

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1881.

The Reading Samses.

There is no disputing that Mr. Gowen is a giant in force. Nowhere among our public men can another one be pointed to, equal to him in personal strength.

The defects and the excellencies of his character are equally conspicuous, and they are equally decided. No man could stand forth so efficiently as Mr. Gowen as a bulwark of defense to the Reading railroad company in its present time of trouble, when its spoliations is sought by a most powerful rival.

It is quite safe to say that, but for Mr. Gowen the Pennsylvania railroad would control the Reading; and what that control would mean Mr. Gowen very vividly portrayed in the picture he presented of the strangled Philadelphia & Erie railroad.

Mr. Gowen stands before the world the champion of his company, abandoned by the single English firm which controls one-third of its stock; and yet that firm stands conspicuously alone in opposition to the remainder of the stockholders, who sustain their president.

This is a very singular situation; and its logic shows that the McCalmonts are not directed in their own interest as shareholders; for the many cannot well be wrong and only these two men be right; and that when one of the two is mentally paralyzed, and the other might be but that he is not credited with much mind to be so stricken.

That the McCalmont stock is being worked in the interest of the Pennsylvania railroad, and therefore against that of the company, is a fact which obtains universal credence. The contest could not be carried on without disclosing the influence behind it. All the tools are Pennsylvania tools, from Mr. Bond, the proposed president, down through all the solicitors, lawyers and agents, and even up to the supreme court, as Mr. Gowen boldly declared.

Boldness is one of Mr. Gowen's marked virtues. Some call it rashness; and rashness it is on the usual interpretation of the term. And yet it is such rashness as is often demonstrated by time to be no such thing. It is an honest rashness. He speaks his honest convictions; and they are generally convictions founded upon sufficient evidence. It was, for instance, apparently rash in Mr. Gowen to attack the Mollie Maguire who ruled the region which his railroad traversed, and had at their mercy, seemingly, all its millions of destructible property as well as the lives of officers. Yet he was right; and the right triumphed; and it is the great victory among the many victories of his life, and the one which will give him imperishable fame as it has been the one which has gained for him the great confidence of all the people and which has greatly helped to make him the Samsen he is to-day in his great struggle with the powers arrayed against him.

So, too, it seemed to be rashness when Mr. Gowen drew his sword against the supreme court of Pennsylvania and dared to tell to a committee of Congress that it was not controlled in its decisions by its honest judgment of the law; for this court, evidently, in the legal struggles in which the Reading company was precipitated, would be very likely to have a chance to catch it by the throat; as it did have and did do, lately, when it gave, by a decision of four judges to three, vitality to the election of successor to Mr. Gowen as president, who was voted for by only a third of the stock in value, held nearly entirely by two men, one deranged, one an imbecile, and both Englishmen. To that court thus denounced by him, Mr. Gowen appeared, and apparently with a feeling of hope, when there was no hope; and none would have been felt by a less sanguine man. And here we have a curious illustration of the unlimited hopefulness of Mr. Gowen, a trait in his character which is as precious to his company in its present desperate straits as it was disastrous to it when it was floating on the smooth sea of apparent prosperity and with strong winds that bore it down upon the hidden reefs against which it sank.

Probably, in the judgment of most people, it may be rashness now in Mr. Gowen to point to the fact that the influence of the Pennsylvania railroad produced the recent four to three decision against him in the supreme court. But, as we look at it, that just depends upon whether he is correct. His reliance is upon the people; and his way to win their support is to battle boldly, as he has always done, for the right. He need not be afraid of any supreme court when he has the people with him. Then the judges will be crucified, but never he!

And no man in all the world stands to-day, and justly stands, so strong with the people as Franklin B. Gowen. He says he will win his fight if he lives. And he certainly will. There will be plenty of broken crockery about when the end comes, but not among the gods of his household.

Look at it! He denounces the majority of the supreme court of the state as being corruptly influenced! What do the people say? The same?

He proclaims the corruption of the Pennsylvania railroad officials? What again do the people say? That is just what they say; and it is the universal cry that to be connected with this road is to be speedily rich, while a rich Reading officer is unknown.

AFTER a few weeks masquerading as investigators the Republicans controlled by the New Era faction abandon all pretense at an inquiry which they have never had any serious purpose of prosecuting since it was disclosed that the frauds in Jake Halbach's and Larry Burns' wards were as much more flagrant and numerous than those in Lower Mount Joy, as Levi Sensenig's opportunities for devilry were greater than Harvey Raymond's.

