THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN,"
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT
CLEARFIELD, PA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

The largest Circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

If paid in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
If paid after 3 and before 6 months..... 2 50
If paid after the expiration of 6 months.... 3 00

Rates of Advertising.

Transient advertisements, per square of 10 lines or less, 3 times or less.....$1 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 50
Administrators' and Executors' notices..... 2 50
Auditors' notices..... 2 50
Cautions and Estrays..... 1 50
Dissolution notices..... 2 00
Professional Cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year.... 5 00
Local notices, per line..... 20

YEARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 square.....$8 00 | ½ column.....$50 00
2 squares.....15 00 | ¼ column..... 70 00
3 squares.....20 00 | 1 column.....120 00

G. B. GOODLANDER,
Publisher.

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,
Curwensville, Clearfield county, Pa.
oct. 9, '78-tf.

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

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office one door east of Shaw 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.

WALLACE & KREBS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.

J. F. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Office over the County National Bank.
June 26, '78tf.

FRANK G. HARRIS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
First-class Life and Fire Insurance Companies represented.
Office in the Opera House.
Mar. 16, '81-1y*

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

WILLIAM A. HAGERTY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE over T. A. Fleck & Co.'s Store,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A
Will attend to all legal business with promptness and fidelity.

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.

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

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.

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,
HOMEOPATHIC 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: 8 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 5 p. m.

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

G. C. JENKINS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.,
Office at residence, corner of State and Pine streets.
Jan. 5th, 1881-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 83d 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.

CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN.

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

VOL. 55—WHOLE NO. 2,717. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1881. NEW SERIES—VOL. 22, NO. 15.

Cards.

JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed at this office.

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,
(OSCEOLA P. O.)
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
FOR BELL TOWNSHIP.

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

A. V. HOYT,
Land Surveyor and Civil Engineer
PHILIPSBURG, PA.
All business will be attended to promptly.

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

FRANK FIELDING
AND
WILLIAM D. BIGLER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CLEARFIELD, PA.

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

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. Pipes 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.

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.

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.

JAMES KERR. CARROLL S. BIDDLE.
Clearfield Insurance Agency.
KERR & BIDDLE, Agents,
Represent the following and other first-class Co's

Companies.	Assets.
Liverpool London & Globe—U. S. Br.	$4,301,89[illegible]
Lycoming—on mutual & cash plan	5,000,000
Phoenix, of Hartford, Conn	3,634,083
Insurance Co. of North America	6,433,674
North British & Mercantile—U. S. Br.	1,792,863
Scottish Commercial—U. S. Branch	679,146
Watertown	704,815
Travelers (Life & Accident)	4,595,454

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

Insurance Agency
—OF—
WILLIAM O. HELMBOLD,
Patton Block, Curwensville, Pa.
Companies Represented:
Commercial Union Ins. Co., Assets.....$2,089,702 55
Firemen's Fund Ins. Co., Assets..... 1,156,017 00
Union Insurance Co., Assets..... 1,020,037 99
Travelers' Accident Ins. Co., Assets.. 5,319,194 23
Northern Ins. Co. of New York Ass'ts 246,989 50
Insurance placed on all kinds of property at equitable rates.
Curwensville, Pa., Feb. 16, 1881-tf.

West End Drug Store,
IN GRAHAM'S ROW,
(Half way between Moseep's and Fleck's stores.)
CLEARFIELD, PA.
THE undersigned has opened up a Drug Store, with a full supply of perfectly pure and fresh Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals and Toilet Articles. These Drugs have been selected with great care and are guaranteed to be perfectly pure and reliable. I will give my personal attention to this department, and will cheerfully give any advice and information in regard to medicines free of charge.
DR. T. J. BOYER.
Clearfield, Pa., Dec. 1, 1880-tf.

A TRUE LENT.

After Lenten days of sadness—fast and vigil, gloom and pain—
Comes the glorious Easter radiance, like the sunshine after rain—
Comes with healing to sad spirits, comes to gladden, to make bright,
If when means of grace were given, we have used them all aright.

