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The Post

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Editorial notices per line 15.
All advertisements for a shorter period
than one year are payable at the time
they are ordered, and if not paid the per-
son ordering them will be held responsible
for the money.

A. H. POTTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Sellinggrove Pa.
Offers his professional services to the
public. All legal business entrusted to his
care will receive prompt attention. Office
one door above the New Lutheran Church,
July 4th '72.

J. P. CRONMILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Middleburg, Pa.
Offers his professional services to the public.
Collections and all other professional
business entrusted to his care will receive
prompt attention. [Jan 9, '67]

A. C. SIMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Sellinggrove Pa.
Offers his professional services to the public.
All business entrusted to his care
will be promptly attended to.
[Jan. 17, '67]

J. W. KNIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Freeburg Pa.
Offers his Professional service to the public.
All business entrusted to his care
will be promptly attended to.
Jan. 17, '67

WM. VAN GEZER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lewisburg Pa.
Offers his professional service to the public.
Collections and all other Professional
business entrusted to his care will receive
prompt attention.

GEO. F. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lewisburg Pa.
Offers his Professional service to the public.
Collections and all other professional
business entrusted to his care will receive
prompt attention. Jan. 3, '67

J. M. LINN, A. H. DILL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Lewisburg, Pa.
Offers their professional services to the
public. Collections and all other professional
business entrusted to their care
will receive prompt attention. [Jan. 8, '67]

CHARLES HOWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Sellinggrove Pa.
Offers his professional services to the public.
Collections and all other professional
business entrusted to his care will receive
prompt attention. [Jan 5, '66]

SAMUEL ALLEMAN, HORACE ALLEMAN,
S. ALLEMAN & SON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Sellinggrove Pa.
All professional business and collecting
entrusted to their care will be promptly
attended to. Can be consulted in English
or German. Office, Market Square.

L. N. MYERS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Middleburg Snyder County Penna.
Office a few doors West of the P. O. on
Main street. Consultation in English
and German languages. Sep. 6, '67

J. C. BUCHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lewisburg Pa.
Offers his professional services to the public.
All business entrusted to his care
will be promptly attended to.
[Jan. 3, '67]

GROVER & BAKER,
SEWING MACHINE,
Persons in need of a good and durable
Sewing Machine can be accommodated at
reasonable prices by calling on SAMUEL
FAUST, Agent, Sellinggrove.
[Jan. 24, '68]

DR. J. Y. SHINDEL,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Middleburg Pa.
Offers his professional services to the citizens
of Middleburg and vicinity.
[March 21, '67]

B. F. VAN BUSKIRK,
SURGICAL & MECHANICAL DENTIST
Sellinggrove Penn
Offers his professional services to the public.

JOHN K. HUGHES, Esq.,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Legis. Twp., Snyder Co. Pa

Y. H. WAGNER, Esq.,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Jackson Township, Snyder Co. Pa.
Will attend to all business entrusted to
his care and on the most reasonable
terms. March 12, '68

DR. J. F. KANAWEL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Centreburg, Snyder Co., Pa.
Offers his professional services to the public.
6-384.

GRAYBILL & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Brooms, Mats,
Brushes Cotton Lays, Grain Bags, Fly
Nets, Buckets, Twines, Wicks, &c.
No. 345 North Third Street, Philadelphia,
Feb. 7, '67

GEO. W. GRANELLO, Esq.,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE &
Conveyancer,
Middleburg Snyder County, Penna.
Conveyancing in all its branches especially
executed. Deeds and accounts collected.
Instruments of writing drawn with care and
accuracy. Apr. 16, 72

B. T. PARKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW &
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER COUNTY, PA
Office in Court House, [Sept. 15, '67]

THO'S SWINEFRD,
W. F. HANSELL,
CHINA GLASS &
Queensware,
61 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FAIRMOUNT HOUSE,
NEAR THE DEPOT,
Middleburg, Pa.
GEORGE GUYER, PROPRIETOR.
This house is in close proximity to the
depot and has lately been rebuilt and re-
fitted. Rooms commodious—table well
supplied with the best market affords
—and terms moderate.

