DEMOCRAT. MONTROSE

E. B. HAWLEY, Proprietor.

MONTROSE, PA., WEDNESDAY FEB. 8, 1871.

Miscellancous.

VOLUME XXVIII, NUMBER 6.

Business Cards.

LAW OFFICE. PITCH & WATSON, Attorneys at Law, at the old office of Bentley & Fitch. Montroso, Pa.
L. P. FITCH. [Jan. 11, '71.] W. W. WATSON.

CHARLES N. STODDARD, ealer in Boots and Shots, Hats and Caps. Leather and Findings, Hain Street, 1st door below Boyd's Store. Work mads to order, and repairing done neatly. Montrose, Jan. 1, 1870.

LITTLES & BLAKESLEE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office the one heretofore occupied by R.B. & G. P. Little, on Main street, Monirose, Pa.
R. B. LITTLE. GEO, P. LITTLE. E. L. BLAKESLEE. B. McKenzie... C. C. Paurot. W. H. McCain. McKENZIE, FAUROT & CO.

Pealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Ladies and Misser flue Shoes. Also, agents for the great American Tea and Coffee Company. [Montrose, Pa., ap. 1, 20, LEWIS KNOLL, SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING.

be found ready to attend all who may want anything in his line. Montrose, Pa. Oct. 13, 1869. P. REYNOLDS. ..

AUCTIONEER—Scila Dry Goods, and Merchanize—a strends at Vendues. All orders jeft at my house vecelve prompt attention. [Oct. 1, 1869—if O. M. HAWLEY.

EALER in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY Hardware, Hata, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Ready Made Cloth ing, Paints, Oils, etc., New Milford, Pa. [Sept. 8, '69, DR. S. W. DAYTON, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, tenders his services to t "clitzens of Great Bend and vicinity. Office at his residence, apposite Harram House, G't, Bend village. Sept. 1st, 1809.—II

LAW OFFICE. CHAMBERLIN & McCollum, Attorneys and Connsolors at Law. Office in the Brick Block over the Rank. [Montrose Ang. 4, 1863, A. Chamberlin, J. B. McCollum.

A. & D. R. LATHROP, DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, crockery and glassware, table and pocket entiery. Paints, oils, dre stuffs. Hats, boots and shores, bole leather. Perfinery & Brick Riock, adjoining the Bank, Montrose.

[August 11, 1853.—If D. R. Lahlnor, D. R. Lahlnor,

A. O. WARREN. ATTORNEY A. LAW. Bounty, Back Pay. Penrion and Exem on Claims attended to. Office from below Boyd's Store, Montrope.Ps. [Au. 1, '60]

Auctioneer, and Insurance Agent, Friendsville, Pa.

C. S. GILBERT. Auctioneer. Great Bend, Pa.

AMIELY. U. S. Auctioncor.

JOHN GROVES. FASHIONABLE TALLOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Chandler's Store. Allorides filled in first-rate style, cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

W. W. SMITH,

CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS,—Poo of Main street, Montrose, Pa. lang. 1, 1869. H. BURRITT,

DEALER in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery flardware, Tron, Stoves, Drugs, Oifs, and Paint-Boots and Shoes, Hays & Caps, Fors, Bufinle Rober Groceries, Provisions, L.C., New Milford, Pa.

DR. E. P. HINES, Has permanently located at Friendsville for the pur pose of practicing medicine and surgery in all in branches. He may be found at the Jackson House (offer house from the pure to the pur

Friendsville, Pa., Aug., 1. 1369. STROUD & BROWN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE ACENTS. AF business attended to prompily, on fair terms. Office first door north of "Montrose Hotel," west side of Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa. [Aug. 1, 1809.

- CHARLES L. BROWN. WM. D. LUSK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Office opposite the Tarbell House, near the Court House.

