THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

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If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
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G. R. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 54—WHOLE NO. 2,601. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1880. NEW SERIES—VOL. 21, NO. 39.

Lawyers' Cards.

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

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

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

OSCAR MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in the Opera House.

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

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Offices in the Court House.

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

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

S. T. BROCKBANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Opera House.

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

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

WALLACE & KREBS,
(Successors to Wallace & Fielding,)
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pis's Opera House.

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

MURRAY & GORDON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office in Pis's Opera House, second floor.

McENALLY & McCURDY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business attended to promptly with fidelity. Office on Second street, above the First National Bank.

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 Pis's Opera House.

J. P. McKENRICK,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office in the Court House.

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 overtwenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction.

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.

DR. T. J. BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office on Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Office hours: 6 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

DR. J. KAY WRIGLEY,
HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
Office adjoining the residence of James Wrigley, Esq., on Second St., Clearfield, Pa.

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 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.

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.

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.

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

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

JAMES MITCHELL,
DEALER IN
Square Timber & Timber Lands,
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.

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 16-'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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

E. A. BIGLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SQUARE TIMBER,
and manufacturers of
ALL KINDS OF SAWED LUMBER,
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. Jan. 1st, 1879.

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,
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 us
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.	$4,301,89
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan	4,000,000
Phœnix, of Hartford, Conn	2,624,062
Insurance Co. of North America	6,433,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,792,563
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	679,148
Watertown	704,315
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,420,484

Office on Market St., opp. Court House, Clearfield, Pa.

Col. Robert P. Dechert,

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

Col. Robert Porter Dechert, who is the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of Auditor General of Pennsylvania, is a resident of Philadelphia and a member of the bar in that city. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was only eighteen years of age, but yielding to his patriotic impulses, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Before the Regiment took the field, Col. John K. Murphy, commanding, appointed young Dechert to the position of Sergeant-Major on his staff. This position he filled with great credit until February, 1862, when he was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Co. C of the same Regiment. His promotion was made over all of the Second Lieutenants of the Regiment by the selection of the Colonel, and was considered to be merited by his ability and attention to duty. In this rank he served with his Regiment in the campaign of Major Gen. Banks in the Valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia, and in the memorable retreat of that General. He also served with his Company in the Army of Virginia under Major General Pope, including the battles of Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run and Chantilly, and subsequently at Antietam and Chancellorsville. Immediately after the battle of Antietam, he was selected by Brigadier General George L. Andrews, now professor at West Point, to serve as his Aid-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant General, and on that office being transferred to the Department of the South, Lieutenant Dechert performed the same duty on the staff of Brevet Major General Thomas H. Ruger, now a Colonel in the regular army, and prominently named for the position of Chief of the Signal Corps to succeed the late Brigadier General Myers—better known as "Old Probabilities." At the great Pennsylvania Battle of Gettysburg, Lieutenant Dechert served as Assistant Adjutant General of the First Division of the old Twelfth Corps at Culp's Hill, and was honorably mentioned for gallant service in the official report of that important engagement.

Immediately after that battle the Western troops of the Army of the Potomac were sent to the City of New York under the command of General Ruger to enforce the draft that had been temporarily suspended by reason of the removal of the troops from that city for the defence of Pennsylvania in the Gettysburg campaign.

The draft being successfully accomplished, these troops were returned to the Army of the Potomac on the Rapidan, in Virginia, and a few days afterwards, in consequence of our repulse at Chickamauga, the 11th and 12th Corps were transferred to the Western Army. No time was lost in their transportation, and disembarking from the cars at Nashville, Tenn., they were marching to Chattanooga. In December of the year 1863, the Twenty-ninth Regiment was the first in the army to accept the offer of the Government to re-enlist for another three years, and Lieutenant Dechert concluded to rejoin his regiment for that purpose, and he was immediately promoted to the Captaincy of his company. The return of this regiment to their homes, on availing themselves of the veteran furlough of thirty days, has not been forgotten by the survivors or their friends. They were publically received by the official authorities of the City of Philadelphia at Old Independence Hall and at the Cooper Refreshment Saloon, and after recuperation and additional enlistments, the regiment was sent to the Hospital building at Chester, Penn'a., and then was removed to the scene of its former labors at Chattanooga, Tenn.