News comes that owing to the stalwarts' defection Foster does not expect to be re-elected governor of Ohio, but to go as minister to Berlin after his defeat; and that the Democrats will name and elect for governor John F. Follett, of Cincinnati, a lawyer of excellent repute.

MEMOR TOPICS.

The administration people at Albany have been distressed by detectives shadowing their rooms and have ordered the spies away from Depew's chamber door.

THE WHEELING (West Va.) Intelligencer

says that there is a scarcity of farm labor, male and female, in that section. Even indigent farm hands are being paid \$15 per month and their board, and the farmers are glad to get them at that rate.

PEDDLERS of the revised New Testament do tolerably well in cities and large villages, but make hardly any sales in the country, where any alteration of the sacred book is generally regarded as a profanation. The pious women of Weiden, Iowa, chased an agent out of town.

PERSONAL.

GEORGE ELIOT's mother is still living, at the age of ninety. She is in Hobart, Tasmania.

WILLIAM BOUCCALLET, brother of Dion Bouccault, the dramatist, has died suddenly in a railway carriage near London.

MARIE LEVAUVE, well known in the past as the Queen of the Voudous, died in New Orleans yesterday, at the age of 98 years.

MISS ROSINA EMMET, who has lately acquired fame as the successful candidate in numerous decorative art and Christmas-card competitions, is a near relative of the artist, and a near relative of the artist.

Breakfast is served in the White House at 8:30, dinner at 2 and supper at 7. When the dinner was first changed from 5:30 it was set at 3 o'clock, but this bringing it to near the supper hour it was changed to 2 o'clock.

RUSKIN is now quite well again, and is concerning himself, it is said, with the orderly and decent interment of the dead and dogs in his own immediate neighborhood of Coniston. The villagers through their default animals into the beautiful lake, and the excellent critic doesn't like it.

Paymaster REAR FRAZER's ship, the Alliance, got under way from the Norfolk navy yard yesterday at noon and proceeded to Hampton Roads at once on her long journey to the Arctic regions. Everybody returned out to see her leave, and the sailors on the receiving ship Franklin and other war vessels manned the rigging and cheered her lustily as she gracefully moved down the stream. She will touch at St. John's.

When Hon. A. H. STEPHENS went South in 1859, after Congress adjourned, his eyes remained fixed upon the dome of the capitol until it disappeared from view. "You are looking at that, I suppose," said some one, "thinking of the time when you will return here as a senator?" "Not at all," answered Mr. Stephens. "I am taking farewell of it, knowing I shall not see it again until I am brought here a state prisoner." This was fulfilled in the latter part of October, 1865, when he passed through the city a paroled prisoner, on his way home, after spending five months in Fort Warren.

Speaking of locomotives and railways, which he personally disliked, CARLYLE compared the age to the vision of Ezekiel's wheels, and gave a ludicrous description of a short railway journey he had once taken with his brother, the doctor, remarking of the train: "What is it but a metallic devil? While the screaming and howling of steam-whistles were like as if a million devils were running to and fro over the earth!" He then declared, laughing heartily while at his own grotesque exaggeration, that, if he had had only one leg, he would rather hop on it, to all eternity, than again venture on a journey by Metropolitan railway, with its nerve-edging, rattling, multimotored hubbub and jumble of noises, piercing screams, shaking, and Stygian stenches. Carlyle had great belief in the profits of rearing fowls and of egg culture.

Conkling and Grant expected their political friend and wealthy and willing provider of campaign funds, JOHN H. STARKIE, to be made collector in New York in the event of any change. At the Chicago convention Starin occupied a splendid suite of rooms at the Grand Pacific hotel, and gave his time and money in the interest of the nomination of Gen. Grant. After Garfield's nomination he, with the other stalwarts, turned in and helped to make his election sure. At the time of the inauguration Mr. Starin, at his own expense, brought to Washington a battalion of his employees, with flags and banners, to participate in the procession and ceremonies incident to the occasion. Mr. Starin is a man of immense wealth, having the ownership and control of almost the entire tugboat business of New York harbor, and a man of remarkable business attainments. The emoluments of the collectorship, of course, had no attraction for him, but the office would have been a fine cheese for stalwart rats to dwell in.