DR. W. W. SMITH, DENTIST. Rooms over Boyd & Corwin's Hard ware Store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Montrose, Aug. 1, 1859.—tf

ABEL TURRELL,

D. W. SEARLE. ATTORNEY AT LAW, office over the Store of A. Lathrop, in the Brick Slock, Montrose, Pa. [au1'69]

DR. W. L. BICHARDSON, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, tenders his professions services to the citizens of Montrose and vicinity.

Office at his residence, on the corner cast of Sayre & Bros. Foundry.

[Aug. 1, 1869.

DR. E. L. GARDNER.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Montrose, Ps. Give especial attention to diseases of the Heart and Lungs and all Surgical diseases. Office over W. B. Dean, a Boards at Searle's Hotel. [Aug. 1, 1859.]

BURNS & NICHOLS, ARS in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dyens, Paints, Olls, Varnish, Liquors, Spices, Fancy, cae, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Area. Est Prescriptions carefully compounded, olic Avenue, above Scarle's Hotel, Montroet, B. Bunss, Aros Nicrola. Aug. 1, 1869.

DR. E. L. HANDRICK, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectially tenders by professional services to the citizen of Friendeville and vicinity. (27 Office inthe office of Dr. Leet – Boards at J. Hosford's. Aug. 1, 1869.

PROF. MORRIS, The Hayti Barber, returns his thanks for the kind patrobage that has enabled him to get the best rest—ha! I hav not time to tell the whole story, but come and hee for our overer \$27\$ at the Old Stand. No lond haughing allowed in the shop.

[April 13, 165].

HUNT BROTHERS, SCRANTON, PA Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, NAILS, SPIKES, SHOVELS,

BUILDER'S HARDWARE,

MUNE RAIL, COUNTERSUM & T RAILSPIRES
RAILBOAD & MINING SUPPLIES.
CARRIAGE SPRINGS. AXLES, SKEINS AND
SOLES, BOLTS, NUTS AND WASHERS,
PLATED BANDS, MALLEABLE
IRONS, HUES, SPOKES.
FELLOES, SEAT SPINDLES, BOFFS, C.
ANVILS, VICES, STOCKS AND DIES, BELLOWS
HAMMERS, SLEDGES, FILES, &c. &c.
CIRCULAR AND MILLSAWS, BELTING, PACKING
TACKLE BLOCKS, PLASTER PARIS
CEMENT, HAIR & GRINDSTONES,
PRESCH WINDOW GLASS, LEATHER & FINDINGS
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS, LEATHER & FINDINGS
TAIRBANK'S SCALES,
CTRIDE, MARCH, 1655.

14

JEWELRY A. TURRELL on, - Exchange,

Boet's Corner.

Dickens' Poetry.

The following exquisite verses were written by Charles Dickets:

When the lessons and tasks are all ended, And the school for the day is dismissed And the little ones gather around me, To bid me good night and be kissed; Oh! the little white arms that encircle My neck in a tender embrace! Oh! the smiles that are halos of heaven

Shedding sunshine of love on my face! And when they are gone, I sit dreaming Of my childhood too lovely to last;

Of love that my heart will remember, When it wakes to the pulse of the past, Ere the world and its wickedness made me A partner of spriow and sin, When the glory of God was about mc, And the glory of gladness within.

And the goars of gladness within.

Oh! the four grows weak as a woman's,
And the fountain of feeling will

When I think if the paths steep angitiony
When I think if the paths steep angition of the inputation of the dear-ones must go;
Of the inputations of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the inputations of a child should be a child in the inputation of a child!