BROWN HOUSE,
PAXTONVILLE, (Dexter Station)
HENRY BENFER, Proprietor.
The undersigned adopts this method of in-
forming the public that he has opened a hotel at the
above named place, on the road from Middle-
burg to Dover, and that he is prepared to
entertain the public with first class accommoda-
tions. April 6, 1871.

WALKER HOUSE,
McClure City Pa.
R. D. WALTER Proprietor.
This is a new house, newly furnished and
is now open to the traveling public. It is
located near the depot. No effort will be
spared by the proprietor to make the stay
of his guests pleasant and agreeable.

DAVIS HOUSE,
At the Middle, Centre, Snyder & Lewisburg
R. R. Depot, corner of Water and Dorcas Sts.,
Lewisstown Pa.,
George Flory & Son, Proprietors.

BUMGARDNER HOUSE,
(Opposite Reading Railroad Depot)
Harrisburg, Pa.,
A. H. LANDIS, Proprietor.
Every effort necessary to insure the com-
fort of guests will be made. The house has been
newly refitted. [Oct 18, 1871]

ALLEGHENY HOUSE,
Nos. 812 & 814 Market Street,
(Above Eighth),
PHILADELPHIA.
A. Beck, Proprietor.
Terms \$2.00 Per Day. [Dec 9, '64]

JOHN H. ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
MIDDLEBURG, PA.
Professional business entrusted to his care
will be promptly attended to. [Feb 9, '77]

J. THOMPSON BAKER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa.
Can be consulted in the English and
German languages. OFFICE—Market Street, opposite Wells
Smith & Co's Store 8-49y

SAMUEL H. ORWIG,
Attorney-at-Law,
OFFICE IN WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

A. G. HORNBERGER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
Perry Township, Snyder County, Pa.
Collections, Conveyancing, and all other busi-
ness pertaining to the office will be promptly
attended to. Office near Troutmansville.

J. C. KEITZEL,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Chapman township Snyder Co. Pa.
Conveyancing, Collecting and all other busi-
ness entrusted to his care will be promptly at-
tended to.

DR. J. W. ROCKEFELLOW,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Offers his professional services to the citizens
of Middleburg and vicinity. [June 1-11]

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST
RYE WHISKEY,
POLDURE PEACH WHISKEY,
BRANDY, GIN, AND
SYRUPS
Just received and for sale at the Eagle
Hotel, in Middleburg.
JOHN A. STAHLNECKER,
Aug. 18, 1870.

D. B. SLIFERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Furniture Warerooms,
NO. 66 NORTH SECOND STREET,
(Below Arch, West Side.)
Factory and Wholesale Department,
1603 North 6th Street, above Oxford,
-817 PHILADELPHIA.

JACOB P. BOGAR,
WITH
UBERROTH, BERGSTRESSER & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FISH, PROVISIONS, &c.
No. 206 North Wharves, (above Race St.),
9-71c PHILADELPHIA.

J. B. SELHEIMER,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
Iron, Nails,
Steel, Leather,
Paints, Oils,
Coach & Saddlery Ware
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Stoves & Tinware.
MARKET STREET,
Lewisstown, Penn'a.
November 2, 1871-4f

T. J. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MIDDLEBURG, SNYDER CO., PA.
Offers his Professional Services to the public.
Consultations in English and German.

Select Poetry.

The Heat of the Day.
There must be those who bear the heat
And burden; on with weary feet
They toil along noontide way,
Nor rest when comes the fall of day.

Through dewy morn, through tender eve,
Love's labor keeps them binding shaves
Which no man cares for: One on high
Will count their earnings by-and-by.

O patient heart! heroic will!
That bends to work such strength and skill!
The angels sometimes stoop to ask
The meaning of thy daily task.

God knows, beyond an angel's ken,
The grandeur God bestows on men
Whom sorrow, failure, pain, and loss
But crown anew at every cross.

Look Aloft.
Take the trials God has sent you,
Smooth the wrinkles from your brow,
Half the trifles that oppress you
Matter not a week from now—
If you know not how to bear them,
Ask Him: He will teach you how.

Be not troubled over careful,
Lest the notes dim duty's light,
And in looking after trifles,
Graver things pass out of sight,
And in cleaning household vessels,
Fail to keep your own heart bright.