For several months Captain Dechert was stationed at Philadelphia for the purpose of enlisting additional recruits, but he rejoined his regiment in the Atlanta campaign, having been relieved from recruiting duty at Philadelphia at his own request.

After the capture of Atlanta, he was again selected by his commanding General for important service, Major General R. W. Slocum appointed him the Assistant Adjutant General of the Twentieth Army Corps—that Corps being the result of the consolidation of the 11th and 12th Army Corps which had been shortly before commanded by Major General Joe Hooker.

When Major General A. S. Williams was advanced to the command of this corps, by reason of the promotion of General Slocum, he retained Captain Dechert in the same position on the Corps staff.

During the eventful march of Major General W. T. Sherman "to the sea," held his position, and at Savannah, Georgia, General Slocum again recognized the efficient service of Captain Dechert by appointing him Assistant Adjutant General of the Army of Georgia on his staff, which position he retained until after the surrender of General Joe Johnson at Raleigh, and after the Grand Review of Sherman's Army at Washington in May, 1865. He was meanwhile promoted to be Major of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, and at the close of the war he was brevetted by the President of the United States on the recommendation of Generals Slocum and Sherman to be Lieutenant Colonel "for gallant and meritorious services during the war."

In July, 1865, he being less than twenty-three years of age, he returned to his home with his comrades, after an active service in the field of over four years. He immediately entered upon the study of the law in the office of his brother Henry M. Dechert, Esq., a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar, and was admitted to practice in November, 1866. The same year he was the candidate of his party in the Twenty-seventh Ward for Select Council, and although Governor Geary had a majority of upwards of 400, he was returned defeated by but thirty-two votes. In this canvass he was supported by many of the most prominent property owners of the Ward who were not members of his own political party. In 1868, on the election of Hon. Furman Sheppard to the office of District Attorney of the County of Philadelphia, Colonel Dechert was appointed Assistant District Attorney for three years, and was again appointed by the same official for same term on his re-election in 1874.

When Mr. Hagert was elected to the same office in 1877, Col. Dechert declined a re-appointment, preferring to resume the general practice of his profession to which he has devoted his attention until called, without his own solicitation, to accept the nomination for Auditor General. During this service as a prosecuting officer, he was independent and fearless, and conducted many important trials in which he displayed abilities that showed his eminent fitness for the requirements of the post.

While Col. Dechert held the position of Assistant District Attorney, a vacancy occurred in the First Senatorial District, to which he had previously removed, by which the Senate of Pennsylvania was left politically *a tie.* Both parties looked about them for their strongest candidates, and Col. Dechert was, without any solicitation on his part, unanimously made the candidate of his party, and after an active campaign, at a special election, on December 20th, 1870, he was elected Senator by a majority of upwards of 1300, although the Republican candidate for Sheriff at the election in October preceding had, in the same district, received a majority of upwards of 1000. Col. Dechert's record during the two years in the Senate was creditable and unimpeached.

He was the author of several important measures, of which the "Criminal Evidence" law is one, by which persons charged with certain minor criminal offences are permitted to testify on their own behalf.

Col. Dechert is an active member of a number of societies, among which are the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Mænnerchor Society, the Penn Club, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Hamilton Lodge, No. 275, A. Y. M., of West Philadelphia and Post No. 2 Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1878 Col. Dechert accepted the command of the old Veteran Second Regiment, better known to our readers as the "National Guards," formerly commanded by General Peter Lyle. This regiment has been brought under his efficient management to a high state of discipline, and in the recent encampment at Fairmount Park it received the highest encomiums from soldiers and citizens.

