

LEWISTOWN GAZETTE

G. & C. R. FRYNSINGER, PUBLISHERS,

LEWISTOWN, MUMFLIN COUNTY, PENN.

Whole No. 2905.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1867.

Vol. LVII, No. 5.

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.

E. J. GULBERTSON,
Attorney at Law,
Lewistown, Pa.
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Mifflin county. Office with D. W. Woods, east of the street below a national hotel.

DR. JOHN J. DAHLEN,
Practicing Physician,
Belleville, Mifflin County, Pa.
Dr. DAHLEN has been appointed an Examining Surgeon for Pennsylvania. His examining station will be held at his office in Belleville, Belleville, August 22, 1866.

DENTISTRY - J. SMITH
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity (a few doors from the Town Hall in Mifflin county) that he is prepared to fill all kinds of work in his profession in the most artistic manner. He is a member of the American Dental Association, and is a member of the Pennsylvania Dental Association. He guarantees his work, or he will refund the money. Particular attention paid to the extracting and filling of teeth in the most approved manner.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain!
By M. R. Thompson, D. D. S.,
By a NEW PROCESS, without the use of Nitrous Oxide or Ether, or Chloroform, and is attended by no pain or discomfort. Office west Market street, near Eisenbist's hotel, LEWISTOWN.

MR. S. G. WPLAUGHELING,
DENTIST,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity. All kinds of good dent work will be done 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.

DENTAL CARD.
R. M. KEEVER,
SURGEON DENTIST.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of NITROUS OXIDE or Laughing Gas. Teeth inserted on all the different styles of bases. Teeth filled in the most approved manner. Special attention to diseased gums. All work warranted. Terms reasonable. Office at Episcopal Parsonage, Corner of Main and Water Streets.

NEW STOCK.
The subscribers have just received and will keep on hand a select stock of Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Ladies' Shoes and Children's Boots and Shoes of various kinds and styles, to which he would invite the attention of his friends and the public generally. As his intention is to be undersold in the county, those in need of winter boots or shoes are invited to call and examine the above stock, which will be sold at very small profits, but for cash only, at the sign of the Iron Shop, next door to F. J. Hoffmann's store.

MRS. M. E. STEWART,
FANCY STORE,
West Market st., Lewistown,
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Suits, Closets, 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.

REMOVED.
J. A. & W. R. MCKEE
HAVE removed their Leather Store to Odd Fellows' Hall, where they will constantly keep on hand a large stock of all kinds of Leather, Kips, American and French Calf Skins, Harness, Trunks and Bindings, and a general assortment of Shoe Findings, which they will sell cheap. Highest market price paid in cash for orders. Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

300 CORDS BARK
wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash.

PRICES DOWN ONCE MORE.
THE undersigned has a large stock of both Domestic and Eastern manufactured Boots and Shoes, which he offers at prices lower than he has sold for four years.

Trunks, Valises and Carpet Bags
kept on hand. Gentlemen will bear in mind that no goods will be given out unless paid for, and if returned in good order, the money will be returned, if requested. But when goods have been sold or worn, they will not be taken back—please bear this in mind. Some folks think that wearing for a short time don't figure the sale of them afterwards.

20,000 MAJORITY!
To the Voters of Central Penna.
ELECTION is over and it has been decided by about 20,000 majority that the Tobacco and Cigar sold by Frynsinger's Tobacco and Sugar Store cannot be suppressed, either in Quality or Price.

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.

Splendid Syrup Molasses.
ONE of the best articles at 25 per quart, at Oct. 24.
Sugar at 12 1-2 Cts.
OUR article at this price is good. Also, White at 17, at Oct. 24.
Don't Forget
TO go to HOFFMAN'S for your PATENT MEDICINES

Blacksmith's!
YOU can buy your Bar Iron at 5¢. Also on hand Steel Horse-Shoe Calks and Horse Shoes, at
Hubs, Spokes, Fellows,
STEEL Runners, &c. A great assortment at
Coal Oil and Lamps,
Gas Burners,
AND a variety of other heating Stoves for sale low for cash at
Sole Leather, Upper,
Calf Skins, Morocco, &c., at
Nimrod Cook!

EVERY one who wants a good Cooking Stove, should call and see this at
NEW ARRIVALS.
P. F. LOOP is receiving new goods every week, direct from the eastern factory, and is prepared to sell goods cheaper than the cheapest, having a large assortment of all sizes and styles.

