

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

G. & C. B. FRYNSINGER, PUBLISHERS,

LEWISTOWN, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENN.

Whole No 2881.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1866.

Vol. LVI. No. 31.

Poor House Business.
The Directors of the Poor meet at the Poor House on the 24 Tuesday of each month.

GEO. W. ELDER,
Attorney at Law,
Office Market Square, Lewistown, will attend to business in Mifflin, Centre and Huntingdon counties may26

H. J. CULBERTSON,
Attorney at Law,
LEWISTOWN, PA.
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Mifflin county. Office with D. W. Woods, esq., Main street, below National Hotel. my2

STAMPING! STAMPING!!
LADIES wishing to have Stamping done for either BRAID or EMBROIDERY, can be accommodated with the latest patterns, by calling on Mrs. SHAW, at her residence on Third street, adjoining the old Baptist church. Patterns of every description and the latest styles always on hand and for sale. ap15-3m.

DR. S. C. WEAVER,
DENTIST.
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. If in want of good, neat work will do well to give him a call. He may be found at all times at his office, three doors east of H. M. & R. Pratt's store, Valley street, ap15-1*

M. R. THOMPSON, D. D. S.
HAVING permanently located in Lewistown, offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of this place and vicinity. Being in possession of all the late improvements in the Dental Profession, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may need his services in all branches of his profession. Refer to the following names as testimonials.
Office west Market street, near Eisenbie's hotel, where he can be found for professional consultation from the first Monday of each month until the fourth Monday, when he will be absent on professional business one week. may10-1*

To Purchasers of Furniture.
R. H. MCCLINTIC,
AT HIS
FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,
West Market St., Lewistown,
HAS complete CHAMBER SUITS of Walnut, Var-nished and in Oil. Also,
COTTAGE & PARLOR SUITS,
together with a large assortment of Fashionable and Plain Furniture.
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c.
Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. Metallic and Wood Braid Cases constantly on hand. Coffins also made to order, and Funerals attended with a fine hearse, at short notice.
Lewistown, June 27, 1866-6m

Lewistown Mills.
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR WHEAT, AND ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,
or received it on storage, at the option of those having it for the market.
They hope, by giving due and personal attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
PLASTER, SALT and Limeburners COAL always on hand.
WM. B. McATEE & SON.
Lewistown, Jan. 1, 1865-tf

Brown's Mills.
THE undersigned are prepared to buy all kinds of Produce for cash, or receive on store at Brown's Mills, Reedsville, Pa. We will have on hand.
Plaster, Salt and Coal.
We intend keeping the mill constantly running, and have
FLOUR, FEED, &c., &c., for sale at the lowest market rates, at all times. The public are requested to give us a call, as we are prepared to do all kinds of mill work, and to do it in the most satisfactory manner.
H. STRUNK & HOFFMANS.
ap21

WHAT'S ALL THIS?
Why, the Grain Business Revived at McCoy's old Stand.
THE undersigned, having rented the large and commodious Warehouses formerly occupied by Frank McCoy, esq., is now prepared to purchase or receive and forward
All Kinds of Grain,
for which he will pay market prices. Also, he will keep for sale, Salt, Plaster, Coal & Fish.
He returns thanks to all his old customers for their former patronage, and shall feel grateful for a renewal of past business relations. He has also accepted the agency for the celebrated
PORTAGE NAILS.
Merchants will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
mar14-ly W.M. WILLIS.

Caution.
HAVING bought the right and license to use and sell Seth S. Drew's improvement in mode of cutting boots, which patent consists of cutting with one seam, and without crimping, we therefore caution all against using or selling boots of this make in the county of Mifflin. J. W. S. Smith and S. D. Byram, Agents for Pennsylvania and assignors to P. F. Loop, Shop and Township Rights will be sold by P. F. Loop. All wishing to avail themselves of this new and desirable foot, which is at least twenty-five per cent. of an advantage to the wearer over the old, can do so, by writing to P. F. Loop, Call and see. June 13, 1866.