If the prayer, the fast, the penance, shall have shown us all our need—
Shown us all our sin and weakness, made us penitent indeed,
If the heart was bowed in sorrow when the knee in prayer was bent—
If, discarding selfish follies, we have kept a holy Lent;

If the fruits of self-denial went to help the sick and poor,
If new victories o'er the tempter taught us all things to endure;
If in prayer we have remembered all God's children—high and low—
Not alone our friends and kindred, and the stranger and the foe;

If we've craved God's choicest blessing on the country of our birth,
If we've prayed his holy gospel may illumine all the earth—
If the thoughts and deeds like these we've passed the solemn Lenten hours,
Bright will glow the Easter sunshine, fragrant bloom the Easter flowers.

—Churchman.

OUR CAPITAL CITY.

The New Public Buildings, on Penn Square, at the Crossing of Market and Fourteenth, or Broad St., in the City of Philadelphia.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS—STATISTICS AND PROGRESS OF THE WORK UP TO JANUARY 1ST, 1881.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT—SAMUEL C. PERKINS.
SECRETARY—FRANCIS DE HAES JANVIER.
TREASURER—J. J. MARTIN.
SOLICITOR—CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.
ARCHITECT—JOHN MCARTHUR, JR.
ASSISTANTS—JOHN ORD, JR., T. U. WALTER.
SUPERINTENDENT—WM. C. MCPHERSON.

DIMENSIONS OF BUILDING.

From North to South, 485 feet 6 inches.
From East to West, 470 feet.
Area, 4½ acres.
Height of Main Tower, 535 feet.
Width at Base, 99 feet.
Centre of Clock Face, 361 feet above pavement.
Diameter of Clock Face, 20 feet.
Height of Upper Balcony, 206 feet.
Total Number of Rooms in Building 520.
Total Amount of Floor-room is 14½ acres.
Height of each centre Pavilion, 202 feet 10½ inches.
Height of corner Towers, 161 feet.
Height of Basement Story, 18 feet 3½ inches.
Height of Principal Story, 52 feet 6 inches.
Height of Second Story, 35 feet 7 inches.
Height of Third Story, centre Pavilions, 26 feet 6 inches.
Height of Third Story Wings, 24 feet 3 inches.
Height of Third Story Curtains, 20 feet 3 inches.
Height of Attic of centre Pavilions, 15 feet.
Height of Attic of corner Towers 13 feet 6 inches.
Height of Crowning Statue, 38 feet.
Height of Figures on centre Dormers, 17 feet 6 inches.
Height of Figures on corner Dormers, 12 feet 10 inches.

COST.

Total expenditures to Jan. 1, 1881, $6,922,007 50

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS.

THE EXTERIOR.

A tendency exists in the public mind to seek to classify every considerable architectural design under the head of some "order" or "style;" but modern genius and taste deal so largely in original adaptations of classic and other forms that we often find no small difficulty in deciding under which, if any, of the heretofore established *orders* or *styles* many of the most important structures of the present day can be properly classed.

The architecture of the New Public Buildings is of this character. It is essentially modern in its leading features, and presents a rich example of what is known by the generic term of the "Renaissance," modified and adapted to the varied and extensive requirements of a great American municipality.

It is designed in the spirit of French art, while at the same time its adaptation of that florid and tasteful manner of building is free from servile imitation, either in ornamentation or in the ordonnance of its details.

This immense architectural pile is located on the intersection of Broad and Market streets, in the City of Philadelphia. It consists of a single building, under one roof, occupying, inclusive of the court-yard, an area of nearly 4½ acres. The horizontal dimensions of the structure are a square of 428 feet, with added projections for convenience and architectural effect, making its extreme length 470 feet from east to west, and 486½ feet from north to south.

The four fronts are similar in design. In the centre of each an entrance pavilion, of 89 feet in width, rises to the height of 202 feet 10½ inches, flanked by receding wings of 53 feet in length by 128 feet 10½ inches elevation, and receding curtains 119 feet 1½ inches high, 65 feet 6 inches long, terminating at each of the four corners of the building with towers or pavilions of 51 feet square and 161 feet high.

The whole exterior is bold and effective in outline and rich in detail, being elaborated with highly ornate columns, pilasters, pediments, cornices, enriched windows, and other appropriate adornments, wrought in artistic forms, expressing American ideas and developing American genius.

The main entrances open through the centre pavilions on the four fronts, affording passages for pedestrians up and down Broad and Market streets, directly through the basement story. Each of these entrances is 18 feet wide and 36 feet high, finished with ornamented archivolts and richly sculptured spandrels.