The office for which he is a candidate is a most responsible one, and he will, no doubt, receive a large independent vote by reason of his high character, and because it is often thought the Auditing officer of the Commonwealth can best perform his duties when he differs in politics from those whose accounts are to be audited.

THE TRAMP STILL LINGERS.

The worst result of the crash which prostrated all our leading industries in 1873, and inaugurated an era of unexampled depression which continued for five years, was the wide-spread ruin of character which resulted from inforced idleness and want.

It was bad enough to see credit swept away, to see fortunes disappear as snowflakes in the sea, to see thousands reduced from affluence to poverty, and our poorhouses and lunatic asylums filled with victims of hard times. But worse than this was the filling of the land with tramps, roving vagabonds, sinking lower and lower in the moral scale until they became hardened criminals, until they were capable of deliberately choosing a life of crime rather than one of honest industry.

It was supposed that the tramp would disappear when the wheels of business began to revolve again with their wanted force; that when work became plenty, the vagrants would go into the shops and factories and all their old pursuits, and that society would be fully restored to its normal condition. But this was an illogical conclusion. A life that has been wrenched and trampled out of shape cannot be restored like a piece of metal. Thousands of men who were honest, industrious and prosperous seven years ago, are now deplorable moral wrecks and will never voluntarily do a day's work during the balance of their lives.

It is true the tramp is not so numerous a person as he was two years ago, but there are still too many of his tribe, and many of the most revolting crimes are his work. We can deplore the terrible misfortunes which made these men what they are, the pinch of poverty that compelled them to take to the road, but society will not be too sentimental to protect itself. Many of the States have already enacted tramp laws. Some have set up the whipping post. All will be compelled to employ strong instrumentalities to suppress this very dangerous nuisance.

An exchange says: It may be well to repeat a hint often made on the manner of using sugar in cooking fruit. One should know that sugar boiled with acid, if it be but three minutes, will be converted into glucose, which is the form of sugar found in sweet apples. One pound of sugar has as much sweetening power as two and and one-half pounds of glucose. In other words, one pound of sugar stirred into the fruit after it is cooked and while yet warm, will make the fruit as sweet as two and one-half pounds added while the fruit is boiling. Save your sugar by a little chemical knowledge.

APPORTIONMENT OF 1880.

The matter of prime interest in relation to the tenth census of the United States, which is now about complete, is the probable apportionment thereunder for members of the House of Representatives. This work will devolve upon the Congress to be elected in November. The apportionment under the eighth census was made March 4th, 1862, and under the ninth census, February 2d, 1872. The act of apportionment involves the determination of the number of members of the House of Representatives and the ascertainment of the quota of population for each member. The various apportionments heretofore have been as follows:

Year.	Basis.	Year.	Basis.
1792	30,000	1842	70,680
1793	33,000	1853	93,423
1812	35,000	1862	127,381
1823	40,000	1873	131,425
1833	47,700		

The population of the United States in 1870 was 38,925,598, and the act of February 2d, 1872, fixed the number of members of the House at 292, and the quota of 131,425 was obtained of course by making 292 the divisor of the whole population. There was a proviso, however, that when a new State was admitted into the Union the Representatives assigned to it should be in addition to the number 292, and it was under this proviso that on Colorado's admission into the Union her Representative brought the membership of the House up to the present figures—293. The body is about large enough and there is little disposition to increase it beyond three hundred. It is safe to say, indeed, that three hundred will be the membership under the new act making an apportionment for the ten years from 1882 to 1892; and that number was contemplated in the census report of 1870. Upon this well-grounded supposition the subjoined estimate of the representation of each State in the Congresses of the next decade as compared with the present representation is based. Our table embraces the complete official returns, as far as possible, and in other cases trustworthy estimates. It gives the population of each State in 1870 and 1880 and the quota of population for each Representative is obtained by dividing the whole population in 1880, which is 49,157,404, by 300. The quota thus obtained is 163,858. To ascertain the number of Representatives for each State the number of its population is divided by this quota.