They are ideals of inputation and of households;
They are angel of God in disguise;
It is sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,
It is glory still gleams in their eyes;

His glory still gleams in their eyes; Oh! these truents from home and from heaver They have made me more manly and mild; And I know how Jesus could liken

The kingdom of God to a child I ask not a life for the dear ones, All radiant, as others have done, But that life may have just enough shadow To temper the glare of the sun; would pray God to guard them from evil, But my prayer would bound back to myself: Ah! a screph may pray for a sinner, But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended: I have banished the rule and the rod; have taught them the goodness of knowledge They have taught me the goodness of God. My heart is a dungeon of darkness, Where I shut them from breaking a rule; My frown is sufficient correction My love is the law of the school

I shall leave the old house in autumn To traverse its threshold no more, Ah! how shall I sigh for the dear ones, That meet me each morn at the door! I shall miss the good nights and the kisses. And the gush of their innocent glee,

The group on the green, and the flowers That are brought every morning to me I shall miss them at morn and at eve Their songs in the school and the street; I shall miss the low hum of their voices, And the tramp of their delicate feet When the lessons and tasks are all ended.

Faro flourishes in Chicago, despite its

many checks, says the Times.

Estey-mate.

on the canvas.

o the cause of education.

The Germans are about to furnish the

Parisians with a new drink—cannon-ade. It is composed of power violatilized by

the explosion of a friction match, and served up on a half shell.

Two rather suggestive lines appear in

elastic.

It is not etiquette, at a wedding or wedding reception to congratulate the bride; it is the bridegroom who receives congratulation; the bride wishes for her future happiness. A gentleman or lady who is acquainted with both bride and groom must speak first to the bride; but if a stranger to either, may first speak to the one with whom he is already acquainted who will then introduce the other. If a stranger to both bride and groom, the And death says, " The school is dismissed !" May the little ones gather around me, To bid me good-night and be kissed. Brevities and Witicisms. "JEST the thing-A joak. The man who owed something country did not pay his taxes. a stranger to both bride and groom, the tion.

first groomsman must make the introduc-tion. By-Laws of American Society.

In Kansas several vigilance committees A Japanese Girl's Toilet. are reported to be "doing a good and ef-"Russell," who is traveling around the world for the Boston " Traveler," is now in Japan. Here is something reliable Estey thinks his wife must be a good calculator-she makes such an excellent om one of his letters: "Having watch-Connecticut has an "Elastic Frog Comberess.' pany." What's a frog good for if he isn't face and form showed considerable personal beauty. She was unmarried, for The Galveston News say that while her teeth were glistening white. Neither of the ladies took other notice of us than Cotton was once King, "Railroad is now DRALER to Drugs. Eatent Medicines, Chemicals Liquors, Painta, Olis, Dye Stuffe. Varnisher, Win was one of the United States. It is in a state being from of the most numerons, extensive, and valuable collections of Goods in Susquehanan Co-Established in 1848.

Emperor—he is the coming despot."

The Indian Territory wants to become one of the United States. It is in a state of nature now, and doesn't like it.

The Stepney Lyccum is trying its teeth on the platform, which is the open Japanese house, and advantable collections of Goods in Susquehanan Co-Established in 1848.

Established in 1848.

Emperor—he is the coming despot."

The Indian Territory wants to become of the United States. It is in a state of nature now, and doesn't like it.

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The Indian Territory wants to become of the open Japanese house, and advantable collections of Goods in Susquehanan Co-Established in 1848. to glance at us once, sidewise. The cus-The Stepney Lyceum is trying its teeth room, made a low bow to the 'barberess,' ing could be more deleterious in every The Stepney Lyceum is trying its teeth on the problem: "Which is the oldest battle cry, 'Erin go brah, or Indi go blue" "

The 'barbress' placed a mat upon the blue" "

