRACT—A REPUBLICAN DOCUMENT ON GARFIELD ISSUED BY REPUBLICANS.

GARFIELD, "THE READY CHAMPION OF RINGS AND MONOPOLIES"—GARFIELD'S ATTEMPTED DEFENSE SHOWN TO BE FRAUDULENT—AN ADDRESS TO REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE 19TH (OHIO) CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We who address you were appointed a committee for this purpose by an Independent Convention of Republicans assembled for the purpose of putting in nomination a suitable person as candidate for Congress in opposition to James A. Garfield.

The causes which impelled the calling of that convention and inspired its action are set forth in the resolutions by it adopted and printed herewith. To the indictment contained in those resolutions and the evidence submitted in support thereof we respectfully call your attention and ask your candid consideration.

We have no grievances. We never sought favors at Mr. Garfield's hands and have no personal quarrel with him. On the contrary we have been among his warmest political friends and supporters and now only attack his acts and conduct in public life and the character he has thereby attained.

It is easier to float with the tide than to row against it and we regret the necessity that compels us to denounce him.

It is fitting that as true men we should seek the cause and remedy for this state of ruin and we look not far nor long. Corruption in office and want of wisdom in legislation loom up before us. We review with pride our party history and achievements, but we now see fraud in high places eating at its vitals. Its Revenue officers are found stealing and dividing with whisky rings. Its Secretaries sell post traderships. Its Congressmen raise their own salaries and make them retroactive; take great fees for argument on pavement jobs before boards of their own creation, and pocket the dividends of great frauds like the Credit Mobilier. Corruption rides in $1,600 Landaulets, purchased at Government expense, and Congressmen build palaces at the Capitol while the people toil and sweat under their burdens—they forget that they are but the servants of the nation and act as if they were its owners seeking to wring from it the greatest possible number of dollars for their own base purposes.

The Republican party has done much to purify itself within itself. Its Whisky Ring Revenue officers are convicted and imprisoned, Belknap is deposed and impeached and only escapes conviction by a technicality. Its Salary Stealing, Credit Mobilier, Pavement Jobbing Congressmen are mostly retired. James A. Garfield remains. Richard C. Parsons, his compeer as a great patent pavement lawyer nominated without opposition in a district Republican last year by 6,500 majority was hurled at the polls by Henry B. Payne, a Democrat, by 2,500 majority. The office-holders nominated him, but the brave, honest people rebuked him.

James A. Garfield fell from 10,935 majority in 1872 to 2,526 majority in 1874. "Oh what a fall was there my countrymen." Rebuked, shorn of character for truth and integrity, all that is noble in manhood, almost defeated, he stands a sad and blackened monument of avarice and greed.

By the arts of orator and demagogue, of which he is a consummate master, he is striving and struggling and may postpone the day of his final doom, but he bears upon his front the writing on the wall, "*mene, mene, t ekel upharsin.*"

"Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

Forgetting his duty to his country and constituents, in his haste to serve his bond-holding masters, on the 13th of July 1876, he committed himself to the defense ot that great fraud upon the people, the demonetization of the silver dollar and denounced its restoration as a "swindle on so vast a scale as to make the achievement illustrious."

That speech so weak in its logic and so damning in its political heresies and so ruinous to the high pretentions to statemanship of its author is suppressed by the Republican editors of his district and is only to be found in the *Congressional Record*. Holding postoffices and places of emolument at his will they dare to raise their voices only in his praise.

If the Republican party would survive it must strike from its rolls the last dishonored name and select only honest, true and brave men to fill its high places.

Flaming oratory upon the horrors of Andersonville and Libby, and the disordered condition of the South are a poor compensation for want of integrity. The fools who believe that another great rebellion or payment of the Rebel debt are imminent, are only found in the postoffices and lunatic asylums. The people know better, and that cry of the demagogue to arouse their fears that he may get their votes ought to be of no avail.

G. N. TUTTLE,
P. BOSWORTH,
H. H. HINE,
of Lake county,
J. A. GIDDINGS,
of Ashtabula,
L. E. DURFEE,
of Geauga,
L. D. BROWN,
of Portage,
A. YOUMANS,
of Trumbull.

A REPUBLICAN CONVENTION DECLARES ITS VIEW OF GARFIELD'S CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS.

[Official Report.]