LUMBER.
JUST received, at the Lumber Yard of Wm. B. Hoffman & Sons, a full supply of Dry Lumber, including
PLASTERING LATH, PALING, BOARDS, PLANK, JOISTS AND SCANTLING.
Doors and Sash always on hand. Also, 25,000 two-foot sawed Shingles, all of which will be sold for cash. Yard back of East Third street, Lewistown. jels3-

Pennsylvania Railroad.
Trains leave Lewistown Station as follows:
Philadelphia Express, (2) 6 25 a. m. 12 17 a. m.
Easton Express, (1) 6 18 a. m. 11 06 a. m.
Day Express, (3-2) 6 09 p. m. 11 06 a. m.
Fast Line, (2) 6 12 p. m. 11 06 a. m.
Way Passenger, (2) 9 24 a. m.
Local Accommodation, (2) 9 52 p. m.
Mail, (2) 5 03 p. m.
Cincinnati Express, (2) 6 22 p. m.
Emigrant, (3) 10 27 a. m.

FRIGHT TRAINS.
N. Y. Stock Freight, 10 30 p. m. 3 45 a. m.
Through Freight, 11 31 a. m. 11 31 a. m.
East, 9 15 a. m. 7 02 a. m.
Express, 12 20 p. m. 12 42 p. m.
Stock, 12 20 p. m. 7 02 p. m.
Local, 7 53 a. m. 9 05 p. m.
Coal Train, 12 55 p. m. 9 40 a. m.
Union Line, 9 05 p. m.

1 daily; 2 daily except Sunday; 3 daily except Monday; 4 does not stop at Lewistown; Philadelphia Express Eastward, daily except Monday.
Fare to Harrisburg \$2.10; to Philadelphia \$5.85; to Altoona \$2.90; to Pittsburgh \$6.00; to Baltimore \$2.00; to York \$2.00.
The ticket office will be open 20 minutes before the arrival of each passenger train.
D. E. ROBESON, Agent.
Galbraith & Conner's omnibuses connect with all the passenger trains, and take up and set down passengers at all points within the borough. Orders are requested to be left at the National House.
The Trains on the Mifflin & Centre Co. Branch road leave Lewistown for Reedsville at 7 45 a. m., 11 23 a. m., 1 30 p. m., and 5 16 p. m., arriving from Reedsville at 8 47 a. m., 12 27 p. m., 2 37 p. m., and 6 37 p. m., stopping at the intermediate stations both ways.

NEW BRANCH STORE.
Straw Goods & Millinery,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TO MILLINERS I can offer the most favorable terms, as all my goods are shipped directly from the factory in Massachusetts. We are selling goods lower than can be bought in New York by the dozen or package. Give us a call. Save yourself the needless expense. None but the latest styles kept on hand. All orders taken by our agents promptly filled.
GOODS AT RETAIL.
I would most respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of this town and vicinity to our stock of Misses and Ladies Hats and Bonnets, which we will sell lower than ever offered before at retail.
HE STONE,
Agent for STONE, DANIELS & Co., Wholesale Manufacturers of Imported and Domestic Straw Goods.
Lewistown, April 18, 1866.

WILLIAM LIND,
has now open
A NEW STOCK
OF
Cloths, Cassimeres
AND
VESTINGS,
which will be made up to order in the neatest and most fashionable styles. ap19

COACH MANUFACTORY.
HARTMAN PHILIPS continues to manufacture Carriages, Buggies, Sulkeys, Spring Wagons, &c., at his old stand, in Yeagertown, on the Lewistown and Turpike, 2 miles from Lewistown, of a quality superior, and at prices lower than elsewhere in the county. A varied stock of neat and durable work is always kept on hand, from which purchasers may select, and any article in his line will be made to order at the shortest notice. Highest market price paid for first quality and of the most approved and recent patterns.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.
Yeagertown, May 23, 1866-6m

REMOVED.
J. A. & W. R. MCKEE
HAVE removed their Leather Store to Odd Fellows' Hall, where they will constantly keep on hand, Sole Leather, Harness, Skirting and Upper Leather, Kips, American and French Calf Skins, Morocco Linings and Bindings, and a general assortment of Shoe Findings, which they will sell cheap for cash. Highest market price paid in cash for old, Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.
500 CORDS BARK
wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash. ap4f