In addition to the main entrances through the central pavilions, there are two in each of the four corner pavilions, communicating with each floor by broad and easy flights of stone stairways, extending from the pavement line to the roof.

The basement story is 18 feet 3½ inches high, and stands entirely above the line of the pavement. Its exterior is composed of fine white granite of massive proportions, forming a fitting base for the vast superstructure it supports.

The exterior of the building, above the basement, includes a principal story of 33½ feet, and a second story of 35 feet 7 inches; the centre pavilions having each an additional story of 26 feet 6 inches surmounted by an attic of 15 feet, crowned with a massive dormer window in marble, of 37 feet in height, flanked by marble caryatides 17 feet 6 inches high between cap and base, or 21 feet 6 inches over all.

The third story of the wings is 24 feet 3 inches high to the top of the marble dormers, while the roof structure, rising with gradual curve from the stylobate, gives an additional height of 17 feet 3 inches, making the full exterior height of this story 41 feet 6 inches.

The third story of the curtains, which connect the wings of the centre pavilions with the corner pavilions, is 20 feet 6 in. high to the top of the marble dormers, including the height of the stylobate, which is 5 feet; while the roof structure, rising from the stylobate with a gradual inclination, gives an additional height of 11 feet 4 inches, making the full exterior height of this story upon the curtains 31 feet 9 inches.

All the dormers in the building project from the roof structure in continuation of the perpendicular line of the elevation.

The corner pavilions have each an attic of 13 feet 6 inches, terminated by dormers 27 feet 9 inches high, with caryatic supporters 12 feet 9 inches in height between the cap and the base.

The entire superstructure, including all its mural embellishments, is composed of white marble from the quarries at Lee, in Berkshire county, Mass.

A court-yard of 186 feet north and south by 220 feet east and west is located in the centre of the structure, which, together with two additional open areas, each measuring 45 feet north and south by 69 feet east and west, afford abundance of light and air to all the adjacent portions of the building. The principal stories facing the court-yard are for the most part, each divided by a mezzanine or half story, affording increased space for smaller rooms.

From the north side of the central court-yard rises a grand tower of 90 feet square at the base, gracefully falling off at each story until it becomes, at the spring of the dome (which is 395 feet 2 inches above the level of the court-yard), an octagon of 56 feet in diameter, tapering to the height of 103 feet 10 inches, where it is crowned with a statue of the founder of Pennsylvania, 36 feet in height, thus completing the extraordinary altitude of 535 feet, making it the highest artificial construction in the world, while at the same time it possesses the elements of firmness and stability equal in degree to those of any known structure of like character.

The foundations of this tower are laid on a bed of solid concrete, eight feet thick and ninety feet square, at the depth of 20 feet below the surface of the ground, and its walls, which at the base are 22 feet in thickness, are built of dressed dimension stones, weighing from two to five tons each.

THE INTERIOR.

The entire structure will contain 520 rooms, affording ample, convenient, and stately accommodations for the immediate wants of all the Departments of the City Government included under the heads of Legislative, Executive, and Judicial; besides which, an amount of surplus room remains for use in the classification and preservation of the archives of the city, for storage and for increased accommodations, which will undoubtedly be required from time to time by the natural increase of the public business and the accumulation of the public records.

The actual floor room included within the walls amounts to 631,438 superficial feet, or 14½ acres, inclusive of the sub-basement, which extends under the whole structure.

The several stories will be approached by four large *elevators*, located at the intersections of the leading corridors, so as to facilitate the intercourse of the citizens with the public offices, courts, and other branches of the Government. In addition to these means of approach there will be large and convenient stairways in the four corner pavilions and a grand staircase in each of the centre pavilions, on the north, south, and east fronts.

Every room in the building will be well lighted, warmed, and ventilated, upon a thorough, effective, and approved system, and every part of the structure will be absolutely fireproof.

The heating and ventilating apparatus for the eastern half of the work is now virtually completed, and in operation. The system adopted to accomplish these objects consists in drawing a given quantity of pure external air from the court-yard into passages 15 feet wide and 11 feet high, constructed for the purpose, under all the corridors of the basement story, and forcing it, by means of a steam fan, among and around stacks of radiators heated by steam boilers, into all the rooms and corridors of the basement and superstructure of the eastern half of the building.