Those who have seen the magnetic manor of State Superintendent HIGBEE can well appreciate an incident which occurred at the commencement of the York collegiate institute on Wednesday evening, Dr. Higbee went there from our college commencement and delivered an address on the state educational systems, on behalf of which he argued for a better unity or consecutiveness between the different grades, entire harmony between the public schools and higher education, and the supremacy of the moral over the intellectual faculties. At the conclusion of his speech Dr. McDougall sprang to his feet. He gave a hearty and appreciative endorsement of the lecturer, and said that now for the first time he knew where he stood as an educator in Pennsylvania, and he was glad that in Dr. Higbee our state has a superintendent of education who comes to the office not with a policy, but with convictions. He was sure that every teacher present felt strengthened and reinforced, by what had been said. The audience showed by its readiness to applaud that it endorsed the endorsement. Dr. Niles followed in the same line, responding earnestly to the sentiments uttered, and thanking Dr. Higbee for his noble stand in behalf of a broad and elevated plan of education. Several of York's prominent educators were present, and at the close there was a general hand-shaking and exchange of sympathy.

GOVERN.

His second talk.

Expanding Railroad, State and Municipal

To an immense audience in the Philadelphia Academy of Music last night Mr. Gowen was introduced by General Patterson, and after the roars of applause with which he was greeted had subsided he plunged bravely into his talk. He said that the future prosperity of the city of Philadelphia, in addition to the development of the state, could be better preserved, improved and enlarged by development within the state than by anything else. If Chinese wealth could be built around the state and all its products turned into the city, Philadelphia would be twice as big as New York. Every dollar of capital of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad was invested in the state, while the Pennsylvania capital was invested out of the state. The policy of the Reading railroad was to benefit Philadelphia, but the policy of the Pennsylvania railroad was not only to sacrifice Pennsylvania in order to secure western lines, but it was to sacrifice Pennsylvania in this state for no other business than to prevent business being done which would inure to the benefit of the state. The case of the Sunbury & Erie road was a notable example. This road had been built for the prosperity of the state; it had been seized by a great corporation and rendered of no account. Why? Because if it had been developed it would have stricken down certain pet industries which the state conducts for its own private interests.

The speaker went on at length to assert that the sole aim of the Pennsylvania railroad was to divert the trade of Philadelphia to New York, and numerous statistics of oil, coal and grain were given in support of the argument. "What is the policy of the Pennsylvania?" he asked. "Why, to develop the West, to give to New York capitalists the cream of Pennsylvania products, and to bring here the barren husks of the West for shipment to Europe. The Pennsylvania has been efforts in favor of Philadelphia amount to? Why, one great manufacturing establishment like the Baldwin works is worth more to the city than all the foreign trade she has ever brought us."

How few people really know and appreciate what they look like. The chances are ten to one that if you met your exact resemblance you would not discern it. The most modest people see nobody of their tenor than themselves, and yet they cannot pass fair judgment on their own likeness. Carlyle had his picture taken. He said: "Judges consider it the perfection of a likeness of me; but I, who for some forty years, more or less, daily performed a certain barbarous operation, although that same is given up now, and looked in a mirror on those occasions, would not know that I had ever before looked upon that man." Of another photograph Carlyle remarked that he was certainly sluggy enough in all conscience, without being made worse than he really was; but that this likeness made him look like an old rascally, ruffian, obfuscated goose!

Since inquiry into the speculations in the federal treasury department has begun, a local carpet dealer has turned into the treasury \$243, that sum having been paid him twice by the custodian of the treasury for one bill of goods. A retail stationer named Bradley Adams, who seems to have been a special favorite with those in charge of the contingent fund, covered into the treasury about \$700, which was paid him for file boxes that were never delivered. The fact that these two so-called discoveries of payments made without any equivalent having been rendered were not made by the persons interested until the fraud was uncovered by the investigation, is peculiarly significant. Mr. Pitney, the custodian of the treasury building, who has had immediate charge of the disbursement of the contingent fund, declined to respond to the summons of the investigating committee and give testimony touching his official transactions.