States.	Population, 1870.	Population, 1880.	Present No. Rep.	No. Rep. Under New Census.
Alabama	996,992	1,153,600	8	7
Arkansas	484,471	715,500	4	4
California	560,247	863,000	4	5
Colorado	39,864	195,161	1	1
Connecticut	537,454	623,133	4	4
Delaware	125,015	148,620	1	1
Florida	187,748	275,000	2	2
Georgia	1,184,109	1,539,241	9	9
Illinois	2,539,891	3,125,000	19	19
Indiana	1,680,637	2,056,500	13	12
Iowa	1,194,020	1,435,226	9	9
Kansas	364,399	1,009,000	3	6
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,734,251	10	11
Louisiana	726,915	929,000	6	6
Maine	626,915	648,800	5	5
Maryland	780,894	921,454	6	6
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,783,812	11	11
Michigan	1,184,059	1,600,000	9	10
Minnesota	439,706	780,672	3	3
Mississippi	827,922	936,000	6	6
Missouri	1,721,295	2,375,932	13	14
Nebraska	122,993	452,542	1	2
Nevada	42,491	55,188	1	1
New Hampshire	318,300	347,314	2	2
New Jersey	906,096	1,100,000	7	7
New York	4,382,759	5,086,000	33	31
North Carolina	1,071,361	1,410,138	8	8
Ohio	2,665,260	2,262,000	20	19
Oregon	90,923	175,555	1	1
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	4,222,767	27	26
Rhode Island	217,353	276,710	2	2
South Carolina	705,606	955,410	5	5
Tennessee	1,258,520	1,550,000	10	9
Texas	818,579	1,590,000	6	10
Vermont	330,551	354,455	3	2
Virginia	1,225,163	1,600,000	9	11
West Virginia	442,014	640,000	3	4
Wisconsin	1,054,670	1,304,099	8	8
Totals	38,558,371	49,157,404	293	300

In dividing the population of each State by the quota of representation it frequently happens that there is a fractional remainder; thus Maine is entitled to three Representatives and has a surplus of 157,825. The practice has been to discard these fractions of a unit divisor except that when the full number of Representatives is not made up one additional member each is allowed to so many States with large fractions as may be necessary to supply the difference. Adhering to this practice of fractional adjustment the following States are in the above table given one member each more than they would be entitled to under a rejection of all fractions: Arkansas, Maine, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Michigan, Connecticut, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Mississippi, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Florida, Maryland, Louisiana and Kentucky. This filling up the number, the following States, with smaller fractions, will not be entitled to an additional Representative under the rule: Indiana, North Carolina, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, New Hampshire, New York, Alabama and Vermont.

The losses and gains are pretty well distributed, but the greatest gains are made in the South and Northwest, and the greatest losses in the East. Alabama, Indiana, Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Vermont lose one each, and New York loses two. On the other hand, Texas gains four, Kansas three, Minnesota two, Nebraska two, and California, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Virginia each one. On this showing the net gain in what are commonly called the Southern States is five Representatives, and the gains in the Northwest being pulled down by the losses in the East, the net gain of the North is only two. This evidence of the growth of the South is indeed second only to the phenomenal growth of the Northwest as a curiosity of the census, and to many will be most expected, yet reflection will easily account for it. First of all, it is notorious that the true population of the Southern States was not given in 1870. The enumeration was confided to most incompetent hands. Superintendent Walker is quoted as saying that fraud stalked over the land in the taking of the ninth census and the South was certainly its chosen stamping ground. The enumerators were often men of bad character and oftener too illiterate to do more than write their own names. This time there has been more care in the selection of enumerators and consequently great thoroughness in the work. There has been, however, a great increase in these ten years by inter-State and foreign emigration to the South. Texas in particular has benefited by immigration. The profits of stock-raising, which has become a great industry, has tempted thousands to go to that State and take their money with them, and this has caused a demand for merchants and mechanics which the North has freely supplied. There has been an increase also from the extension of railway lines and the development of new fields of labor in uncovering her mineral resources. Arkansas has profited in the same way, only to a less extent than Texas. Good Government, careful regard of the State's credit and cheap lands have made the waste places of Georgia glad and peopled her cities more thickly. Florida has had a great influx of health-seekers who became permanent residents, and the success of these in fruit-growing has brought thousands in their train. Northern capital has unlocked the mines of Virginia and Northern men are working them, while parts of that State has been colonized by Englishmen in large numbers, and Northern and foreign skilled labor has found employment in the factories of Richmond, Lynchburg and Danville. Tennessee and North Carolina lands have been cleared and tilled by colonies sent out by societies in Old and New England. West Virginia has been overrun by Ohioans and Pennsylvanians, and railroads have explored the fastness of the mountains and exposed the treasures of iron and coal, to which people from distant States and countries have flocked without waiting for a second call. South Carolina and Louisiana, while behind in the race, have made some headway since the downfall of the carpet-baggers; white labor has more than taken the place of colored fugitives in Mississippi, and northern Alabama has fallen into the hands of iron masters and their employes.—*Philadelphia Times.*