What if childish hands are busy,
Strewing flowers, or tracking clay,
Over floors just scoured so nicely?
Little foot-prints wash away:
Stains and tracks of merry children
Are not sins—ah, let them play!

True, your husband likes things tidy,
But he likes all cheerful, too;
He forgives a slight confusion,
Squares it with a smile from you,
Then a spicy bit of things easy,
Makes him feel as good as new.

Men, though wanting all things easy,
Don't object to trash and noise—
Hearing echoes of their childhood
In the creaky boots of boys
And I think they like the music
Of their noisy drums and toys.

My own husband, heaven bless him,
When I work with might and main,
Washing, sweeping, dusting, scouring
Doors, floors, and window-pane,
Blames me not and takes things easy,
"Clear the dust from off your brain."

The Republican Platform.

The following is the platform of
principles which was unanimously ad-
opted by the Philadelphia Convention.
It covers every important na-
tional question and will be heartily
endorsed by all Republicans:

The Republican party of the United
States, assembled in National
Convention in the city of Philadel-
phia, on the 5th and 6th days of
June, 1872, again declares its faith,
appeals to its history, and announc-
es its position upon the questions be-
fore the country.

First. During eleven years of su-
premacv it has accepted, with grand
courage, the solemn duties of the
times; it suppressed a gigantic re-
bellion, emancipated four millions
of slaves, decreed the equal citi-
zenship of all, and established univer-
suffrage; exhibiting unparalleled
magnanimity, it criminally punished
no man for political offenses, and
warmly welcomed all who proved
their loyalty by observing the laws;

and dealing justly with their neigh-
bors; it has steadily decided with
firmness the resultant disorders of a
great war, and initiated a wise and
humane policy toward the Indian.
The Pacific Railroad and similar vast
enterprises have been generally aid-
ed and successfully conducted; the
public lands freely given to actual
settlers; emigration has been pro-
tected and encouraged and full ac-
knowledgment of the naturalized citi-
zens' rights secured from European
powers; a uniform national cur-
rency has been provided, repudiation
frowned down, the national credit
sustained under extraordinary bur-
dens, and new bonds negotiated at
lower rates. The revenues have been
carefully collected and honestly ap-
plied, despite annual large reduction
of the rates of taxation. The public
debt has been reduced during Gen-
eral Grant's Presidency, at the rate
of a hundred millions a year; great
financial crises have been avoided,
and peace and plenty prevail through-
out the land. Menacing foreign dif-
ficulties have been peacefully and
honorably composed, and the honor
and power of the nation kept in
high respect throughout the past.

This glorious record of the past is
the party's best record for the future.
We believe that the people
will not entrust the Government to
any party or combination of men
composed chiefly of those who have
resisted every step of this beneficial
progress.

Second. Complete liberty and ex-
act equality in the enjoyment of all
civil, political and public rights,
should be established and effectually
maintained throughout the Union,
by efficient and appropriate State
and federal legislation. Neither the
law or its administration should ad-
mit of any discrimination in respect
of citizens by reason of race, creed,
color, or previous condition of ser-
vitude.

Third. The recent amendments to
the National Constitution should be
cordially sustained because they are
right—not merely tolerated because
they are law—should be carried out
according to their spirit by appro-
priate legislation, the enforcement
of which can safely be entrusted only
to the party that secured those
amendments.

Fourth. The National Government

should seek to maintain honorable
peace with all nations, protecting
citizens everywhere, and sympathize
with all people who strive for great-
er liberty.

Fifth. Any system of civil service
under which the subordinate posi-
tions of the Government are consid-
ered mere rewards for party zeal, is
fatally demoralizing; and we there-
fore favor a reform of the system by
laws which shall abolish the evils of
patronage, and make honesty and ef-
ficiency and fidelity, without espe-
cially creating a life tenure of office.

Sixth. We are opposed to future
grants of the public lands to corpora-
tions and monopolies, and demand
that the national domain be set apart
for free homes for the people.