DR. LEWIS H. SATRE, of New York, makes the important announcement that snoring is a noise made in the posterior part of the mouth and nasal fossae during the moments of the inspiration. It is due to a relaxation of the levator palati molles and the circumflexus palati in sleep, by which the velum pendulum palati is left free to vibrate or flap in the two currents of the air which enter at the same time through the nostrils and the mouth. Besides the vibration of the velum pendulum palati or soft palate, there is also a vibration of the column of air itself. This is produced the rasping, snoring noise so well known and so unpleasant to every one within earshot of the placid snorer himself. When a man—or a woman—is fatigued self-control is relaxed, down goes the lower jaw and the palate flaps like a sheet in the wind. Snoring is a habit and if it cannot be broken off any other way let the jaw be strapped up when the patient sleeps.

CAREFUL research for the simplest will ever sustained as sufficient has brought none to light brighter than the following: "NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15th, 1859. "Mrs. Sophie Loper is my mistress." "G. EHREBERG."

This was in a real case admitted as a will. True, there were no witnesses; but the law of the state (Louisiana) allowed a will wholly in the handwriting of the maker to be received without witnesses, his autograph being deemed proof that it intended the contents. It is also true that there was a lawsuit; and Mrs. Loper might perhaps have failed to receive the bequest if there had not been other memoranda, which the court said removed any doubt whether Ehrenberg considered that he was making a will. The judges thought that the words "is my mistress" fairly showed a desire that Mrs. Loper should have the writer's property after his death. This is the essential element of a will—a deliberate intent to dispose of one's property after death.

STATE ITEMS.

The high water in the Susquehanna has greatly improved bass fishing at Harrisburg, and the shad question gets a rest.

Mrs. Jacob R. Evans has died from small-pox the first death from that disease for many years in Norris town. Other cases are reported.

The Schuylkill region produced 96,338 tons of anthracite last week, a falling off of 78,410 tons of the previous week and 8,966 tons on the corresponding week of last year.

Henry Vogt, a shoemaker, aged 74, fell in Easton last week and injured himself severely. He was taken to the poorhouse. Last night he fell from a fourth-story window and was killed.

WRECKING A TRAIN.

Lives Lost on the Schuylkill & Lehigh R. R.

An accident occurred yesterday on the Schuylkill & Lehigh railroad to a passenger train, at a curve near Lenhartsville, which resulted in the death of Charles Mathews, the fireman, and the serious injury of John Herbine, the engineer.

The cause of the accident was a log several feet in circumference, which had been placed on the road with the evident design of wrecking the passenger train while on its way from Blainston to Reading. One end of the log had been thrust under one of the iron rails, and the other end rested on the opposite rail of the track, which prevented the log from being thrown to one side, and it completely wrecked the train. The engine ran off the track, with all the cars, which were derailed and overturned. The train had been placed a freight car, and was attached to the rear of the passenger train. Shortly after the accident some persons residing in the vicinity of the accident searched for the body of Mathews. After a long and continuous search they found it under the engine, covered with mud. The body was horribly crushed and sealed by escaping steam. Several passengers were also killed, but owing to the excitement their condition and names cannot be learned. The wreckers of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad are upon the scene of the accident, clearing away the debris, and making the tracks passable for trains. The fireman, Mathews, is a resident of Reading, aged 33 years and leaves a wife and family. He was also a member of the past eight years; was a delegate to the convention of the American Protestant association, which was in session at Philadelphia last week. No arrests have as yet been made. Nothing is known as to who the guilty parties are that placed the log upon the track for the purpose of causing a terrible accident to life and property.

Fatal Accident.

Yesterday Henry H. Good, residing at No. 236 Middle street, was sitting down with a ring lying on his knee, and was working at it with a long ice pick, with a point like a large needle. He placed this point on the ring and then struck the pick with his hand. It slipped off the ring and ran into his leg near the knee a distance of several inches. The wound was very painful and Mr. Good fainted several times. Dr. King attended him and he is confined to bed to-day.

COMMENCEMENT.

TERMINATION OF THE EXERCISES

The Graduating Orations in the Opera House—Diplomas and Degrees—Prizes—Baccalaureate

The audience assembled in the opera house yesterday afternoon to hear the termination of the commencement exercises of Franklin and Marshall college, partially reported in our issue of yesterday, was considerably larger than at the morning session, the auditorium being well filled by a cultured audience.