The Republicans of the Nineteenth Congressional District of Ohio opposed to the return of James A. Garfield to Congress, met in convention at Warren, Ohio, September 7, 1876, and organized by electing Dr. C. W. Ensign, of Lake, for Chairman, and L. D. Brown, of Portage, and George E. Paine, of Lake, Secretaries.

On motion, G. N. Tuttle and J. B. Burrows, of Lake; B. F. Perry, of Ashtabula; L. D. Brown, of Portage, and C. G. Crary, of Lake, were chosen a Committee on Resolutions, and H. H. Hine, Wm. E. Hulett, P. Bosworth, J. S. Casement, B. F. Perry, and R. M. Murray, were appointed a Committee on Conference for Representative.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following which were unanimously adopted:—

Whenever in a country like ours, governed by the people through great political parties, a body of its citizens attached to a political party feel constrained from any cause to enter their protest against the action of such party and take separate action in the selection of a candidate for an important office, justice to themselves and a proper regard for the opinion of their fellow-citizens require them to state distinctly and clearly the cause and purpose of such action.

THEREFORE, Be it by this Independent Convention of the Republicans of the Nineteenth Congressional District of Ohio, *Resolved*—

1st. That dishonesty, fraud and corruption have become so common, notorious and obvious in the administration of our National Government as to be not only humiliating and disgraceful in the estimation of every honest and intelligent citizen, but to imperil the prosperity of the people if not the stability of the Government itself.

2d. *Resolved*, That the deplorable condition of the administration of our National Government is largely due to the election to office, and maintenance therein, of corrupt, dishonest and venal men.

3d. *Resolved*, That it is useless and hypocritical for any political party to declare for reform in its platforms, papers and public addresses while it insists on returning to high official place and power men who have been notoriously connected with the very schemes of fraud which rendered reform necessary and urgent; that to send those to enact reform who themselves need reforming to make them honest, is worse than setting the blind to lead the blind.

4th. *Resolved*, That there is no man to day officially connected with the administration of our National Government against whom are justly preferred more and graver charges of corruption than are publicly made and abundantly sustained against James A. Garfield, the present Representative of this Congressional district, and the nominee of the Republican Convention for re-election.

5th. *Resolved*, That since he first entered Congress to this day there is scarcely an instance in which rings and monopolies have been arrayed against the interests of the people, that he has been found active in speech or vote upon the side of the latter, but in almost every case has been the ready champion in the rings and monopolies.

6th. *Resolved*, That we especially charge him with venality and cowardice in permitting Benjamin F. Butler to attach the appropriation bill of 1875 that ever-to-be remembered infamy, the salary steal; and in speaking and voting for that measure upon its final passage. And charge him with corrupt disregard of the clearly expressed demand of his constituents that he should vote for its repeal, and with evading said demand by voting for the Hutchinson amendment.

7th. *Resolved*, That we further arraign and denounce him for his corrupt connection with the United States Mobilier, for his false denials thereof before his constituents, for his perjured denial in Congress, for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the finding of said committee and the evidence against him, when in fact, material portions thereof were omitted and garbled.

8th. *Resolved*, That we further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as Chairman of the Committeee on Appropriations for $5,000 to the De Golyer Pavement Ring to aid them in securing a contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia; selling his influence to aid said ring in imposing upon the people of said District a pavement which is almost worthless at a price three times its cost, as sworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said ring in procuring a contract, to procure which it corruptly paid $97,000 "for influence;" selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law, upon the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be found and declared by an impartial and competent Court upon an issue solemnly tried.

9th. *Resolved*, That we arraign him for the fraudulent manner in which he attempted in his speech delivered at Warren, on the 19th day of September, 1874, to shield himself from just censure in receiving the before-named $5,000, by falsely representing in said speech that the Congress of the United States were not responsible for the acts of said Board, nor the United States liable for the debts created thereby, when in truth and fact, as he then well knew, the said Board of Public Works and the officers of said District were but agents and instruments of Congress, and the United States was responsible for the indebtedness by them created.

10th. *Resolved*, That we arraign him for gross dereliction of duty as a member of Congress in failing to bring to light and expose the corruption and abuse in the sale of post-traderships, for which the late Secretary Belknap was impeached, when the same was brought to his knowledge by General Hazen in 1872, and can only account for it upon the supposition that his manhood was debauched by the corruption funds, then by him just received, and in his own purse.