CAMERON'S WASHINGTON HOME.

H. J. Ramsdell, in a letter from Washington to the Philadelphia *Sunday Times*, thus describes the home which Senator Cameron is building for himself in Washington. The mansion stands diagonally, so that the radiating line of the circle passes through the hallway in the centre building, making a very pretty effect perspectively. It is three stories high, with basement and attic, with four bay windows running the entire height of the superstructure. There is a handsome granite-block paved carriage drive from the street, passing directly under an elegant porte cochere. The window-sill, etc., are of brown brick. The buildings present four fronts, well faced with pressed bricks and finished in the finest style. The windows of the principal story are glazed with polished plate-glass and the residue with English crystal sheet. On the main floor the Senator will have an office. The first, second and third floors will be, when finished, properly defended, and laid with Georgia pine. The front door, vestibule and wainscoting is finished with polished oak. The grand hall on the principal floor is 25x35, with staircases running up from the rear portion and a large fireplace across the northeast corner, with seats on either side—one of the prettiest features of the house. A dumb-waiter, for hoisting trunks, etc., runs from the basement to the third story. Electric bells, steam heating apparatus and all other modern conveniences will be supplied. The basement is being prepared for kitchen, laundry, servants and other purposes. The first, or principal floor, contains the office, entrance and grand hall, parlor, dining room, library, pantry, silver closet and a cosy cloak and hat room to the left of the vestibule. To the right are toilet rooms, closets and elevator entrance. The parlor, 35x23, dining room, 32x20, library, 20x18, and office are connected by sliding doors of handsome pattern and are flanked by bay windows. The second and third floors are divided into five bed chambers, eight closets, four bath rooms, a large hall and elevators. The attic floor is designed for servants' quarters, linen closets, etc. The principal rooms are finished with elaborate cornices and centre-pieces, carved mantels and handsomely-designed wainscots. The tiling of the halls is a noticeable feature and produces a wonderfully beautiful and artistic effect. The appliances for ventilating, heating, etc., are of the latest design and the structure will be one of the handsomest residences in the city. Its costs, completed, will approximate $40,000.

TICKLED ALL OVER.

The Chief of Police of Detroit recently received a visit from an old farmer living on the Central Line road, who had a story to tell. After two or three efforts he began:

"I vas goin' home last night ven I overtakes two men on ter roadt. Dose fellers laft and sait would I gif em a ride. I laft too, and say chump in.

"Pooty queek one feller laft and sait he likes Dutchmens, cause his uncle vas a Duchmans. Dot vas all right, und so I shakes all oafer.

"In a little vhile one vellar vants me to change a seven toller bill, so as he could gif some money to der orphan asylums. Den de odder feller he grabs me py der collar, und pulls me down behind, und says dey looks in my pockets for a stheamboat dot vas stolen from Deatroit. Dot makes us all laf like some good shoke.