MRS. M. E. STEWART,
FANCY STORE,
West Market St., Lewistown,
LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Stacks, Cloaks, Hats, Bonnets, Ladies Fine DRESS GOODS and Trimmings.
Patterns of latest styles always on hand.
Millinery and Dress-Making
executed in the most approved style.
Lewistown, April 18, 1866-tf

WANTED,
2500 CORDS
CHESTNUT OAK AND HEMLOCK BARK,
Delivered at the Tannery of
J. SPANGLER & CO.,
LEWISTOWN,
For which the highest market price will be paid in CASH.
Lewistown, mar14-ly

NOTICE!
PERSONS in general, and especially those about going to housekeeping, will take notice that A. Felix is still manufacturing all kinds of
FURNITURE,
and has now on hand a large assortment of goods suitable for housekeeping, such as Sofas, Teets, Spring and Cane Chairs, Windsor Chairs, Lounges, marble top Tables, with a general assortment of well made furniture of all kinds, and at low prices. We wish to draw the attention of purchasers to call and examine the stock. In connection he can furnish persons with Crockery, Queensware, Butter-bowls, Churns, Tubs, Buckets, Wash Basins, Tucker's patent Clothes Wringer—best machine out to save labor and clothing. Hair, huck, and Excelsior Mattresses, Ward-boards, Seetees, Extension Tables, on hand.
Bargains can be had by calling at A. Felix's Store or Furniture Warehouse.
Jan31 A. FELIX.

TRY Frynsinger's Navy at \$100 per lb. and you will use no other.
Frynsinger's Navy can't be beat.
Frynsinger's Flour is the best.
The Frynsinger's Flour is competition.
Get your Flour at Frynsinger's, \$1.20 a \$1.50 per lb.
Navy Tobacco 50 cents per lb. at Frynsinger's, and all other goods in his line very low for cash.
Merchants will find it to their interest to get their goods at Frynsinger's.
1820 East Market St. Lewistown, Pa.

AGRICULTURE.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]
Great Farming Implement Trial at Auburn, New York.

AUBURN, July 11.—The farm of W. S. Leach, upon which the mowers are being tried, is one of the richest among the rich lands of Cayuga county. It contains 243½ acres and 243 acres of tillable land, and all of it workable in a few hours after a heavy rain. It is valued at \$100 an acre, the buildings adding very little to the value. The clover field, in which the mowers are now at work, has a very heavy growth—lodged flat. It is also studded with that tall white blossom weed known as 'flea bane,' 'small daisy,' etc. The ground is smooth and pretty level, but owing to the condition of the crop, which has been reserved a week or more beyond its proper time, it is in a bad condition for mowing.

The Buckeye machine, by Adriance, Platt & Co., No. 1. The Eureka, by J. D. Wilbur, No. 2. The American Mower, W. H. Halliday, No. 3. The Kirby, D. M. Osborn & Co., No. 4. These worked together, No. 4 coming out ahead, cutting its acre in 40 minutes, cutting a swath 4 ft. 6 in., Mr. Osborn himself driving an excellent steady pair of horses. No. 2 cutting 6 ft. driven by the inventor, would have finished first but for the accident of a breakage. This machine is unlike any other in use, the cutter bar being directly in front of the wheels.

No. 1, driven by John P. Adriance, cutting 4 ft. 1 in., was the next out, having made no stops, and backing for a clog only once slightly, finishing in 54 minutes.
No. 3 slightly exceeded the limited time of one hour for each acre. All the work was about equally well done, and considering the character of the stuff cut, was remarkably well done.

After dinner four other Nos. were called: Nos. 5 and 6 Cayuga Chief machines, of C. Wheeler, Jr. No. 7 not being ready, its place was taken by the same Kirby machine that worked before driven by the proprietor. No. 8 the same Buckeye as before.

I will here remark that several machines entered in duplicate numbers, as "single mowers," "combined mower and reaper," and "self-raking," so that the work of four machines may actually be done by one.

Of the quality of the work of all, I have heard but one opinion. All are competent, even new as they are, to mow, each its acre, in one hour, without heating the journals or fatiguing the horses. It is certainly competent for any farmer to mow ten acres of tangled clover in a day; and in the case of the Kirby machine it is demonstrated that it can be operated by a "cheap hand," as the man who worked it to day only has an income of \$40,000 a year. At any rate it shows that such a man is willing to labor in behalf of the farmer, in the great work of improving machinery to facilitate farm labor.