Seventh. The annual revenues af-
ter paying current expenses, pen-
sions and the interest on the public
debt, should furnish a moderate bal-
ance for the reduction of the prin-
cipal, and the revenue, except so much
as may be derived from a tax upon
tobacco and liquors, be raised by du-
ties upon importations in securing
remunerative wages to labor and pro-
tecting the industry, growth and pros-
perity of the whole country.

Eighth. We hold in undying hon-
or the soldiers and sailors, whose val-
or saved the Union. Their pensions
are a sacred debt of the nation, and
the widows and orphans of those who
died for their country are entitled to
the care of a generous and grateful
people. We favor such additional
legislation as will extend the bounty
of the government to all our soldiers
and sailors who were honorably dis-
charged, and who, in the time of du-
ty became disabled, without regard
to the length of service or the cause
of such a discharge.

Ninth. The doctrine of Great
Britain and other European powers
concerning allegiance—once a subject
always a subject—having at last,
through the efforts of the Republi-
can party, been abandoned, and the
masculine intellect is taxed to its
utmost capacity when the myster-
ies of the female garb become in-
volved with the other intricacies of
jurisprudence. A woman was shot
late in California and the coroner
attempting to illustrate the course of
the bullet through her corsets by
putting this strange device around
his own waist. He got it wrong
side up, wrong side in front, and
wrong side out, and though a married
man, and assisted by the suggestions
of several jurymen, he couldn't get it
right until an experienced reporter
stepped up and neatly adjusted the
bit of mechanism for him.

American idea of the individual's
right to transfer allegiance having
been accepted by European nations, it
is the duty of our Government to
guard with jealous care the right of
adopted citizens against the assump-
tion of unauthorized claims by their
former governments, and we urge
continual careful encouragement and
protection to voluntary immigration.

Tenth. The franking privilege
ought to be abolished, and the way
prepared for a speedy reduction in
the rates of postage.

Eleventh. Among the questions
which press for attention is that which
concerns the relation of capital and
labor, and the Republican party re-
cognizes the duty of so shaping leg-
islation as to secure full protection and
the amplest field for capital, and for
labor, the creator of capital, and the
largest opportunities and a just share of
mutual profits of these two great ser-
vants of civilization.

Twelfth. We hold that Congress
and the President have only fulfilled
an imperative duty in their measures
for the suppression of 'ole and treas-
onable organizations in certain lately
rebellious regions, and for the protec-
tion of the ballot box, and therefore
they are entitled to the thanks of the
nation.

Thirteenth. We pronounce repudi-
ation of the public debt in any form
or disguise as a national crime. We
witness with pride the reduction of
the principal of the debt and the rates
of interest upon the balance, and con-
fidently expect that our excellent na-
tional currency will be perfected by a
speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth. The Republican party
is mindful of its obligations to the
loyal women of America for their no-
ble devotion to the cause of freedom.
Their wide field of usefulness is view-
ed with satisfaction, and honest de-
mands of any class of citizens for ad-
ditional rights should be treated with
respectful consideration.

Fifteenth. We heartily approve the
action of Congress in extending an-
guity to those lately in rebellion, and
rejoice in the growth of peace and frat-
ernal feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth. The Republican party
proposes to respect the rights reserved
by the people to themselves as care-
fully as the powers delegated by them
to the State and the Federal Govern-
ment; it disapproves of the resort to
unconstitutional laws for the pur-
pose of removing evils by interfering
with rights not surrendered by the
people to either the State or Nation-
al Government.

Seventeenth. It is the duty of the
general Government to adopt such
measures as may tend to encourage
and restore American commerce and
ship-building.

Eighteenth. We believe that the
modest patriotism, the earnest pur-
pose, the sound judgment, the practical
wisdom, the incorruptible integri-
ty and the illustrious services of Ulysses
S. Grant have commended him to

the hearts of the American people,
and with him at our head we start to-
day upon a new march to victory.

LITTLE POTTER.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REBELLION.