Of course a grabual carriage and walk floor, then removing the robe from her are rendered totally impossible; the execution of the possible of the possible is the execution of the possible in the course of the possible is the execution of the possible in the course of the possible is the execution of the possible in the course of the possible is the execution of the possible in the course of the possible is the execution of the possible in the course of the possible is the execution of the possible in the course of the possible is the course of the possible in the course of the po shoulders, began to work upon her hair; able assumption of the peculiar "bend, In a bookseller's catalogue appears the first, until it was softened, sufficiently to classically called the "Grecian," becomes admit a comb. When the combing was no longer an assumption, but a necessity; done, all the hair was gathered back from and no small amount of personal discomfollowing article: "Memoirs of Charles L, with a head capitally executed." A Philadelphia paper announces to its the face to the crown, and tied there. fort and pain is inevitably caused to the readers that "the breath of winter chills then the 'long tail' was waxed and oiled probably fair, but certainly mistaken then the 'long tail' was waxed and oiled probably fair, but certainly mistaken the air." No other paper has the news. until it was stiff. It was next flattened | wearers of these shockingly made boots. out with the hands near the head, and the shape of the foot is soon destroyed, the end gathered around this flat piece and the improper and unnatural elevation in curious curls and fantatic braids, the A Somersett, Massachusetts, farmer has now in store four thousand pallons of ap-ple-butter, which is what he knows of end fastened with a pin, and the face and parts of the foot-for instance, the instep, neck wiped dry with a towel. Then be- the arch, (to avoid technicalities), and gan a process for which I was wholly un-prepared. I had not supposed the Jup-anese to be so near civilized. The bar-bress' took up a little box, with a fine Why is a baby like a sheaf of wheat? Because it is first cradled, and then thrushed, and finally becomes the flower of the bress' took up a little box, with a fine bamboo seive in the end, and, after telling Those bones of the feet which act con-A young lady of Osage was found "sitting on the style," the other evening. She throws no a gentleman's hat. The hat throw, or sift, the fine rice flour, or dust, addn't fit her, and is ruined forever.

A Georgia editor, who didn't have a free ticket, says it's comical and enter-thining to stand on the outside of the circles was brushed off with a feather brush, which they are launched into the air, bathout the membrance that, while they are priding themselves on the graceful attitude in which they are launched into the air, bathout the membrance that, while they are launched into the air, bathout the membrance that, while they are launched into the air, bathout the membrance that, while they are launched into the air, bathout the membrance that, while they are launched into the air, bathout the membrance that, while they are launched into the air, bathout the membrance that, while they are launched into the air, bathout the membrance that the satisfactory. cus tent at night and watch the shadows At Louisville, Ky., the fines collected for drunkeness are placed in the school funds, and many of the prominent men get drunk every week, just to contribute

> await another customer. ELEVEN THOUSAND PERSONS KILLED BY SNAKES.—An English paper says:—"A St. Patrick is evidently wanted in Injuxtaposition in announcing a Sunday liceland. During the year 1869 no less dignation. juxtaposition in amouncing a Sanday school book:
>
> "THE WALKING STICK."
>
> "It is more blessed to give than receive."
>
> The school boys think so, too!
>
> A Clergyman of New York writes a communication to the Star of that city, in which be discredits the story that Nor played the fiddle while Rome was burning. We always believed ourselves that it was the trombous the rascal was warbling on — Ezchange.
>
> "Extending by part 1869 no less dignation."
>
> "Onn' sa'er word. Iziza (hic)—don' days, and divide by 72.
>
> Six Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 72.
>
> Six Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 72.
>
> Six Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 73.
>
> Six Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 74.
>
> Five Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 75.
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> Six Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 75.
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> Six Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 75.
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> Six Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 75.
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> Niue Per Cent—Multiply by of number of days, and divide by 45.
>
> Niue Per Cent—Multiply by ounder of the vicin proposition of the week, by the number of days, and divide by 45.
>
> Niue Per Cent—Multiply by ounder of the vicin proposition of the week, by the number of days, and divide by 45.
>
> Niue Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 75.
>
> Six Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 75.
>
> Six Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 75.
>
> Six Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 75.
>
> Niue Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.
>
> The school beached coloth, "Perhaps, said the laddy of the week, by the number of days, and divide by 45.
>
> The school beached coloth, "Perhaps said the laddy of the week, by the number of days, and divide by 45.
>
> The school beach

To See Down a Well,

Wedding Etiquette.