The fan is located in the southern portion of the sub-basement. It has a disc of 12 feet in diameter, with 16 wings on each side, and is capable of delivering 855 cubic feet of air per each revolution. It is driven by a horizontal engine of 20 horse power, and admits of being run up to 120 revolutions per minute, which will deliver throughout the eastern half of the building at the rate of 102,564 cubic feet of air per minute.

The warm air is generated by 6 half-tubular boilers, 60 inches in diameter and 14 feet long, each containing 43 *four-inch* tubes, and a steam dome 30 inches in diameter and 30 inches high. The boilers are each 65½ horse power making an aggregate of horse power amounting to 394½. They are set in nests of *three*, and the pipes and connections are so arranged that each boiler may be used independently or in connection, as may be required.

This process of heating produces a forced ventilation, inasmuch as the air introduced into the rooms of necessity displaces an equal quantity of vitiated air, which escapes through ventilating registers opening near the floor in every room, and connecting with large exhaust shafts which discharge at the height of 170 feet above the level of the ground.

None of the apparatus for heating and ventilating the western half of the building is yet provided for.

The following materials have been used in the foundations and in the portions of the superstructure already executed, to wit:—

98,325	cubic feet of concrete foundations.
824,865	cubic feet of foundation stone, from Conshohocken, Pa.
199,703	cubic feet of dressed granite, in the exterior of the basement and sub-basement, from Concord, N. H. and Blue Hill, Maine.
467,086.05	cubic feet of marble, from Lee, Massachusetts.
73,739.05	cubic feet of buff and blue sandstone, from Ohio.
2,552	cubic feet of red sandstone, from Hummelstown, Pa.
14,360	cubic feet of polished granite, from the quarries on the Magaguadavic River, near St. George, N. B., and from Quincy and Cape Ann, Mass.
5,772	cubic feet of hammered granite, from Concord, N. H.
12,500	cubic feet of polished marble, from Pennsylvania and from Rutland, Vermont.
46,310,150	hard bricks.
171,308	pressed bricks.
135,000	white bricks.
85,931	enameled bricks.
1201 tons 1879	lbs. of wrought iron beams for floors and roofs.
74 tons 667	lbs. of wrought iron clamps, tie-rods, braces, compound girders, &c.
797	tons of cast iron ceilings, finials, plates, sidewalks, iron bricks, cast iron door and window trimmings, &c.
23,750	square feet of bond slate.

The excavations for the cellars and the foundations required the removal of 145,870 cubic yards of earth.

The preparation of the ground for excavations involved the change of the gas pipes, and of the two water mains of 20 and 30 inches in diameter, from their course through the centre of Broad street, to a circuit around the site of the buildings. The tracks of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway were changed from the centre of Market street and laid around the site; and the Freight Railroad owned by the city, and which ran through Market street, was entirely removed after it had ceased to be of use in the transportation of material for the buildings. These changes involved a heavy outlay, which was charged to the Commissioners.

The entire ornamentation of the stone work of the exterior, and also the decorative work of the dressed stone for interior finish, has been carved in this city from models specially prepared by Alexander M. Calder and his assistant, James G. C. Hamilton. A large room in the basement on the western side of the southern entrance has been used as a modelling room since October, 1877.

The Supreme Court of the State has had its accommodations since January 1, 1877 (including the Prothonotary's Office), on the first story of the south front, occupying all the rooms on the south side of the corridor west of the centre pavilion. The addresses delivered at the opening of the session, Monday, January 1, 1877, are reported in Vol. 82 of Pennsylvania State Reports (1 Norris).

The Highway Department was opened for business in the New Buildings December 10, 1878, occupying rooms on the first story of the eastern front, south of the central pavilion.

The Survey Department removed July 1, 1879, to rooms south of the central pavilion, on the same floor and front with the Highway Department.

The Head-Quarters of the Division, and of the First Brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, were provided with convenient rooms adjoining those intended for the Department of Markets and City Property, and on November 1, 1879, Major-General John F. Hartranft and Brigadier-General George R. Snowden, commanding the Division and Brigade, took possession of their respective quarters.

Since January 1, 1880, the following Departments have removed to rooms fitted up for their accommodation in the new buildings:

Boiler Inspectors, January 17, 1880.
Board of Revision of Taxes, March 1, 1880.
Markets and City Property, April 21, 1880.
Receiver of Taxes, May 3, 1880.