11th. *Resolved*, That the law of 1873, known as the act demonetizing silver, was enacted in the interest of gold rings, bondholders and capitalists and against the interests of tax-payers and without their advice and knowledge. That this act, by a single blow, has seriously crippled our power to resume specie payments or pay our National debt in coin. That no sufficient reason has yet been given for this legislation, so dishonest and palpable in its discrimination in favor of the small creditor class and capitalists and against the great debtor class and the industrial interests of the country. That James A. Garfield, during the last session of Congress was the conspicuous defender of this crafty attempt to sacrifice the interests of the people to bondholders and foreign capitalists. That when it is proposed to restore the old silver dollar to the place it had held during our history as a Nation as a legal tender for all debts, public and private, he denounced the attempt as "a swindle on so grand a scale as to make the achievement illustrious" and as "a scheme of vast rascality and collossal swindling."

12th. *Resolved*, That neither great ability and experience or eloquent partisan discussion of the dead issues of the late war will excuse or justify past dishonesty and corruption, or answer as a guaranty of integrity and purity for the future.

13th. *Resolved*, That believing the statements in the foregoing resolutions set forth we cannot, without stultifying our manhood and debasing our self-respect, support at the polls the nominee of the Republican Convention of this district for re election, nor can we, without surrendering our rights as electors and citizens, sit silently by and see a man so unworthy again sent to represent us in the National Legislature. That strong in the conviction of right we call upon the electors of this district, irrespective of former or present party attachment, who desire honest government, to unite with us in an earnest, faithful effort to defeat the re-election of General Garfield and elect in his stead an honest and reliable man.

The Conference Committee reported by resolution as follows:

Resolved, That this committee unanimously recommend Gen. J. S. Casement as a suitable candidate to be supported and voted for at the Congressional election.

The report was accepted and adopted and Gen. J. S. Casement was unanimously nominated by acclamation as candidate for Representative to Congress.

Gen. Casement then came before the Convention and accepted the nomination in a brief, pertinent speech, the action of the Convention and acceptances of the nominee being greeted with enthusiastic applause.

On motion the following District Central Committee was appointed: J. B. Burrows, of Lake; R. M. Norton, of Ashtabula; L. E. Durfee, of Geauga, S. C. Todd, of Portage, and C. S. Field, of Trumbull.

The following were chosen a committee to prepare an address to the electors of the district: G. N. Tuttle, P. Bosworth and H. H. Hine, of Lake; J. A. Giddings, of Ashtabula; L. E. Durfee, of Geauga, L. D. Brown, of Portage, and A. Youmans, of Trumbull.

On motion the convention adjourned.

L. D. BROWN, C. W. ENSIGN,
GEO. E. PAINE, Chairman.
Secretaries.

HISTORY OF THE BEARD.

Not many years ago, it was hardly respectable to wear a beard; but the beard movement, resisted and ridiculed at first has conquered, and it grows more and more the fashion to grow on the face as full a covering of hair as can be coaxed out. "The beard, the natural clothing of the chin," says a very old English writer, "was in ancient time looked upon not as a troublesome burden, but as a dignified ornament of ripe manhood and old age." Our present generation, however, cares nothing for "dignified ornament" in dress, but very much for convenience and utilitarianism. It sees in the beard, and above all, in the moustache, a natural defence for the throat and face against the cold, and equally in warm climates, a protection of those parts against excessive heat. Persons who wear moustaches are said, on good authority, to be less liable to toothache than others, and it is also said that the teeth are less apt to decay. The beard and moustache equalize the temperature to the parts they cover with their protection. The sappers and miners of the French army, chosen in part for the size and beauty of their beards, enjoy an especial immunity against bronchitis and similar evils. It is related that Walter Savage Landor was a great sufferer from sore throat for many years of his life but was cured by the surgeon of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who advised him to let the beard grow. "Ye shall not round the corners of your heads; neither shalt thou mar the corners of thy beard," says the Scripture in Leviticus. In ancient times all men and gods wore beards. The glory and beauty of Jupiter's beard was dwelt on by Homer, when the father of gods and men is first brought into the Iliad.