It is not generally known how easy a matter it is to explore the bottom of a common mirror. When the sun is in the body of the church for the relatives of the young couple.

It is not generally known how easy a matter it is to explore the bottom of a common mirror. When the sun is binning brightly, hold a mirror so that the reflected rays of light will full into the reflect relatives of the young couple.

It is the height of rudeness for any one, whether elergyman, pridegroom, or any member of the bridal train, to keep the bride waiting. The elergyman, should be within the rails, the bridegroom and groomsmen should be in the vestry room, by the time the bride is the bride in the vestibule, or may according to the church.

The bridal party should meet in the bottom of ponds and rivers, if the was the church.

The bridal party should meet in the bride somewhat clear, and not agisted by winds or rapid motion. If a well or elect the light from the opening, it is only necessary on the upon his arm, follows: the groomsman and bridagroom receives the brides and bridegroom receives the bride and bridegroom remove their right hand glove in some churches; in others, it is ideened not necessary. The bride stands on the left of the groom.

When the wedding takes place in the church is completely expeak to the groomsman and bridegroom receives the bride and bridegroom re the defend not necessary. The bride stands on the left of the groom.

When the wedding takes place at the house. Half a dozen reflections of light marry.

When the bride, it is customary to divide the room either by folding doors or a curtain, and allow the bridal party to be grooped before their friends see them, be will not only find it useful, but a pleasing begrouped before their friends see them.

Sixty-five persons out of one thousand marry.

Sixty-five persons out of one thousand marry.

Interesting Experiments with Buts.

A scientific observer of the habits of be will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the will not only find it useful, but a pleasing the find the method. The number of men able to bear arms but one cight of the population.

A scientific observer of the habits of the life of the Immaculate Mother, from Bethlehem to Calvary and beyond.—At
lanteresting Experiments with Buts.

Sixty-five persons out of one thousand dollar is worth 663 cents.

Interesting Experiments with the life of the Immaculate Mother, from Bethlehem to Calvary and beyond.—At
lanteresting Experiments with being reminded of every stage in the life of the Immaculate Mother, from Bethlehem to Calvar be grooped before their friends see them.
If, however, this is not convenient, they enter in the same order as in church. It is somewhat customary of late for the bride and groom to walk arm-in-arm to the altar; but it is against established etiquette; the bride should walk with her of the bride should walk with her of the star of the star

The representative Briton's foot is deformed sufficiently in numerous other ways; to see a foot now-a-days properly formed, and retaining to adolescence its original and natural state, is to see the rarest of curiosities; and, this being an incontrovetible truth, it will easily be conceived that we ought not systematically to set ourselves to work to distort our fee ed the man, we now turned to the 'bar- by any means more adventitions than She had a lady customer, whose can be helped, or by the wearing of that form showed considerable per- which can be most mechanically and comfortably dispensed with.

Yet this is precisely what fashionable ladies have been and are doing. Nothing

stick was brushed off with a feather brush, after which a piece of bark of some kind was rubbed on her cheeks until 'red as a rose was she.' Then, for the first time, a polished piece of iron or steel, serving for a mirror, was held up before the young lady, who smiled her approval, rose to her feet, gathered up her dress, and marched broudly off leaving the 'harberess' to be a greater or less. proudly off, leaving the 'barberess' to ble" of appearance, is, to a greater or less in each case being in cents, separate the extent, marred, spoiled and obliterated.

New Use for Balloons.

Mr. Ferguson of Front street goes home drunk for the fortienth time, and his wife holds up her hands with vexation and in-

Useful Information.

	will have a squre acre, withi	n an inch.
	LAND MEASURE.	
e s	144 square inches. 9 square feet. 30½ square yards. 40 square rods. 5 square roods. 640 square acres.	l square yard. l square rod. l square rood.
- 1		

MEASURE OF DISTANCES. A mile is 5,280 feet, or 1,760 yards in

A fathom is 6 feet A league is 3 miles.