"Dose fellers tooks out my wallet und counted der monish. I had schust ten dollar, und dey laft, und sait dot they must go on some trips to der sea shore mit dot. Dot tickled me some more, und I laft too.

"Well, den dey shumped out und put deir fingers on deir noses and says goot pye old Dutchmens, und avay dey goes like some horse races."

"And you didn't laugh at that?" remarked the Chief.

"Vell not pooty much. I vas all ready to, but I shtopped. If dem fellers was robbers I vants you to catch 'em, und gif 'em some pieces of my mind like dunder!"

The English sparrows which spent the Summer and harvest season with farmers have returned to the city to loaf on the curbstones till next year. This is the most positive evidence that the sparrow is a vicious bird.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Teacher—"Suppose that you have two sticks of candy and your brother gives you two more, how many have you got then?" Little boy (shaking his head)—"You don't know him; he aint that kind of a boy."

Mistress (horrified). "Good gracious, Bridget, have you been using one of my stockings to strain the coffee through?" Bridget (apologetically). "Yes mum; but sure I didn't take a clane one."

Maine is a Waterloo for the Confederate pensioners—Mosby, Longstreet, Akerman, Key, etc.

The "flopper" regiment is swelling every day.

A Nursery Rhyme.

Sing a song of Garfield,
A pocket full of "rocks,"
Three hundred and twenty-nine
Dollars made on stocks.

When his mouth was opened
He said: "A loan each cent!"
Isn't he a healthy man
To be our President?

"IN MEMORY OF CASH DOWN."

He is at rest. Cash Down is dead and buried, and the mourners are home from the funeral. He was a well-known man, but of late years he was not half appreciated. There was a time when he stood head and shoulders above Trust and Dead Beat, but times somehow are changed. Cash Down left quite a large family, who will take warning by his sad fate. He cut his life short by many years in his efforts to keep his word and meet his pecuniary obligations, and they follow in his footsteps.

There was a time when Cash Down was met with a smile and a hearty shake of the hand. If he wanted his buggy repaired the blacksmith would figure fine and depend upon his pay the hour the work was finished. He could then take the money and become Cash Down himself, making a difference of ten per cent. in his favor. If Cash Down wished a new suit of clothes the tailor made a difference of $5 between him and Slow Pay, and the money could be sent East to pay for his cloth. The last time Cash Down was on the street he saw Slow Pay, Bad Debt and Dead Beat walking arm in arm, and the blacksmith, the tailor, the grocer and the merchant shook hands with each one of them and replied:

"Certainly—certainly. You can have what you want on time, and I'll sell you just as cheaply, and wait upon you as promptly as I will Cash Down."

One of them might pay in six months, the second might be forced to pay in a year or two, and the third didn't intend to pay at any time.

They got the same treatment as Cash Down, and a great rush was made to send home their goods.

The old man entered a grocery where he had paid out hundreds in ready money and asked the price of sugar. Slow Pay sauntered in after him and asked the same question, and both were given one figure. Yet at that time the old man had paid over that counter more than a thousand dollars in ready cash, and Slow Pay was in debt fifty dollars and adding to the figure. The old man went to a dry-goods store to purchase a dress for his wife. Bad Debt was ahead of him. The old man pulled out a $20 bill and paid for his goods on the spot. Bad Debt picked up his bundle and told them to charge it. In the one case the merchant had money in the cash box to help pay for a new stock. In the other his collector would be months, if not years, getting it, or in the end it would be charged to profit and loss. Yet the old man had to pay the same price that Bad Pay did.

The old man wanted a new pair of boots. He went to his old shoemaker and was surprised to hear that he would be charged fifty cents more than the last pair.

"Has there been a great advance in the price of leather?" he asked.

"No, no."

"Do you pay your workmen more?"