THE PATENT BOOTS
are now creating a great excitement, and all who wish to have a pair of these pleasant boots can be accommodated at short notice.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
SEWING MACHINE
WE wish to call the attention of Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, Coach, Trimmers and Families to these machines, as they are

OPERATED WITH THE GREATEST EASE,
BEING CALLED
THE NOISELESS MACHINE.
Persons selecting a machine can have their choice
OF SHUTTLE STITCH, OR
GROVER & BAKER STITCH,
the peculiarity of each stitch being cheerfully shown and explained.

Extracts from New York Papers:
"The Grover & Baker noiseless machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others."
"The work executed by the Grover & Baker Machine has received the highest premium at every State Fair in the United States where it has been exhibited."
N. B.—We make no charge for
LEARNING PURCHASERS TO SEW.
We call them the
CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS MACHINE.
NEEDLES, SILK TWIST & THREAD.
P. F. LOOP, Agent for the above,
Boot and Shoe Maker, in the public square, Lewistown.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,
Wholesale and Retail,
501 Broadway, N. Y.
In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are headquarters for the following:
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c.
Stereoscopic Views of the War.
From negatives made in the various campaigns and forming a complete Photographic history of the contest.
Stereoscopic Views on Glass.
Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or stereoscope. Our catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.
Photographic Albums.
We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties from 50 cents to \$50 each. Our Albums have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.
Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Actors, &c., &c.
Our catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.
Photographers and others ordering Goods, C. O. D. will please remit 25 per cent of the amount with their order. The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
Sash Stopper and Lock,
Supports Either Sash at Any Point.
Secure Lock Whenever Your Sash is Closed!!
IT IS FAR superior to weights and pulleys and don't cost one cent more. It can be applied to any window. It will never wear out, nor get out of any window. Citizens of Lewistown and vicinity can refer to Wm. C. Vines, Carpenter. Individual rights and complete fitting for sale by
WM. J. FLEMING,
Menna P. O., Mifflin co., Pa.
dec5-4f

OUR STARCH GLOSS
IS the only Article used by First Class Hotels, Laundries, and Thousands of Families.
It gives a beautiful polish, making the iron pass smoothly over the cloth, saving much time and labor. Goods done up with it keep clean much longer, consequently will not wear out so soon.
It makes Old Linen look like New.
OUR IMPERIAL BLUE
Is the Best in the World.
It is soluble in hard as well as soft water. It is put up in the safest, neatest, and most convenient form of any offered to the public.
It is Warranted not to Streak the Clothes.
Agents wanted everywhere, to whom we offer extraordinary inducements. Address,
NEW YORK STARCH GLOSS CO.,
oct10-6m No. 215 Fulton St., New York.

GROVSTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 Broadway, New York.
THE attention of the Public and the trade is invited to our New Patent OCTAVE PIANO FORTE. These PIANOS, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled by any hitherto offered in the market. They contain all the modern improvements, French Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass, etc., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovsteen, who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.
The GROVSTEEN PIANO FORTE received the Award of Merit over all others at the Celebrated World's Fair, 1864.
Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for the successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our warehouse.
By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing large, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.
Terms:—Net Cash in Current Funds.
#2-Descriptive Circulars Sent Free. oct10-3m