A short little, square built, dark-
skinned twinkling eyed young fellow,
was known the regiment over as "Lit-
tle Potter." The name came from his
trade before the war times, and from
the fact that he was always talking
shop, and examining clays with all the
enthusiasm of a geologist. He had
the faculty of becoming interested in
anything that any other man was do-
ing. Standing near the picket line,
though uncomfortable himself, he could
always suggest a way in which to
make the coffee boil, and would
gather up little splinters and pile un-
der and about the little kettle with
the keenest enjoyment, altho' the cof-
fee belonged to the most taciturn man
in the company. He showed his
kindly interest in every man's affair,
and of course was universally liked.

At Shiloh, in the midst of the sec-
ond day's battle Little Potter left the
company to get water for himself and
several of his companions. A quick
change of position, a new line of bat-
tle formation, took place, after his de-
parture, and Little Potter was seen
no more for several days. After the
rebels retreated, he was acting as
nurse at the brigade hospital. He
couldn't find the regiment on his re-
turn, but found the hospital, and the
division surgeon ordered him on duty,
and discovering his excellence as a
nurse, would not let him return to
his company.

There was a quarrel between the
captain and the surgeon, the former
seeing Little Potter as a skulker, and
the latter seeing him as a useful man
who had made a mistake through no
fault of his own. The captain report-
ed Potter absent without leave, and
he was court martialled. The sen-
tence was that he should forfeit six
months' pay. The men of the com-
pany were very indignant, but Pot-
ter said nothing. The stoppage of
six months pay told sorely on him,
but he weathered the storm, and
came out as serene as though he had
never been court martialled.

Much clothing was lost at Shiloh,
and a list was made out of clothing
lost in battle.

The sergeant would ask:
"Well, Blaine, what did you lose at
Shiloh?"
Answer: "An overcoat and knap-
sack."

"What did you lose at Shiloh, Pot-
ter?"
"With indistinguishable drollery, Pot-
ter said with a sort of lip that was
characteristic: "I lost twenty-
eight dollars!"

This was the only reference he
made to the court-martial and the
six months' pay until the morning of
the terrible December 31, at Stone
River. In the hurry of the company
formation for battle, Little Potter was
the first man in place, after the order-
ly, and though the shortest man in
the company, he held his place there
in face of the rule to the contrary.
There was a sweeping charge. That
company left their dead further to
the front than any other regiment in
action that day. They were cruelly
crushed relentlessly driven.

Little Potter was a giant in doing.
He kept his place next to the orderly
when the company was broken and
scattered. With a precision that
would under other circumstances
have been droll, he formed on the
orderly whenever a charge was made,
and while it was every man for him-
self. As he was ramming home a
load, a ball struck him in the fleshy
part of the leg, cutting a great gash
and tearing his clothes. He was ad-
vised to go to the rear. The reply was:
"I will show them who is a cow-
ard."

A shot struck him in the left shoulder,
and he became deadly pale. Still
with teeth and right hand he man-
aged to load his gun and fire. Anoth-
er shot struck him in the thigh, and
he fell. He was dragged to the
stump and placed so that the raking
fire would not touch him. He delib-
erately crawled around and placed
himself so as to face the rebels, and
as the company gave back in one of
those almost hand to hand fights Lit-
tle Potter kissed his hand to the man
nearest him and nestled down with a
sigh of relief.

Days afterward the sergeant found
a pair of black eyes glistening from
footstools of white sheets in a hospital

at Murfreesboro. They belonged to
Little Potter; broken legged, broken-
armed and bandaged. He could not
move and could hardly speak. But
as the tearful man bent over him, he
lisp'd: "We wukid them, didn't
we?"

The rebels found him braced up
against the stump punching at them
with his gun held in his one hand, as
they ran by. He was taken to the
hospital, and here, day after day, his
old comrades went to see him. They
did more; they at once wrote
to General Rosecrans, telling the sim-
ple story. They carried the letter
along the red tape line, from brigade
headquarters to division, from divi-
sion to corps, from corps to army head-
quarters, and returned with all its
order from Rosecrans himself, directing
that the six months' pay be returned
to Little Potter, that all charges on
the record be erased, and that an or-
der complimenting his gallantry be
read on dress parade, and that a copy
be sent to the man who behaved so
nobly. The order was read on dress
parade, and the document with all its
array of endorsements and old Rosa's
letter were carried to Little Potter,
by men who could hardly speak.