A "Sabbath-day's journey" is 1,155 yards-(this is 18 yards less than twothirds of a mile.) A "day's journey" is 331 miles. A cubit is 2 feet. A great cubit is 11 feet. hand (horse measure) is 4 inches. A palm is 3 inches. A span is 10 7-8 inches. A pace is 3 feet.

BARREL MEASURE. A barrel of flour weighs 196 pounds. A barrel of pork, 200 pounds A barrel of rice, 240 pounds. A keg of powder, 25 pounds. A firkin of butter, 100 pounds. A tub of butter, 50 pounds. A keg of butter, 60 pounds.

BUSHEL MEASURE. The following are sold by weight per Wheat, beans, potatoes and cloverseed,

60 pounds to the bushel. Corn, rye and flaxseed, 56 pounds. Buckwheat, 52 pounds. Barley, 48 pounds. Oats, 32 pounds. Brand, 20 pounds. Timothy-seed, 45 pounds. Coarse salt, 85 pounds.

VARIOUS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. A ton of coal is 2,240 pounds; but the retailers give only 2000. A ton of round timber is 40 feet; of quared timber, 54 cubic feed. A commercial bale of cotton is 400

pounds. A pack of wool is 240 pounds. A section of Government land is 640 cres (1 mile.) A liquid ton is 252 gallons. A box 16 by 161 inches, and 8 inches

EXCELLENT INTEREST RULES. For finding the interest on any principd for any number of days. The answer two right hand figures of answer to ex-press in dollars and cents:

Four Per Cent—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run; sep-

eep, contains 1 bushel.

arate right hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

of days; separate right-hand figure and divide by 3.

Fifteen Per Cent—Multiply by num-

ber of days, and divide by 24.
Eighteen Per Cent—Multiply by number of days; scarate right-hand figure and divide by 2.

Twenty Per Cent—Multiply by num-

dollar is worth 69 cents. dollar is worth 663 cents.

The population of the world is religiously distributed very nearly in the following proportions:

Christains, 388,600,000; Buddhists, Christains, 388,600,000; Other Asiatic Religions, but which fact did not impede their models of the sugar thoroughly, steam power is the slightest degree. They flew builting mass. In order to remove all the sugar to remove the sugar to remo and the bottom for frends see them, if however, this is not convenient, the fit is somewhat endominary of late for the bride and grown to walk arms hor bride and grown to walk arms hor bride and grown to walk arms hor bride and grown to walk arms and the bottom of a well and the bride and grown to walk arms and the parents of the bride should walk with her father, or, if orphaned with whover takes father's place on the occasion. A great many was a go we remember to the father bride should walk with her father, or, if orphaned with whover takes father's place on the occasion. A great many was a go we remember to the bride should be the father to the bride should be the bride should be the father to the bride should be the bride should be the father to the fathe

What Becomes of the Coin.

it was twelve times as valuable. In that drop the tumbler and call for help?" said more valuable, owing, perhaps, to the enormous quantities of gold seized by him in his wars, It is a natural question to send me back for it." ask, what has became of the gold and silver? A paper read before the Polytechver? A paper read before the Polytechnic Association, by Dr. Stephens, recently, is calculated to meet this inquiry. He says, of our annual gold product, fully fifteen per cent. is melted down for manufacture; thirty-five per cent. goes to Europe; twenty-five per cent. to Cuba; fifteen per cent. to Brazil; five per cent. direct to Japan, China and the Indies; leaving but five per cent for circulation in leaving but five per cent, for circulation in sieging an old, gouty, testy gentleman, this country. Of that which goes to Cn-who had refused his mite with much irba, the West Indies, Brazil, fully fifty per cent. finds its way to Europe, where, atter deducting a large percentage used in manufacturing, four-fifths of the remainder is exported to India. Here the transit of the precions metal is at an end.