At half-past two the orchestra played an overture, "Sas Sæuci" (Kaul), after which the salutatory orator, Albert D. Elliot, York, Pa., was introduced. The subject of his address was "Continued Development as an Element in Human Nature." He prefaced his remarks by a cordial welcome to all inviting their kind by criticism. His very nature, declared the speaker, calls for improvement. His development has been certain and progressive. Christianity and intelligence are the most potent factors of man's development. Prejudices and false conservatism retard his development. But it is not man's duty to become perfect. As he develops, the goal seems ever to advance. One generation profits from the exertions of the last, and thus is the development of man continuous. With this indefinite improvement of man, it is evident that the innumerable triumphs await him; triumphs not only over nature, but over himself. In the development of humanity the time will come when man will shun all vices and meet the requirements of duty and religion; a time when man will remember that humanity is a brotherhood.

Orator—"The Relation Between Crime and Education"—Morris B. Reber, Reading, Pa. Nine-tenths of the degradation that exists in this world can be ascribed to the ignorance in which the multitude is shrouded. It therefore follows that every advance made toward the removal of illiteracy must have a tendency also to reduce the number of crimes. Here we see the sublime purpose of a true education—to soften and mollify, and purify these wicked tendencies, to cultivate the mind and infuse into the human soul principles of honor and justice. There is nothing so beneficial in alleviating the evils of society as a liberal and extended moral culture that will elevate the tone of the character.

Music—Highland Echoes—Waltzes (Darmar).

Orator—"Genius, Ideal and Real"—A. M. Schmidt, Hanover, Pa. Genius is the expression of a life, not borrowed from nature, but inspired by God. When this life is properly directed it becomes noble, sublime; but when it is misused, it causes men to shudder, tremble and turn from it with a feeling of mingled fear and pity. As examples of this the orator mentioned the cases of Napoleon and Bonaparte, and in the path of literature held up the lives and works of Lord Byron and George Eliot as in striking contrast with those of Wordsworth, Milton and Dante.

Orator—"Society as a Factor in Culture"—W. H. Brienbaugh, Martinsburg, Pa. Man's social nature in every phase of the world's history stands out as one of the most significant as well as the most sublime factors in human culture. In society man becomes nobler and better. But when kept in bondage and from free communication with his fellow men his mind weakens, becomes narrow and incapable of grasping high and noble thought. Human nature is governed by the same beautiful law that causes the plant to depend upon certain conditions for growth and maturation into the stately tree. When nations learn to appreciate fully the advantages of social relations, and are bound together by a universal bond of sympathy and love, then will the conviction be forced upon all men that the whole of social culture is embraced in the beautiful words of the great Founder of Christianity: "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you."

Music—Selection from Bocaccio (Suppe).

Franklin Oration (second honor)—"Progress"—Francis E. Bucher, Sunbury, Pa. The relation of the great factors in human society, radicalism and conservatism, was discussed at length. The many theories of progress have evolved it in greater darkness, but even in the darkest days of history, society has never suffered a retrogression. It has always tended toward a perfection never before attained. Its strides are seen in the direction of science, philosophy and religion. Now man reveals in a wider theatre of art and invention than ever before. The morning star of a millennial dawn is now above the horizon. The glorious day will soon appear when all will be virtue and truth, and the equality of rights shall be the first of rights.

Marshall Oration (first honor)—"Milton als Dichter" (Milton as a Poet)—Eilwood L. Kemp, Hamburg, Pa. This was delivered in the German tongue, and the following abstract is given: "Milton, Drei Namen stehen unzertrennlich miteinander verbunden als die höchsten in der epischen Dichtkunst, Homer, Virgil, und Milton. Milton ist der Repräsentant der neuen epischen Dichtkunst, und steht durch wesentliche Charakteristiken der ersten sogenannten klassischen Dichtern deutlich abgegrenzt. Die Iliade und die Aeneide entstanden aus dem mythischen Polytheismus und den Heldenthaten der Griechen und Trojaner; das Verlorne Paradies aus der hebräischen Kultur und der Thaten des wahren Gottes selbst und der himmlischen Helden. Dieses betrifft das ganze Menschenengeschlecht für alle Zeit, jene nur zwei Nationen die schon vor Jahrhunderten dahingewandert.

Als Kapitel in den Geschichten der Griechen und Römer sind die zwei alte Gedichte mit dem Ganzen verbunden und nicht völlig und kaestlich abgegrenzt. Das Verlorne Paradies allein ist ein wahres Kunstwerk, denn dieses allein hat eine Einleitung, einen Hauptbestandtheil, und einen Schluss.