He seemed like one transfixed, as
one of his old time friends read and
re-read the order letter. He had it
held down to his eyes so he could see
the red lines and official signatures.
Then came his first tears.

"Now, boys, I don't care to get
well. It's all wiped out, ain't it? I
was determined to get well to wipe it
out, you know. But now torn up as I
am it is better to die."

And the next morning, with the or-
der and Rosa's letter on his bosom,
Little Potter died. And still can we
hear the grizzled old surgeon's words,
as he came to the cot: "Dear? Why
—God bless the boy."

The Wheat Crop.

The June report of the statistician
of the Department of Agriculture, now
in press, is exhaustive in its treat-
ment of wheat statistics. It is based
upon reports from 903 counties,
of which 199 indicate average condition,
270 higher than average and 434 low
condition, ranging from 100, the
standard of a medium prospect, down
to 19, and in a few cases down to en-
tire failure. The State averages are
calculated, not simply from the num-
ber of counties reported, but from
the comparative production of the
several counties. These 903 reports
conclude a very large proportion of
the wheat area of the country.

The summary of the returns of
area shows a reduction of two per
cent from that of 1871. The average
of spring wheat in States which grow
that variety mainly is represented as
follows: Maine, 108; New Hamp-
shire, 100; Vermont, 102; Massa-
chusetts, 95; Wisconsin, 98; Minne-
sota, 101; Iowa, 106; Nebraska,
113; Oregon, 107; California, where
the distinction of spring and winter
is scarcely known, reports "spring"
129, "winter" 130. Illinois, where
winter wheat constitutes two-thirds
of the crops, gives 101 for winter and
75 for spring. Kansas, where spring
wheat predominates, returns 120 for
spring and 62 for winter. The States
for growing winter wheat are Con-
necticut, 95; New York, 98; New
Jersey, 98; Pennsylvania, 90; Dela-
ware, 96; Maryland, 100; Virginia,
98; North Carolina, 101; South
Carolina, 96; Georgia, 98; Alabama,
105; Mississippi, 95; Texas, 115;
Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 103; West
Virginia, 100; Kentucky, 92; Ohio,
88; Michigan, 92; Indiana, 94; Illi-
nois, 101; Missouri, 92.

The condition of the predominant
variety in each State is thus stated:
Maine, 101; New Hampshire, 99;
Vermont, 106; Massachusetts, 99;
Connecticut 88; New York, 68; New
Jersey, 70; Pennsylvania 70; Dela-
ware, 70; Maryland, 44; Virginia,
85; North Carolina, 101; South Car-
olina, 97; Georgia 105; Alabama,
115; Mississippi, 104; Texas, 117;
Arkansas, 110; Tennessee, 117;
West Virginia, 85; Kentucky, 108;
Ohio, 78; Michigan, 75; Indiana, 85;
Illinois, 80; (spring, 103.) Wisconsin,
104; Minnesota, 92; Iowa, 99;
Oregon, 95. The general average of
condition for the entire crop is 94.

The Department estimate for the
crop of 1871 was 230,000,000 bushels
at 14 bushels per acre. Considering
12 bushels an average yield, the area
and condition of the present crop (in
the first week in June) pointed to a
product of 220,000,000 bushels in
1872. The crop of 1869, which was
about 16 per cent, above an average,
the largest recorded in ten years, was
287,000,000 bushels, as returned by
the census.

Noticing a prediction in the New
York Tribune that Greeley would
carry Ohio, the Toledo Blade remarks:
"We consulted the Greeley party in
Toledo concerning this, and his op-
inion is that it can be done if the elec-
tion can be postponed long enough.
He has another man half converted."

Cautionary.

Beware of eating too much pic-
nic pie.
Beware of sitting in a draught
when warm.
Beware of sleeping too late in the
morning.

Beware of marrying a wife you
cannot support.
Beware of buying more than you
are able to pay for.
Beware of drinking too much ice-
water in the summer.

Beware of promising more than
you are able to perform.
Beware of sudden conversation, for
disguises are easily put on.
Beware of men who have no line of
principle, but work from policy.

Beware of men who mix politics
and money-making are the same thing.
Beware of doctors who cannot take
their own medicines or stand by their
own party.