Haines' Patent SAFETY BRIDLE
The Best and Most Effectual in Use.
NUMEROUS patents have been issued and various improvements made on Safety Bridles, but there is nothing in any of them that the invention patented by Joseph C. Haines, of this town, is superior to any yet offered, combining features of simplicity and power in guiding and urging a horse or horse which no other patent has. The essential feature of this patent is in providing the driving reins with sliding bearings, which form the points of attachment between the rein and bit rings, and thus act upon the bit directly, when any steady driving pressure is put on the reins, but when it requires a more severe application of the bit, and bearings leave the bit rings and give way to the bit, the reins are not affected. This is all done by the regular driving reins, no extra one being required, which ought to satisfy every person of the great superiority of this invention to any other.
The following certificates from well known gentlemen, some of whom have had much experience with horses, will show the estimation in which this bridle is held:
"Having occasion to try the Safety Bridle invented by Joseph C. Haines, of this town, upon my runaway mare, the result has proven to my entire satisfaction that my horse can be prevented from running off or kicking. It is simple and easy to use, and does not interfere with horses in any way, but it gives me a full and complete control of a horse in harness or under the saddle."
Geo. W. Hoover,
Lewistown, Aug. 21, 1866.
"I have been driving horses since I know anything about them, and have drove some very vicious horses and colts. In driving such with a common bridle, I never feel easy nor comfortable to enjoy the ride. It is more annoying, however, when you have persons with you, and you can tell by their countenance that they don't enjoy the ride. With the Haines' bridle, I can run a little, or even running away. I have always thought there might be a bridle on the market that you could drive a horse with ease and safety. The first of this kind I happened to see was Dr. Hartman's. I thought it was very good. In the meantime it occurred to me that the way the lines worked on the bridle you could not draw the bit and let it drop quick enough on your horses. Some horses and colts when you surge them tightly and cannot slack the lines, will balk and back very ugly. I once saw Mr. Christ and Stamen's patent with the elastic strap, working on about the same principle as Dr. Hartman's. Mr. Christ then gave me a bridle to try on my horse. I had the same objection to it that I had to Dr. Hartman's. My attention was next called to Mr. Jos. C. Haines' Patent of our town. My attention was attracted immediately by the appearance of it. I have been using it for some two weeks quite successfully. I have drove along the railroad and other ugly places, feeling quite safe. I think it embraces all you can get out of a bridle. If the public ever get to see this bridle, they can't help but understand its simplicity, durability and effectiveness, and taken together, cannot help recommending itself. Railroads are made and being made through the country in every direction, crossing our public roads four or five times in as many miles sometimes. These crossings often occur at very ugly places. All parties are more or less afraid of meeting the trains when they are traveling for their horses, with ease and safety, and not be able to hold them. This community members look seriously Dr. Isaac Rothrock, of Snyder county, was hurt at the crossing at the new Tannery, last May. He found he could not hold his horse and then got out of his buggy, and the horse tore him around badly."
E. M. KEVER,
Lewistown, Pa., August 21, 1866.
"This community is well aware of the fact that in the midst of an extensive practice, Dr. G. W. Hoover was almost killed by the running off of his mare. I drove this mare in single harness by using the Safety Bridle invented by Joseph C. Haines, and I found that she was entirely under my control. I believe the Safety Bridle is all that can be desired for the security of life, limb, and vehicle when used either upon a docile or vicious horse."
H. M. PRATT,
"Any persons having fractious horses are invited to bring them to the undersigned, or during his absence to Mr. Pratt, and they can readily be satisfied that any horse can not only be prevented from kicking but from running away."
I have named the bridle "The Eureka," signifying "I have found."
JOSEPH C. HAINES,
Lewistown, December 12, 1866.

POETRY.
THEY SAY.
They say—Ah! well, suppose they do,
But can they prove the story true?
Suspicion may arise from naught,
But malice, envy, want of thought,
Why should you yourself among the "they,"
Who whisper what they dare not say?
They say—But why the tale rehearse,
And help to make the matter worse?
No good can possibly accrue
From telling what may be untrue;
And is it not a sadder plan
To speak of all the best you can?
They say—Well, if it should be so,
Why need you tell the tale of woe?
Will it the better wrong redress,
Or make one pang of sorrow less?
Will it the erring one restore
Henceforth to "go and sin no more?"
They say—Oh! pause, and look within,
See how thy heart inclines to sin,
Watch, lest in dark temptation's hour
Thou, too, should'st sink beneath its power,
Fry the frail woe over their fall,
But speak of good or not at all.