Here the supply, however vast, is absorb-Here the supply, however vast, is absorb-eb, and never returns to the civilized in his satchel a coil of half-inch rope, forty

mand among the Western nations. As knows at what time an emergency remere recipients, therefore, these nations quiring the use of an escape may occur, have acquired the desire of accumulation Like many of the things purchased at and hearding, a passion common alike to all classes among the Egyptians, Indians, therefore, and Persons and P Chinese and Persians. A French economist states that in his opinion, the form-er nation alone hide away \$20,000,000 of against his wife for divorce, on the ground gold and silver annually, and the present of extravagance, claiming that she went Emperor of Morocco, is reported as so ad-dicted to this avaricious mania, that he has filled seventeen chambers with the much she weighed. He claimed that it precious metals. The passion of princes, it is not surprising that the same spirit is much she weighed. shared by their subjects, and it is in this predilection that we discover the solution of the problem as to the ultimate disposition of the precious metals. This absorption by the Eastern nations, has been uninterruptedly going on since the most re-mote historical period. According to Pliny, as much as \$100,000,000 in gold was, in his day, annually exported to the East. The balance of trade in favor of those nations is now given as \$80,000, willed previous to the expiration of saic.

People who are always innocently cheerful and good-natured are very useful of its rival sheet was skating recently and in the world. They maintain peace and broke through the ice. He went up to his cars, but the hole was not large around them. It has been well said that "we have no more right to fling an unnecessary shadow over the spirits of those his cars froze, and they have since been amountated and are now used for floor. whom we may casually meet, than we amputated and are now used for doorhave to fling a stone and break their win-

Names of Spanish Women.

divide by 3.

Fifteen Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 24.

Eighteen Per Cent—Multiply by number of days; scarate right-hand figure and divide by 2.

Twenty Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 18.

Twenty-Four Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 15.

QUOTATIONS OF COIN.

When gold is quoted at \$1.10, a paper dollar is worth 81 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1.20, paper dollar is worth 834 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1.25, a paper dollar is worth 80 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1.25, a paper dollar is worth 77 cents nearly.

When gold is quoted at \$1.35, a paper dollar is worth 77 cents nearly.

When gold is quoted at \$1.35, a paper dollar is worth 77 cents nearly.

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When gold is quoted att\$1.30, a paper dollar is worth 77 cents nearly.

When gold is quoted at \$1.35, a paper dollar is worth 74 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1.40, a paper dollar is worth 71 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1.45, a paper dollar is worth 71 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1.45, a paper dollar is worth 71 cents.

When gold is quoted at \$1.45, a paper called by their family names; but always by their paptismal appallations. You can by their baptismal appellations, you car-When gold is quoted at \$1.50, a paper not pass an evening in a Spanish tertulia. ollar is worth 663 cents.

other is worth of centary and the pass an evening in a Spanish tertulia. without being reminded of every stage in the life of the Immaculate Mother, from

A youngster in Walcottville was sent down cellar, for a glass of cider, and fell into an uncovered well. Tired of waiting, the father went down to see what was the In the reign of Durius, gold was thirmatter, found the boy just climbing out teen times more valuable, weight for of the well, soaked through, but holding weight, than silver. In the time of Plato, fast to the tumbler. "Why didn't you esar, gold was only nine times the father. "Because," replied the young

- "I guess you mean to bring up that

-A traveler says he goes prepared for world.

The Orientals consume but little, while to give a better hold. On two occasions their productions have ever been in de-

-A Boston man has brought suit

-"Sam, you's learned in de law; can you say if ole Lucifer was to lose him tail whar would he go to find anoder one?"
Why, to de tabern, ob course, you ignor amus—dat's de only place I knows of where dey re-tail bad spirits."

-Parties were recently fined 850 cacl

-A Western paper says that the editor

mats. A lady writes to the Jackon (O.)

Standard: "I, sir, can always tell Sunday, or Sabbath, from any other day in the week, by the number of men and boys, old and young, with guns and