In the second trial, the Kirby, driven by D. M. Osborn, finished his acre first, coming out in 40 minutes—the others but little behind.
The third trial of four machines was by the Columbian Junior Mower, American Agricultural Works, New York; the Harvest Clipper, R. Dutton, Newport, R. I.; the Yankee Mower, Dow & Fowler, and an Iron Mower, Ohio and Buckeye combined, Dodge & Stephenson.

Of these the first out was the Yankee Mower, in 48 minutes, with pretty severe labor of horses; the Harvest Clipper next, working much easier.
Like the others, these are all excellent machines. I leave it to the Committee to say which is best. It is claimed for the Yankee Machine that it is very simple in construction and remarkably flexible, working with ease over rough surface. This is true, but we do not see how it can claim any great advantage over several others.

The Harvest Clipper is one of the most compactly constructed machines in the whole exhibition, and has some features that must entitle it to a high place among its competitors. For instance, all its gears and shafts are so covered that they are not likely to become wound with grass, nor to endanger those who are about the machine when it is in operation.

So far, the difference in time of cutting an acre between the fastest and slowest machine, is about twenty minutes. Under some other circumstances this difference might not appear so strong, and it might appear to the farmer that the slowest machine was an easy working one, and would therefore find favor. But we be to its popularity if it proves both slow and hard upon the team.

JULY 12.—At eleven o'clock there was no beginning of the Dynamometer trial, and so I abandoned that part of the field for the other, when I found

the following machines at work: The Eagle combined machine of E. F. Harrington, Rondout, N. Y., of Walter A. Wood's combined machines; and one of Osborn's one horse Kirby machines. This machine cuts its acre in 73 minutes. The Hubbard mower which was to have gone in on this trial, met with an accident and had to haul off for repairs.

While the trial was in progress, the people were giving their attention to the operations of two of Bullard's Hay Tedders, many of them never having seen one in operation before. They do the work of thinning hay most effectually, but with hard work for one horse. The two-horse machines worked admirably.

A number of rakes were also at work; several were toothed; one of them newly patented by S. R. Nye, Barre, Massachusetts, shows some excellent improvements in the convenience of working. The wooden revolving rake mounted upon wheels, is a decided improvement upon the original.

The raking of the lots mowed, developed the fact that all were about equally well mowed, except by the Eureka's; that by the Buckeye was generally spoken of with admiration, yet the other lots were all done so well, that no one could object to the quality of the work, nor the time in which it was accomplished. I could not help thinking that the Wood machine tried this morning was very hard to beat in every respect.

At the second bout the machines tried were two of C. Wheeler's Auburn machines; one of Osborn's Kirby machines; and one of Aultman, Miller & Co's Ohio and Buckeye combined.—The two Wheeler machines cut their acre each, in 48 and 49 minutes; the other two were a trifle longer, and all did their work perfectly.

Mr. Miller, the inventor of the original Buckeye, was present, and felt justly proud of the continued success of his invention for more than eight years. Some of his strongest competitors at the first start, have been long since laid upon the shelf. I believe the only one that was at the Syracuse trial in competition with the Buckeye, that still holds its place, is the Kirby machine. McCormick, even, has been obliged so far to yield to the popular requirement, as to mount his machine like the Buckeye upon two wheels.

Moral and Religious.

Sorrowful Memories.