MISCELLANY.
The Way to Speak to Boys.
Many years ago, a certain minister was going one Sunday morning to his school room. He walked through a number of streets; and as he turned the corner, he saw assembled around a pump a party of little boys who were playing at marbles. On seeing him approach, they began to pick up their marbles and run away as fast as they could. One little fellow, not having seen him as soon as the rest, could not accomplish this so soon, and before he had succeeded in gathering up his marbles, the minister had closed on him and placed his hand upon his shoulder. They were face to face, the minister of God and the poor little ragged boy who had been in the act of playing marbles on Sunday morning. And how did the minister deal with the boy? for that is what I want you to observe.
He might have said to the boy, "What are you doing here? You are breaking the Sabbath? Don't you deserve to be punished for breaking the command of God?"
But he did nothing of the kind. He simply said: "Have you found all your marbles?"
"No," said the little boy, "I have not."
"Then," said the minister, "I will help you to find them," whereupon he knelt down and helped to look for the marbles, and as he did so, remarked, "I liked to play marbles when a little boy, very much, and I think I can beat you, but I never played marbles on Sunday."
The little boy's attention was arrested. He liked his friend's face, and began to wonder who he was. The minister of the Gospel said:
"I am going to a place, where I think you would like to be—will you come with me?"
"Where do you live?" asked the little boy.
"Why, in such and such a place," said the reply.
"Why, that is the minister's house," exclaimed the boy, as if he did not suppose that kind man and the minister of the Gospel could be one and the same person.
"Why," said the man, "I am the minister myself, and if you will come with me I think I can do you some good."
"I cannot go," said the boy.
"I cannot go," said the minister, "Here is a pump—why not wash?"
"I cannot wash and pump at the same time," said the boy.
"I will pump," said the minister, "If you will wash I will pump."
He at once set to work, and pumped, and pumped, and pumped; and as he pumped the little boy washed his hands and face till they were quite clean.
"I have been driving horses since I know anything about them, and have drove some very vicious horses and colts. In driving such with a common bridle, I never feel easy nor comfortable to enjoy the ride. It is more annoying, however, when you have persons with you, and you can tell by their countenance that they don't enjoy the ride. With the Haines' bridle, I can run a little, or even running away. I have always thought there might be a bridle on the market that you could drive a horse with ease and safety. The first of this kind I happened to see was Dr. Hartman's. I thought it was very good. In the meantime it occurred to me that the way the lines worked on the bridle you could not draw the bit and let it drop quick enough on your horses. Some horses and colts when you surge them tightly and cannot slack the lines, will balk and back very ugly. I once saw Mr. Christ and Stamen's patent with the elastic strap, working on about the same principle as Dr. Hartman's. Mr. Christ then gave me a bridle to try on my horse. I had the same objection to it that I had to Dr. Hartman's. My attention was next called to Mr. Jos. C. Haines' Patent of our town. My attention was attracted immediately by the appearance of it. I have been using it for some two weeks quite successfully. I have drove along the railroad and other ugly places, feeling quite safe. I think it embraces all you can get out of a bridle. If the public ever get to see this bridle, they can't help but understand its simplicity, durability and effectiveness, and taken together, cannot help recommending itself. Railroads are made and being made through the country in every direction, crossing our public roads four or five times in as many miles sometimes. These crossings often occur at very ugly places. All parties are more or less afraid of meeting the trains when they are traveling for their horses, with ease and safety, and not be able to hold them. This community members look seriously Dr. Isaac Rothrock, of Snyder county, was hurt at the crossing at the new Tannery, last May. He found he could not hold his horse and then got out of his buggy, and the horse tore him around badly."
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Cosmetics.
The ancients had an astonishing number of oils, soaps and perfumes. The Romans made large use of smegma, a wash ball, for cleansing the skin in bathing. After taking a warm vapor bath, their bodies were anointed with perfumed oil. Cosmetics were in large demand among the women of ancient Rome as they are at the present day, and every imaginable device was had recourse to, by them, for correcting imperfections in the color of their skin, hair, eyebrows, &c. Pliny did not think it beneath his notice to record a number of preparations of this kind, most of them obtained from different plants. Among these the peelings of the pear, when boiled, had the credit of imparting to the hair a black color. Bear's grease was lauded for its reputed property of making the hair grow out from bald heads. Light hair was procured by applying the lees of vinegar and oils of lentiscus, and black was made white by another wonder working substance. Then there were means promised to make the hair crisp and to curl it. Ovid says that women dyed their gray locks with the juice of herbs from Germany, and that art gives them a more dazzling color than natural. Propertius accuses his mistress of an excessive use of pomatum. Foolish attempts to change the color of the hair were then, as they are now, often punished by its entire loss. Ovid tells of a young person whose hair fell out when endeavoring to change its chestnut color to that of black. The eyebrows were dyed black by the eggs of ants and flies. A more practical plan was to straighten the hairs and dye them with a needle blackened in smoke. False hair was used by the Roman women. Martial ridicules one of the sex who, in her agitation at a visit from her lover, put on her false hair upside down. A similar deception was practiced in having artificial eyelids.
The preparations intended to preserve the complexion fresh and the skin soft were very numerous in ancient Rome. The Empress Poppaea, in her journeys, always had with her a number of asses, the milk of which she used as a bath. The froth of fermented liquors was used for this object. The soap most in request came from Gaul (France), and was of two kinds, the soft and the liquid; it was made with goat's fat and the ashes of the beech. Wrinkles of the skin were said to be removed by the meal of beans. This was also sometimes added to the water for the bath. The Roman satirical poets were very severe in their ridicule of those women who daubed their faces with white lead or chalk.
Modern chemistry has furnished metallic preparations, which have been so misapplied as to be made to enter into the composition of various cosmetics. The effects of using them, such as those in which lead, bismuth, mercury, or arsenic enter, are most pernicious—often damaging the health and sometimes causing death itself.