Die Iliade lief von einer Naturquelle der Poesie; die Aeneide zeigt schon mehr Bildung; aber das neue Gedicht entdeckt ein Genie das nicht nurspriegt wie das Ibrige aus dem frohen Muth, der ersten Einbildungskraft, und dem Glauben Herz der Jugend, aber das Genie jeder alten Zeit nach dem verstandigen Wahrheitsforschungen wann die hohe Vernunft und eine bekræftigte Einbildungskraft sich vereinigen.

Milton's Dichtung ist hochst erhaben und majestætisch, aber die Schönheit und die Zaertlichkeit des lyrischen Dichters fehlen nicht. Sein Verbaub ist ausserordentlich wohlklingend und majestætisch, und stimmt immer mit dem Inhalt uerein. Seine Redensarten sind ausserordentlich dem feinsten Geschmack. Viele Stellen deuten auf die alten Dichter hin, aber Nachahmer war er nicht. Wie ein Edelstein nahm er die aussersten Juwelien die sich darbieten, aber bildete sie nach seinem eignen Willigfallen.

Das Verlorne Paradies ist das hochste Kunsterk der Menschen noch geschoben. Es ist ein gotischer Tempel von Gettaerhuden aus dem reinsten Marmor gebauet. Seine Thorspitzen erheben sich hoch gen Himmel und laeuert a die Einzelheiten sind classisch schon bearbeitet. Durch die Fenster sehen wir grune Matten und laechelnde Baechen, und in dem Allerheiligsten derselben wird uns der hochste Himmel und der tiefste Abgrund der Hoelle geoffenbart.

Music—Stoep of Faria (Ripley).

Valdictory—Calvin B. Heller, Danville

THE CHATELAIN.

About thirty members of the Chi Phi, a number of them under the name of a student, had a banquet at the Cooper house, spread in excellent style by the proprietors of that ever popular hostelry. Following were the bills of fare for the banquet and the "feast of reason and flow of soul":

LECTION OF OFFICERS.

Address of Welcome.

Response by the Alpha.

History..... A. M. Yiven.

Troost—"Our Fraternity"..... E. L. Kemp.

"Our Sixty Years"..... A. H. Herold.

"Our Hanover Boys"..... C. J. Gilt.

"Our Medical Bros."..... A. B. Gioninger.

Troost—"The Quarterly"..... M. L. Zweig.

Forward addresses by Graduates.

MEMU.

Soups.

Oysters on half-shell.

Spring Chicken—Stuffed Veal, Stuffed Lamb, Cream Sauce, White Sauce.

Kermess—Devilled Crabs, Soft-shell Crabs, A la Americaine, Water.

Cold Dinner—Baked Ham, Beef Tongue, Stuffed Chicken, Champagne Sauce, Lobster Salad, Mustard Sauce, Bresset P. Lamb, White Mint Sauce.

Vegetables—Potatoes (a la Romaine), Tomatoes (sliced), Salad, Eggs and Vinegar.

Regattas—Catsup, Pickles, Olives, Worcester-sauce Sauce.

Dessert—Ice Cream, Strawberries and Cream, Fruit, Raisins, Almonds, Baked Apples, Tarts, Tarts, Tarts, Tarts.

Cups composed by E. B. Rogers, of Upsilon, and F. K. Eschman, of Zeta, were sung.

DOWN THE RIVER.

Cows Killed for Washingtonians.

Passenger engine No. 194, on the C. & P. D. railroad, struck two cows one afternoon last week. The first one, which was the property of Mr. Jacob Shultz, of this place, was struck at the upper end of town by the train going south, and instantly killed. The other, the property of Mr. Martin Htner, was struck about half a mile south and had both legs broken. She had to be killed.

Mr. Jos. K. Shultz is the owner of a cow of rare merit. She produces from seven to eight pounds of butter every week, besides the milk that is used in the family. But last week she produced eight pounds of butter and three quarts of cream which were sold during the week, in addition to what milk was required for family use. And then she gets very little more than what she finds for herself. She was a thoroughbred Democratic cow owned by a "thoughtless Democrat."

No wonder, then, that the business of shad fishing ended last Thursday on account of the high river, but