It is expected during the year 1881 to complete the rooms for the City Treasurer, City Controller, City Commissioners, and Commissioners of Fairmount Park.

A MINNESOTA DEER HUNTER.

While hunting in the pineries of Minnesota I once met an old half breed who taught me more in a few days than I ever learned before or since. It was when I compared my scanty superficial knowledge with his sound practical lore that I discovered the lamentable extent of my ignorance and how much I had to learn. This old veteran was about fifty years of age, and he had hunted deer for more than thirty-five years, making it a specialty. It can be readily understood that his advice was worth taking, and I am only sorry I did not prolong my hunt with him, as every deer brought out some new stratagem, and every move was checkmated by this unerring, steady old Nimrod. He was a regular hound, and could find more game than three ordinary hunters; but, what an anomaly! he could not shoot. Actually, if a deer moved, or even wagged his ears, the old fellow would quietly wait till he was stock still, and then blaze away. Sometimes he would kill, but that was not by any means a foregone conclusion; and as he would insist on using a single barrel muzzle-loading rifle, of course the deer was off before he could "do it some more." To miss with him seemed rather a matter to be expected than one to get mad about, so, nothing daunted, he would reload his rifle, sit on a log, light his pipe, soliloquize and ascribe reasons for his maladroitness, and make wise resolutions for the future, and having put in about half an hour, go ahead, take up the track of the doomed deer, and eight times out of ten get another shot, with varying results, inside of an hour.

How he did it I never could tell; all that I know is that I have followed him for days from morn till dusk, and have seen him shoot three or four times at the same deer in a day, and generally bag him in the long run. When we became better acquainted, it was mutually agreed and understood that he would do the finding and I the shooting; and by that means we generally had the pleasure of hanging up a deer or two a day without his firing a shot. At first I ascribed his finding the deer merely to good luck, but I soon got over that. He would follow a fresh track a short distance, and and without giving any reason, and guided by an unerring judgment, which was simply supernatural, would leave it or strike out at right angles and shortly come upon the same track or else point out the deer, perhaps fifty or one hundred yards away, sniffing and watching his back track, while his foes were either in his flank or rear. On such an occasion it was merely a matter of target shooting with me and not interesting, being entirely too mechanical, so that I frequently purposely made a noise to start the unsuspecting stag to give him a chance.

This conduct on my part was sure to be followed by a blessing from the veteran, who recognized no rules or laws governing such shots, and as I seldom missed, it was difficult to make him perceive the difference, as in any case the deer was "venison." One day I missed clear and clean, and as the doe kept out of my sight I could not shoot again. The old man, in a fit of rage at my blundering in having made the deer run before I fired at him, threw up his rifle and without taking any aim, let fly. Down came the doe, all in a heap, shot through the neck, and dead as a nail. The funny part is that to this day the old fellow thinks I did the killing; whereas I only fired one shot and that was away high.

This man's antipathy to a breech-loader amounted to absolute hatred, and it was only after repeatedly showing him its advantages that he so far condescended as to allow me to hunt with him while carrying my repeater. I shall never forget the queer expression on his tough, weather beaten countenance when at last I convinced him of the superiority of the repeating rifle.—*Cor. in Forest and Stream.*

Too much hay and too little grain is a common mistake in feeding working horses. Twelve quarts of good heavy oats and twelve pounds of hay is a good daily ration for a working horse.

HOW MAPLE SUGAR IS MADE.

[From *Harper's Magazine* for April.]

Sugar-making now and sugar-making as it was are very different things, and what it has gained in facility it has lost in picturesqueness. The old camp with its primitive appliances is no more; the "kettle" has been superseded by the "pan," and the trough is become a mass of crumbling decay. The women and children are kept at home, and no longer know the old-time delights of "sugaring off," though in the Arcadia of the past their services were not despised, and the whole household set up its abode in the woods.