Alexander the Great first introduced shaving, saying that in his Asiatic wars the beards of his warrior "might offer a handle to the enemy." It became the mark of a fine gentleman to wear no beard in Greece, and dandies even removed them by "sharp pitch-plasters," as well as razors. Rome began to shave about one hundred and fifty years before the Christian era. Scipio Africanus, the younger, it is said was the first Roman gentleman of note who shaved every day. In Cæsar's time, young gentlemen of fashion wore a slight goatee, but the full beard was only worn in mourning or in days of great public calamity. Cæsar Augustus and Nero were close shaved, but the beard revived again under later Emperors. The ancient Britons cut off their beards upon the chin, but wore long, shaggy hair and enormous tangled moustaches. A young barbarian in some German tribes never "reaped his chin" till he had slain an enemy. The Saxons wore the moustache, the Normans shaved. Peter the Great, desirous of de-Rusianizing his subject, imposed a graduated tax on beards. Men of the upper classes paid one hundred rubles ($70) yearly for the privilege of not shaving their beards, and poor people a kopee (about one cent) apiece. Close shaven faces came back among our ancestors with Charles II., being another of the things for which England had no reason to thank the restoration. During the reign of the four Georges cropped chins were universal, and though our grandfathers still sneered at "beardless boys" as a figure of speech, they daily labored to be beardless themselves. Afloat and ashore, whatever the difficulties of the operation, officers, soldiers, and seaman shaved every day. During the past fifty years beards have been first tolerated as eccentric, then accepted as optional, and at last have been restored to fashion and honor. We now hold with one of the old bards who celebrated Henry VIII.'s beard, that:

A well-thatched face is a comely grace,
And a shelter from the cold.

It was at the opera house. The performance was about to begin, when one of the two strangers looked all around and said: "Bill, where is the dress circle?" Bill glanced up toward the third gallery and replied: "I reckon it is up yonder. I see a feller taking off his coat."

A tramp called his shoes "corporations," because they had no soles.

CHARLIE ROSS FOUND AGAIN.

A MICHIGAN LADY WHO THINKS SHE HAS SEEN HIM—WHAT MR. ROSS SAYS.

Poor little Charlie Ross has been found again—this time out in Michigan. The story of the discovery is told in a letter received by Chief of Police Givin, of Philadelphia, from Mrs. A. B. Page, of Mendon, St. Joseph county, Michigan. The letter is dated June 9th, and in it Mrs. Page says:

"I have for nearly a year past had a strong belief that I had seen the missing Charlie Ross, and having again come across the same person and a boy bearing a strong resemblance to a photograph I saw of Charlie Ross at the time he was first abducted, I will make the statement and give my reasons for thinking the boy might be Charlie Ross. About the last of August or first of September, 1879, a man came to Northport, Michigan, and, seeming anxious to avoid public places, engaged board for himself and son (as he said) with a brother of mine. The man, I should think, was about forty years of age, wore his hair quite long and Burnside whiskers. His hair and whiskers are are very black; he looked like an Italian, while the boy was quite light, being a little freckled; hair light brown and rather curly. The man styled himself Professor Schoonover, and was engaged while there in teaching vocal music; taught children, took them as young as seven years old and not over fourteen, and gave a concert with his class after the term closed. He was very tyrannical to his own child when alone, but very affectionate to him before folks, often scolding him severely at night; was overheard telling him how much he was doing to give him a musical education and how little progress he was making. The child seemed very sensitive and often cried and sobbed himself to sleep after the father had so scolded and often threatened to kill him if he did not learn faster. After the term of lessons at Northport he went around to country school houses and gave evening entertainments with *the boy*, singing comic, sentimental and secred songs. The boy sang second, the father played on any instrument he could borrow for the evening. They invariably traveled on foot whenever they could. They were at my house several times; called to see some Indian relics we had collected and asked if we would sell them and wished me to give them a copy of an Indian song I sang for them; said they would be glad to get some Indian costumes and sing Indian at their entertainments; told us they lived near Grand Rapids, Michigan.

June 6, 1880, I again met the parties here at Meadow, Mich., a small country town of about fifteen hundred inhabitants. The father came here looking for a chance for a boy thirteen years old to deliver a temperance lecture, which we attended, and recognized the same boy who had spent about three months on Grand Travers Bay that Summer and Fall, and the child resembles Charlie Ross more than ever, wearing his hair long and combed behind his ears (his hair is quite curly,) and I was so impressed with the likeness to the photograph I had seen I could not keep the thought from my mind it might be the lost child. They came to this place on foot and went the same way. They told us they were going to Vicksburg, nine miles north from here, but did not go there, and I have not yet been able to learn exactly where they went. I have been minute in detail, so you might judge whether it is worth investigating.