"Not a cent. You see Slow Pay, Bad Debt and Dead Beat are into me pretty heavily, and I must make it up by charging cash customers a little more! That's a way we all have of doing."

The old man must then pay the same prices as Dead Beat, and help make good Dead Beat's indebtedness in addition! He went home sick in mind and body. The doctor who attended him was bound by solemn agreement to charge as much as it be had called to see Dead Beat, his prescriptions cost more because he had to help pay Dead Beat's old bill at the drug store. When he died the undertaker made no reduction on the casket, and the tombstone cutters put on an extra five dollars on the price of the shaft to pay the balance due from Bad Debt for the one furnished his child's grave!

Mrs. Cash Down, widow of the late deceased, went down after her mourning yesterday. She bought a bonnet at one place and said she'd pay sometime this Summer. She got goods at another and simply told them to put it on the books. She needed shoes, and she said she'd hand it in some day. She had a hundred dollars in her pocket, but she did'nt pay a cent. She had learned something.

A CESAREAN OPERATION.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL FEAT WHICH SAVES THE LIVES OF A MOTHER AND HER BABE.

We clip the following from the Philadelphia *Record* of the 23d:

An extraordinary surgical operation was performed yesterday in this city upon a Mrs. Burnell, a dwarf, who has been making a living for years by traveling with shows throughout the country. She is forty-two inches in height and 32 years old. Her husband is also a dwarf. About seven weeks ago Mrs. Burnell, knowing that she was about to become a mother, called upon several physicians. Investigation developed the fact that, owing to her peculiar deformity, it would be impossible for her to give birth to a child in the usual manner.

At first it was thought the best plan to have the woman submit to a craniological operation, by which the head would be crushed and the child removed in pieces, but the physicians discovered that on account of the formation of the pelvic bones this would also be impossible. Then the Cesarean operation was determined upon.

Early yesterday morning the physicians, to the number of nearly a dozen, arrived at the residence, on Seventh street, below Spruce, where the unfortunate woman was stopping. She was somewhat nervous, but resolute and determined.

Dr. Rickards was the chief operator, assisted by Drs. E. H. Bell, Smith, Henry, Stuart and others. Mrs. Burnell was placed under the influence of ether and the operation began, and proceeded with according to Porro's method. An incision was made on the median line of the abdomen, and the abdominal walls were cut through. The womb was removed, an incision made in it to correspond with those in the abdominal walls, and the infant released. After that the womb was restored to its bed and closed, and the other parts brought together. The clothing and all articles in the room were subjected to a solution of carbolic acid spray, according to Lyster's method, during the operation.

The pulse of the woman remained excellent throughout the whole of this severe trial, and all her symptoms were favorable. The child was alive at a late hour last night, was vigorous, and gave promise of being counted in the next census. The mother had not returned to consciousness at 10 o'clock, but her condition was such that the physicians firmly believe that she will recover, unless peritonitis occurs.

Under the system pursued by the doctors both mother and child have a chance for life, but had the craniological operation been performed there is no doubt but that both would have died. Such an operation has not been performed in this city for a number of years, and the condition of the mother will be watched with interest. The child weighs about six pounds.

THE EFFECT UPON BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The favorite argument against a change of administration is the injury that will be done to the business interests of the country. To listen to the speeches and to read the articles upon this subject it might be inferred that the country was really in the keeping of the Republican party, and would go straightway to ruin if not looked after by its candidates. Milton described an eclipse as "shedding disastrous twilight on half the nations, and *with fear of change* perplexing monarchs;" but an eclipse was never half such a bugaboo as the probable election of General Hancock, if we are to judge from what we read in Republican papers. Those who write and tell such stuff must have a very low opinion of the good sense of the people of the United States, for they know very well that the fact is the country gets along as well as it does in spite of the politicians, and not because of their protecting care. Two or three very plain propositions will dispose of the pretence that the success of any party is essential to our welfare:

First. The men who constitute the administration to-day, with one or two exceptions, never had ability enough to manange their own business in such a way as to gre