The sap was collected then in troughs, each about three feet long, hollowed out of sections of poplars, and was conveyed to the kettles in barrels, from which it was transferred by scoops. There were five or more kettles, from ten to thirty gallons in capacity, and each was filled with sap, which was kept boiling, the larger kettle being refilled from the smaller ones as evaporation reduced the quantity. When the contents were reduced to a desired consistency, the hot syrup was dipped out and passed through a flannel strainer into covered tubs, from which again it was poured into a large, thick bottomed kettle for the process of "stirring off," some milk and the whites of several eggs being added to it. Thus prepared it was placed over a slow fire, and kept just below boiling point until the sediment and all foreign matters in it floated to the top and were removed, when it became deliciously translucent. It was now exposed to a greater heat and gently boiled, the evaporation continuing, and bringing it nearer to the point of granulation. Now the sugar-maker was all watchfulness, and it fared ill with those who distracted him, for if the golden liquid seething in the kettle boiled the least bit too much it would become dry in quality, while if it boiled too little it would become "soggy." He tested it constantly, plucking threads of it from his stick, and trailing them round in cups of cold water. While the threads yielded waxily to the touch, the sugar was not yet done, but as soon as one broke crisp between his fingers, the moment had come to take the kettle off the fire. As the sugar began to cool, it crystalized round the sides, and gradually the whole mass, under a vigorous stirring, became granular.

In that way sugar was made years ago, and when the sap flowed profusely the operations were continued through the night, and the fires cast strange shadows in the woods. But instead of a hut of logs a permanent sugar-house is now built and furnished with many elaborate devices to prevent waste and deterioration. Formerly, when the maples were tapped with an auger, an "elder quill" was inserted in the incision to conduct the sap into the trough below; that is, a small piece of elder wood about three inches long with the pith bored out of it, which formed a tube; but in most orchards to-day a galvanized iron spout is used, which has the advantage of not souring the sap nor choking many pores. Everything is "improved." The collections are made with the unvarying order of collections from letter boxes, and if the grove is on a hill, and the sugar-house is in a hollow, the sap, as it is gathered, is emptied into a "flume," which quickly conducts it to a large reservoir within the building, wherein it is strained through cloth. A scoop or ladle is as anachronistic as a javelin. From the reservoir the sap is conducted, as required, through tin pipes into a "heater," whence it passes through a series of iron tubes to be delivered, after straining, in a condition for "sugaring off."

Maple sugar, as it reaches the market, is of a clearer color for all these improvements; but there are some who actually say that the flavor has fallen off, and that the new patent evaporators are a snare. One change has certainly not been for the better, and that is the abandonment of the social life of the old camps, which made sugar-time in the Green Mountains enduring memories with those who are now ebbing away.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

To-day the terror of divine rulers throughout the world is nitro-glycerine. After years of saddening experimental work, the guild of regicides has found a modern agency which enables them to carry out their vengeance against Kings with comparative certainty. The trouble heretofore in assassinating potentates has been the mailed shirt. Nearly all the unpopular rulers in Europe have a habit of wearing protective armor under their clothing when they go out for an airing, and the knife and pistol, in the hands of nervous assassins, have not been very efficient agents of reform. Now a man with a bit of nitro-glycerine in a glass ball, so small that it can be carried in an overcoat pocket, can stand on a sidewalk and wipe out a passing Czar and his *entourage* as easily as he can toss a pebble into a fish pond. The bomb which Orsini dropped under the carriage of Louis Napoleon in 1858 was a clumsy affair. It it had been charged with nitro-glycerine the history of France would have been materially changed. There would have been no war with Germany, perhaps and no humiliating Sedan. Although this terrible explosive was discovered in 1847, it was not until 1864 that a Swedish engineer named Noble made practical use of it. The greatest demand for it has been caused by its use in the oil regions of Pennsylvania.

It is prepared by the action of a mixture of concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids upon glycerine, introduced drop by drop. At ordinary temperatures it is an oily liquid, usually colorless. It has no odor and is of a sweet and slightly pungent taste. It is highly poisonous, and even a slight contact with the skin will produce headache. Found tor pound it produces at least three and a half times as much gas and twice as much heat as gun-powder. It will burn like an oil when ignited, but only explodes by concussion. It is so dangerous to handle that safety can only be secured by keeping it in cans well frozen. In a congealed state it is harmless. Some idea of the terrible character of this compound can be gathered from an incident that occurred near Bradford, Pa., a few years ago. A teamster was engaged in hauling some supplies out to the oil wells in that locality. In the midst of the assortment was a can of nitro-glycerine. The heat of the sun thawed it out and the jolting of the wagon over a stony road did the business. There was a terrific explosion. When the neighbors gathered they found a hole in the highway big enough to hold a house. There were no traces of either driver, wagon or horses, but a shower of meat, scraps of leather, old nails, harness buckles and wagon-tires in an adjoining county next day was supposed to have some connection with the catastrophe. The employment of nitro-glycerine as a King annihilator will be likely to break up the trade of the manufacturers of China undershirts. It will be fashionable hereafter, especially in Russia, for citizens prominently connected with the Government to ride out on Sundays in portable bomb-proof casemates.