There are few of us in this world who have attained to years of maturity, who can look back upon the past without calling up some sorrowful incidents in our history of a deeply painful character, and which are calculated to throw a gloom and a sadness over our hours of pleasure and enjoyment. Life is but a checkered scene, a theatre of great doubt and uncertainty, and although the earth may be fair and the skies clear above us, clouds will, at times, settle upon the soul, and the burdens of disappointment weigh heavily upon us. No position which we can gain in life, can bring to us substantial happiness. Wealth has its cares, and poverty its numberless afflictions, and even mediocrity, the most enviable of all conditions, frequently embittered by its losses and weighed down by its sorrows and afflictions. There are none who are exempt from the vicissitudes which beset us here, or can claim an immunity from the changes which come and go like clouds upon our pathway, yet living realities which we cannot possibly ignore. The purest amongst us will find in the records of his past life, dark spots which soil their pages, and which they would cheerfully obliterate, were it in their power. The infirmities of our nature are pictured upon every leaf, and we shrink from their contemplation, because they furnish proof of our folly and evidence of our condemnation. After we have done our best in this world, there is much remains undone, for the omission of which we will be held responsible according to the strict rules of justice, tempered, it is to be hoped, in our case, with the intervention of mercy. A conscience fully approved before God and man is a rarity seldom, if ever, met with here. Errors will be forgiven and pardon obtained when pleaded for, yet the sting of remorse is, at times, too deeply planted in the human heart ever to be successfully eradicated.

We were, some years ago, acquainted with an aged clergyman who had been a faithful minister of the Cross for over fifty years, a devout follower of his Divine Master, and whose influence and example for good had been widely felt in his neighborhood for more than half a century, who at one time told us that he believed firmly that all the sins he had committed had been forgiven, but there was one act of his life which was so fixed in his

memory that he could not rid his mind of its painful recollection. When a boy he had thrown a stone at his mother because she refused to indulge him in some childish fancy, and although she had died when he was but a youth, he could never forget the circumstance. It followed him into the pulpit, in the crowded assembly, at the family altar, at home and abroad, sleeping and waking, for even his dreams at times were disturbed by its reproachful presence. Children might take warning from this aged man's experience, and do nothing to wound the feelings of their mother, the first and best friend they will ever meet in this world.

What Whisky Does.

It meets many a luckless traveler on the great turnpike of life, and robs him of character and friends. It intrudes into happy families, saps the foundation of their peace, and drives them homeless, wretched and forlorn, to subsist on the cold charity of an unfeeling world. It meets a mechanic and causes him to neglect his business, drives away his customers, and reduces him to a state of wretchedness and misery. It meets a farmer, and soon briars cover the face of his farm, his fences are broken down, his habitation becomes leaky, and the windows stuffed with rags. Finally it sells his farm, and whisky sellers pocket the money, while the heart broken and sickly wife, with her little children around her crying for bread, is turned out of doors. But where is that once thrifty farmer, kind and affectionate father? Yonder in the street, a miserable wretch, wandering from doggery to doggery pawning his coat for whisky, and the vampires who hide themselves behind screens and blinds, are willing to take the last cent and then kick their miserable victim into the street because he has no more money.

MISCELLANY.

Bayard Taylor in Colorado.

Bayard Taylor is out in the 'Far West.' In writing to the Tribune of Denver, Colorado, he says:
First, let me say that the views which have appeared in the illustrated papers are simply caricatures. Instead of being a cluster of houses on a flat plain, with a range of clumsy mountains in the distance and Pike's Peak standing alone in the centre thereof, it is built upon a gradual slope, rising eastward from the junction of Cherry Creek with the Platte. It is as well built as any town of equal size in the Mississippi Valley. The Methodist Church and Seminary, the Banks, and principal business houses, solidly constructed of brick (the former edifice with considerable architectural beauty,) give the place an air of permanence, very surprising to one who has just arrived from the East. Beyond the Platte the land rises with a gentle, gradual slope, to the base of the Rocky Mountains, 12 miles distant, and there is no part of the town which does not afford a view of the great range. Long's Peak, more than 15,000 feet in height, just fills the vista of the principal business street. Pike's Peak is far to the left, overlooking to the head of the great Cherry Creek Valley.

Although business of all kinds is extraordinary dull at present, and the people are therefore as much dispirited as Colorado nature will admit, Denver seems to me to have a very brisk and lively air. A number of substantial buildings are going up, there is constant movement in the streets, the hotels are crowded, and the people one meets are brimful of cheerful energy. The stores and ware houses are thoroughly stocked, and prices are lower than one would expect, considering the tedious and expensive land transportation. At the Pacific Hotel you pay \$4 per day—no more than in New York, and have an equally good table. There may not be such an excessive bill of fare, but I could distinguish no difference in the cooking.—Vegetables in the market are plenty and cheap, and appear to be of remarkable fine quality.