For the reliableness of my statement or responsibility of my word I can give you as reference or recommendation many of the first people of the State of Michigan, and will only say my husband has been Postmaster at Omena, Mich., fourteen years. We are now residing at Mendon. I have been employed by the Government as teacher among the Indians for six years, and have been employed as special interpreter and witness at their annual payments for ten years, and held the position until their annuities were exhausted and the schools were discontinued.

My reason for writing to you are the strong resemblance the boy bears to the photograph which was sent to my brother, who was Sheriff of Leelanan county, Michigan, at the time Charlie Ross was abducted, and the equivocal and strange life of Professor Schoonover and son (?).

If you think there is enough grounds to warrant an investigation and it should be necessary, I will make affidavit to this statement. Will you at least send me an answer, giving your opinion, for if it is not possible that the child is Charlie Ross there is still some mystery about him."

The lost boy's father, Christ K. Ross, when questioned in regard to the matter in his office, of Master Warden, with regard to the above letter said he thought little of it. There was a possibility, of course, that it might be the boy, but it was not probable. He had never heard of this case before. He believed that it was not his child. There was a discrepancy in the age. This boy was said to be thirteen years of age, but Charlie Ross, if living, would be only ten. Mr. Ross remarked, however, that the woman seemed to be very intelligent, and he proposed to correspond with her for the purpose of getting more information.

PURE CHARITY.—A poor Irish woman went to a venerable priest in Boston, recently, says the *Pilot*, and asked him to forward to Ireland her help for the famine sufferers. "How much can you spare?" asked the priest. "I have a hundred dollars saved," she said, "and I can spare that." The priest reasoned with her, saying that her gift was too great for her means; but she was firm to her purpose. It would do her good to know that she had helped; she could rest happier thinking of the poor families she had saved from hunger and death. The priest received her money with moistened eyes. "Now, what is your name," he asked, "that I may have it published?" "My name?" said the brave soul, counting over her money, "don't mind that, sir. Just send them the help—and God will know my name."

"How do you like me now?" asked a belle of her spouse, as she sailed into the room with her long train sweeping behind her. "Well," said he, "to tell the truth it is impossible for me to like you any longer."

"Mamma, can't we have anything we want?" Yes, my dears; but be careful and don't want anything you can't have."

The pitcher that goes often to the beer house is broken at last. It is the same way with the catcher.

SILK CULTURE IN AMERICA.

AN INDUSTRY THAT OFFERS A GOOD OPENING FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

One of the most attractive exhibits at the Permanent Exhibition is that of silk culture, and owing to the efforts of the management to popularize the introduction of the silk worm among American people generally this exhibit becomes one of the most instructive of the 1,600 yet remaining from the Centennial. The decrease of the silk crop in Europe will stimulate its culture in this country and a few facts in connection with this important industry may prove of interest. The silk crop in Europe in 1878 amounted to 7,326,000 pounds; in 1879 it fell off to 2,510,200 pounds, scarcely more than one-third the quantity of the preceding year. While there has been a lessened production of raw silk in Europe there has been an increased consumption of it in the United States, and as the production of silk goods has increased in this country their importation has decreased, as the following statement attests:

In 1873 there were 147 firms in this country employing 11,713 operatives, who produced silk goods of the value of $10,894,874. In 1876 there were 213 firms, employing 18,017 operatives, who produced $26,593,163 worth of silk goods. In 1873 we imported silk goods to the value of $24,379,322 and in 1876 our importation of silk goods fell off to $21,192,86. Our increase in home production was $6,608,289 and our decrease in importations during the period named was $3,186,936. During the year 1876 the manufacturers of silk goods in this country used 1,144,860 pounds of raw silk, of which 16,000 pounds only were raised in America, including Mexico and Brazil. During the same year, 1876, the Chinese Empire produced 23,232,000 pound of raw silk, valued at $92,928,000. The world's supply of raw silk for 1876 was 55,903,000 pounds, valued at $267,653,400, of which the value of the raw silk produced in America was only $100,000.