The Rebel Defences in Charleston Harbor.
Fort Moultrie is a ruin. The walls still stand, but the barracks are gone. It is now occupied by a company of colored troops. Down the beach is Fort Beauregard, with no guns, however, grinning defiance across the bay. Between the two forts stand a group of ragged palmetoes, their bark scarred with many a mark of shell and bullet. Sumter, against whose face had been hurled the iron rain from floating and stationary batteries, still stands, its brick wall facing toward the city almost untouched. The front or sea wall is an inclined plane, some thirty-five feet in height. Its interior resembles the dry bed of a lake, and it is not until you have descended and entered the casemates that you perceive where its immense strength lay. A small wooden lighthouse now stands on the portion facing the sea, and it is said, indicates the spot where a turreted iron clad fortress is to be erected. A walk around the battered wall, a glimpse of a squad of colored soldiers, and an examination of the casemates, and you have seen all there is of Sumter. Morris Island shows more traces of the fight than any other portion of the harbor fortifications. A few guns are still pointed towards the city. Havasacks, knapsacks, and camp equipment, are strewn along the beach. Battery Wagner appears to be nothing but an open earth work, with no protection for the gunners. Shells, if properly aimed, could have fallen any where. The fort now consists of two high sand walls running parallel, and is garrisoned by a squad of colored troops. On the extreme end Vinegar Hill has en-

Picard's Patent for Tanning Leather in one Day.
The German papers give the following which is described as a simple and cheap method. The inventor guarantees to tan any kind of leather in one day, the work to be perfect, the leather to be as tough and as strong as any that is prepared otherwise. The materials used are oil of turpentine, mixed with extract of tannin, and the mechanical operation is by imparting motion to the skins, which are put into fulling vats. After washing, deplaiting, and removing the upper skin from the hides, instead of consigning them to the miserably pit, they are put into fulling vats. These contain a decoction of alum in case the leather is to remain white, or if it is to be colored the decoction is that of catechu, sumac, or any other tannin substance. The vat being carefully fastened is put in motion for some hours. By the motion, the alum or the other substances penetrate the pores of the skin, and prepare it for the reception of the extract which is the principal tanning agent. The turpentine compound is then poured into the vat, which is again fastened, and subjected to the same rotary motion as before. This likewise lasts some hours. The extract, having to work upon pores already open to receive it, begins its work as soon as the evolutions have commenced, and so powerful is its energy that in less than twenty-four hours the work is accomplished and the skin is thoroughly tanned. After the operation the skins require only to be freed from the smell of turpentine and the resinous particles that stick to it, both of which are removed by washing. The leather is then hammered, smoothed, and finished in the common way.
Small skins, such as those of calf, sheep, and goats, which are chiefly reserved for Morocco, are treated in the same way as large hides, with this difference only, that a quantity of salt is added to the decoction of alum, etc., and the time allowed for the operation is about half that taken up for heavy leather. Thus we have a method at once short and cheap, and applicable to white as well as Morocco leather, both of which can be prepared at one and the same time.—Skin and Leather Reporter.

Artemus Ward's Threshing Machine.
My wife's exceedingly practical woman. I love her much, however, and humor her little ways. Its a reckless falsehood that she henpecks me, and the young man in our neighborhood who said to me as I was distending my diaphragm with a gentle cocktail at the village tavern—who said to me in these very languid words: "Go home old man, unless you want another tea pot throwed at you by B. J." probably regrets having said so. I said, "Betsy Jane is my wife's front name, gentle youth, and I permit no person to aloud to her as B. J., outside of the family circle, of which I am it principally myself. Your other observations I scorn and disgust, and I must polish you off." He was a able-bodied young man, and, removing his coat, he inquired if I wanted to be ground to powder? I said yes, if there was a powder grinder handy, nothing would form me greater pleasure, when he struck me a painful blow into my right eye, causing me to make a rapid retreat into the fire place.
I hadn't any idea that the enemy was so well organized. But I rallied and went for him in a rather vigris style for my time of life. His parents lived near by, and I will simply state that fifteen minutes had only elapsed after the first hit, when he was carried home on a shutter. His mamma met the solum procession at the door and after keenly looking her offspring over, she said: "My son, I see how it is distinctly. You've been foolin around a thrashin Masheen. You went in at the place where they put the grain into the thingamijig and let the hosses tread on you, didn't you, my son?" The pen of no livin' orther could describe that disfortun' young man's situation more clear. But I was sorry for him, and I went and nussed him till he got well. His reglar original father had been sent to the war. I told him I'd be a father to him myself. He smilt a sickly smile, and said I'd already been wuss than two fathers to him.

Remember the poor—printers.