The dryness of the climate and occasional extremes of cold in Winter appear to me to be the principal drawbacks. Near the mouth of Cherry Creek there is a grove of venerable cottonwoods, and perhaps a dozen other specimens are dispersed singly through the lower part of the town: Attempts are now being made to colonize this tree—which makes a green spot, ugly though it be—around the houses in the higher streets, and with a fair prospect of success. The milk, cream and butter from the adjoining farms are better than they are in most of the Western States. Venison and antelope are abundant, and canned fruits supply the want of fresh.

I should estimate the population of Denver at about 6,000. Probably no town in the country ever grew up under such discouraging circumstances, or has made more solid progress in the same length of time. It was once swept away by the inundation of Cherry Creek; once or twice burned; threatened with Secession; cut off from intercourse with the East by Indian outbreaks; deprived of a great portion of its anticipated trade by our war; made to pay outrageously for its materials and supplies—and all this within seven years.

I was interested in noticing how attached the inhabitants are to the place. Nearly every one who had recently been East seemed rejoiced to return. Even the ladies forget the greater luxuries and refinements of the Atlantic coast, when they see the Rocky Mountains once more. The people look upon this Alpine view as one of the properties of the town. Every street opens (with one direction, at least,) upon it; and the evening drives along the Platte or over the flowering ridges become as beautiful as any in the world, when the long line of snowy peaks flash down a brighter gold than ever was unpacked from their veins.

There are no manufactories as yet, except a brick yard and two flour mills—the latter driven by waterpower. A good gray building stone is found about four miles off. The timber is all brought from the mountains, which, I fear, are in a fair way to become disforested. Coal, however, is coming into general use as fuel, several mines having already been opened in the neighborhood. It resembles the brown coal of Germany, burns freely, and it is said to produce a great deal of gas. General Pierce, the Surveyor General, considers the coal bed in the Rocky Mountains one of the largest in the world. Along the Smoky Hill there are indications of an uninterrupted supply all the way to Kansas.

Places to Angle.

Mr. Genio C. Scott, an old sportsman and contributor to Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, writes to that Journal: The enterprise of gentlemen of the metropolis causes them to monopolize the salmon rivers of the North as well as the trout waters of the middle and eastern States. Already are the salmon rivers in New Brunswick parcelled out, as in Scotland and Ireland, at so much a rod. I have just received a letter from the lessee of the famous Nepisquit river, near Bathurst, by which I am informed that he and five New Yorkers have the whole river this year, with the stipulation that only six rods are to be used. Other waters, away on to New Foundland and those of Lower Canada and Labrador, which empty into the St. Lawrence, are chiefly hired by gentlemen of New York.

It is now necessary for good salmon angling to go as far as Labrador.—There is a prospect that the numerous salmon rivers on the island of Anticosti will soon be opened to competition, in which case the steamers to ply this season between the coast of Labrador and the terminus of a railroad in New Brunswick will render all these northern fisheries much more accessible to New Yorkers than they are at present; and instead of making the rounds to the watering places with their extemporised accommodations of large houses divided longitudinally on each story by a wide hall, on each side of which are cramped stalls for the strong oxen of society, whose lack of common sense renders them liable to becoming incarnated in such pounds—instead of being led like sheep into such miniature villas of the snobocracy, they will rendezvous early in June at Russell's Hotel at Quebec, or at Ferguson's in Bathurst, where they will charter sailing craft or hire half breeds with their canoes and take steamer to the far northeast, and arrive where the cedar partridge (that bird of great delicacy,) the bear, the salmon, and brook trout are so numerous that a party never need dine without salmon cooked in every style, tenderloin bear steaks, broiled partridge, &c., and where the ice to cool the champagne never disappears. A trip of this kind, instead of serving to enervate and demoralize, will strengthen the body and expand and elevate the mind.

One of the dupes of a New York advertising swindler, who sent the requisite amount of fractional currency for the purpose of learning a 'certain and quick mode of getting rich,' received the reply—'work like the devil, and don't spend a cent.'

A subscriber writes to a Western editor—'I don't want your paper any longer.' To which the editor replies: 'I would not make it any longer if you did; its present length suits me very well.'