The raw silk of China is worth $4 per pound; that produced in the United States is worth $6 per pound. For the raw silk used in this country by the two hundred firms engaged in the manufacture of silk goods more than $5,000,000 are annually sent out of the country. This ought to be stopped, and one of the many good things the management of the Permanent Exhibition Company is engaged in is to stop it by teaching the boys and girls of this country that one of the most profitable and agreeable diversions from labor that they can enjoy is the culture of silk, by supplying them with eggs and giving them all the information requisite for the successful culture of this valuable production.

A few years ago Judge Cobb was employed by the Massachusetts Legislature to examine that report upon the culture of silk in the New England States, and in his exhaustive report says that he found almost every family in Windham county, Connecticut, that had small children engaged in the culture of silk, raising ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred pounds per annum. Mr. Lilly, of the Nonotuck Silk Company, says that many families raised 138 pounds each. The value of this raw silk was $6 per pound. The care of silk worms is no more trouble than that of a canary bird or a lap dog. It is in every sense as pleasurable and being much more profitable, it ought to supplant the dog at least.

The Women's Silk Culture Association of the United States having started a silk school at the Permanent Exhibition, are prepared in this great school for teaching useful industries to learn persons the art of raising silk worms, reeling the silk from the cocoons, and other matters pertaining to silk culture. Every boy and girl upon whose father's farm or lot is a white, or smooth-leaved purple mulberry, or osage orange tree, ought to be a grower of silk, first for the purpose of putting money in their pockets and second to stop the annual flow of millions of dollars from this country to Europe for the purchase of raw silk.

The sale of silk worms' eggs, as shown in a recent publication by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, is an important industry. During the years 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, 86,000,000 worth of eggs arrived at San Francisco for each of the years stated, from Yokohama, Japan, intended to be shipped by the Pacific Railroad to New York, thence by steamer to Havre, France.

It is predicted that in less than ten years we will be doing a large business in supplying France with silk worms raised by the boys and girls of this country.—*Philadelphia Times.*

"A WHITED SEPULCHRE."

Bank failures have caused more real distress, during the past year, than all the wrongs perpetrated on society by burglars and horse-thieves combined. A New Jersey case is the last one cited by the Philadelphia *Times* as follows:

This time it is in Newark, New Jersey, at the intersection of the two principal streets of that busy city. The First National Bank did business in a showy snow-white building, erected at an expense equal to half the amount of its capital. That is to say, of the capital it was supposed to have. That capital was a purely nominal affair of an imaginary three hundred thousand dollars. Once the capital had a real existence, and there was a time when it was figured up as high as half a million. But the figuring of this capital made little difference. The directors might as well have figured it at five millions or five cents, as long as the cashier was allowed to finger it as much as he pleased.

This bank is a curiosity worth embalming in some museum of metropolitan finance, provided enough of its remains can be found to embalm. It is like the rind of a cheese, the inside of which cheese has been eaten out by rats. Such a cheese-rind may hold together for a while and present quite a respectable appearance, especially if a few kind-hearted and skillful rats slyly combine to shore it up in its weakest places and to drop a little borrowed or stolen cheese into the places whence too much of the genuine and proper cheese has been excavated. The owners of such a cheese may take pride in its external appearance, just as the directors and officers of this whited sepulchre doubtless did. As they daily passed the corner on which stands the showy building they would look at it and congratulate themselves on their happiness in possessing the stock of such a bank and in being otherwise identified with it. And well they might be happy in owning shares, for as lately as April those shares paid a four per cent. dividend to their holders. But it seems that a system of what is commonly known as "kiting" was kept up, and that was what kept the bank up. If rats were kiting they would do it by carrying to night a lot of cheese from one spot to another spot where cheese was more evidently needed to stop up a hole or to cover a weak place. Then to-morrow night they would lift that particular lot of cheese to another spot where the need seemed to be more urgent. In like manner did the officials who did the banking for this bank kite from bank to bank with their ephemeral drafts making good one day the deficiency of the day before, only to keep the tottering business on its shaky legs until the inevitable day of final doom. This day was when a New York bank refused to continue to assist in the flying of kites for the suffering and sadly weakened institution. All of a sudden the funny old persons who were supposed to have been managing this bank were struck as if by unexpected thunderbolts. The President, who said he did not know anything about the business, kindly stepped out and tacked a notice on the door, saying that the bank would not be open to-day. Then he retired to express surprise to and with the other officials at the rottenness so suddenly revealed. The directors all looked blank. The large stockholders came in and helped the praiseworthy effort. They had all reposed confidence in somebody else. Conf