STATE STATISTICS.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND IN EACH.

The annual report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs contains the following statement as to the population, square miles and number of acres in each county of Pennsylvania:

COUNTIES.	POP'N IN 1880.	SQUARE MILES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.
Adams	32,454	531	339,840
Allegheny	355,795	757	484,480
Armstrong	47,658	612	391,680
Beaver	39,002	432	239,280
Bedford	34,832	1,093	641,920
Berks	122,599	900	576,000
Blair	52,731	510	326,400
Bradford	58,524	1,162	743,680
Bucks	68,654	595	380,800
Butler	52,536	814	520,960
Cambria	46,824	686	438,240
Cameron	5,150	351	225,840
Carbon	31,922	402	257,280
Centre	37,930	1,227	785,280
Chester	83,478	763	488,320
Clarion	40,326	572	366,080
Clearfield	43,473	1,156	739,840
Clinton	26,278	857	548,480
Columbia	32,468	479	306,560
Crawford	65,604	1,005	643,200
Cumberland	45,978	554	354,560
Dauphin	76,127	523	334,720
Delaware	36,162	195	124,800
Elk	12,860	774	495,360
Erie	74,651	772	494,080
Fayette	58,938	830	531,200
Forest	4,346	431	275,840
Franklin	49,853	756	483,840
Fulton	10,149	442	282,880
Greene	38,290	570	364,800
Huntingdon	33,956	899	575,360
Indiana	40,558	828	529,920
Jefferson	27,035	646	413,440
Juniata	18,227	367	268,480
Lackawanna	90,628	424	271,360
Lancaster	139,443	973	622,720
Lawrence	39,311	376	240,640
Lebanon	38,476	354	227,840
Lehigh	63,909	364	232,960
Luzerne	153,666	926	592,640
Lycoming	37,482	1,213	776,320
McKean	42,566	1,097	644,480
Mercer	56,162	656	420,240
Mifflin	19,577	377	215,680
Monroe	20,175	595	380,800
Montgomery	96,494	484	309,760
Montour	18,466	140	89,600
Northampton	70,216	362	244,480
Northumberland	58,129	462	295,680
Perry	27,322	476	304,640
Philadelphia	846,984	128	82,043
Pike	9,661	631	403,840
Potter	18,798	1,071	685,440
Schuylkill	139,977	840	537,600
Snyder	17,797	317	202,880
Somerset	33,146	1,102	705,280
Sullivan	6,073	434	277,760
Susquehanna	40,351	825	528,000
Tioga	45,814	1,124	719,360
Union	16,995	315	201,600
Venango	43,670	659	421,120
Warren	27,081	914	584,960
Washington	59,417	869	556,160
Wayne	33,512	747	478,080
Westmoreland	79,618	1,046	669,440
Wyoming	15,598	403	257,920
York	87,839	921	589,440
Total	4,282,738	45,086	28,855,443

The mean length of Pennsylvania is 289.39 miles; mean breadth, 157.05 miles; its greatest length, 302.13-46 miles; greatest breadth, 117 miles and 172 perches.

GOING TO A PARTY.

I remember that when I was quite young going to a party was nearly as much a trial to me as a pleasure. Being diffident, I dreaded entering the room, and encountering the eyes of the people already assembled there; and once fairly in, I was overshadowed all the evening by the dreadful necessity of, by-and-by, retiring. Besides, I felt a sense of responsibility which was very oppressive, and was so afraid of not doing or saying what was expected of me that I moved and acted awkwardly, and no doubt looked perfectly miserable.

Perhaps some of you may have had experiences similar to mine. Now let me tell you that I have lived to laugh at my foolish shyness, and to be very sorry for boys and girls who suffer from the same thing. When you are invited to a company, the first thing in order is to reply to the invitation. This is *polite*, whether you accept or decline, and it is *imperative* if you accept or decline. Send your answer as soon as possible, in some such simple phrase as this: "Harold," or "