Conty Advocate. The OFUR RIDGWAY, ELK CO. PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869.

OLUME I

THE FATHERLESS.

"Come hither, 'tis thy father, boy! Receive him with a kiss." "Oh, mother, mother, do not jest On such a theme as this. Though I was but a little child, How bitterly I cried, And clung to thee in agony, When my poor father died."

"Come, child, this is no time to weep, Partake thy mother's joy; The husband of my choice will prove

A parent to my boy." "Oh, mother, mother, say not so,

I cast no blame on thee, But you cannot make a stranger feel

A father's love for me." "Come, boy, 'tis for thy sake I wed"-

"No, mother, not for mine! I do not ask in all the world One smile of love save thine, O say, why is the widow's veil So early thrown aside? The hateful rumor is not true; Thou wilt not be a bride?

"Oh, mother, caust thou quite forget How hand in hand we crept, To my own honored father's bed, To watch him as he slept ! And do you not remember still His fond but feeble kiss ? "Alas! such thoughts but little suit A day-of joy -like this."

"Of joy! oh, mother, we must part, This is no home for me; I cannot bear to breathe one word

Of bitterness to thee. My father placed my hand in thine. And hade me love thee well: And how I love, these tears of mine

May eloquently tell.

"Thou sayes you stranger loves thy child-1 see he strives to please; But, mother, do not be his bride-I ask it on my bended knees. I used to listen to his voice With pleasure, I confess: But call him husband! and I shrink, Ashamed of his caress.

. For I am of an age to prize The being in whom blend The love and the solicitude Of father and of friend ; My father planned my boyish sports, And shared each care I felt, And taught my infant lips to pray, As by his side I knelt.

"Yet doem not mine an impious grief; No. mother, thou wilt own With cheerfulness I spoke of him When we have been alone: ut bring no other father here-No, mother, we must part; be feeling that I'm fatherless Weighs heavy on my heart."

money on a check. In counting it over he found that the teller had paid him lifty dollars too much, so he went back to the counter and told him of his mistake. The teller thanked him, and he returned to the store with the consciousness in his mind of having

done right. 'The teller overpaid me fifty dollars,' he said to Mr. Carman, as he handed him the

money. 'Indeed!' replied the latter, a light breaking over his countenance; and he hastily counted the bank bills. The light faded as the last bill left his

flagers. 'There's no mistake, James.' A tone of disappointment was in his voice.

'Oh. I gave him back the fifty dollars .-Wasn't that right?' 'You simpleton!' exclaimed Mr. Carman,

don't you know that bank mistakes are never corrected? If the teller had paid you fifty dollars short he would not have made it right

The warm blood mantled the check of James under this reproof. It is often the case that more shame is felt for a blunder than a crime. In this instance the lad felt a sort of mod ification at having done what Mr. Carman was pleased to call a silly thing, and he made up his mind that if they should ever overpay him a thousand dollars at the bank he should bring the amount back to his employer, and

let him do as he pleased with the money. 'Let people look after their own mistakes,' said Mr. Carman. James Lewis pondered these things in his

heart. The impression they made was too strong ever to be forgotton. 'It may be right,' he said, but he did not feel altogether satisfied

A month or two after the occurrance of that bank mistake, as James counted over his weekly wages, just received from Mr. Car-man, he discovered that he was paid half a dollar too much.

The first impulse of his mind was to return the half dollar to his employer, and it was on his lips to say, 'You have given me half a dollar too much, sir,' when the unforgotten words, 'Let people look after own mistakes,' flashing upon his thoughts, made him hesi tate. To hold a parly with an evil is to be overcome.

'I must think about this,' said James, as he put the money into his pocket. 'If it is true in one case it is true in another. Mr. Carman don't correct mistakes that people make in his favor, and he can't complain when the rule works against himself.

But the boy was far from being in a com fortable state. He felt that to keep half a dollar would be a dishonest act. Still he could not make up his mind to return it, at least not then. James did not return the half dollar, but

spent it for his own gratilication. After he had done this it came suddenly into his head that Mr. Carman had only been trying him, and he was filled with anxiety and alarm. Not long after Mr. Carman repeated the

same mistake- James kept the balf dollar with less hesitation. 'Let him correct his own mistakes,' said he resolutely; 'that's the doctrine he acts on with other people, and he can't complain if

he gets paid back in the same coin he puts in circulation. I just wanted half a dollar. from this time the fine moral sense of James Lewis was blunted. He had taken an evil counselor iuto his heart, stimulated a spirit

One day he went to the bank and drew the the pain from which he was suffering. The noney on a check. In counting it, over he touch of that pure hand increased the pain to agony. 'Do you feel better?' asked Mrs. Lewis.

She had remained some time with her hand on his forehead. 'Not much,' he replied, and rising as he spoke, he added, 'I think a walk in the open

air will do me good.' 'Don't go out, James,' said Mrs. Lewis, a roubled feeling coming into her heart.

'I'll only walk a few squares.' And James went from the parlor and passed into the street.

There is something more than headache the matter with him," thought Mrs. Lewis. For half an hour James walked without any purpose in his mind beyond the escape

from the presence of his mother. At last his walk brought him near Mr. Carman's store, and at passing he was surprised at seeing a light within. What can this mean? he asked himself, a new fear creeping, with its shuddering im-

pulse, into his heart. He listened by the door and windows, but

he could hear to sound within. 'There's something wrong,' he said; 'what can it be? If this is discovered, what will be the eud of it? Ruin! ruin! My poor mother!

The wretched young man hastened on, walked the street for two hours, when he reurned home. His mother met him when he entered, and, with unconcealed anxiety, asked him if he were better. He said yes, but in a manner that only increased the

trouble she felt, and passed up hastily to his own room. In the morning the strangely altered face

of James, as he met his mother at the break-fast table, struck alarm into her heart. He was silent, and evaded all her questions .-While they sat at the table the door bell rung loadly The sound startled James, and he turned his head to listen in a nervous way. 'Who is it?' asked Mrs. Lewis.

'A gentleman who wishes to see Mr. James,' replied the girl.

James rose instantly, and went out into the hall, shutting the dining-room door as he did so. Mrs. Lewis sat waiting her son's return. She heard him coming back in a few moments; but he did not enter, the din-ing room. Then he returned along the hall to the street door, and she heard it shut .-All was silent. Starting up she ran into the possage, but James was not there. He has gone away with the person who had called. He had Ah, that was a sad going away Mr. Carnan had spent half the night in axamining the accounts of James, and discovered frauds of over six thousand dollars. Blindly indignant, he sent au officer to arrest him early in the morning; and it was with this officer that he went away from his mother NEVER TO RETURN.

'The young villain shall lie in the bed he ias made for himself!' exclaimed Mr. Carman in his bitter indignation. And he made the exposure completely. On the trial he show-ed an eager desire to have him convicted, and presented such an array of evidence that the jury could not give any other verdict than guilty.

The poor mother was in court, and audible in the silence that followed came her convulsive sobs upon the air. The presiding judge addressed the culprit, and asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of law could not be pronounced against him. Al

'Your solemn oath that this charge is un true,' said the judge, 'will set you in the right' It was the unhappy boy's only opportunity, and the court felt bound in hu manity to hear him.

James Lewis stood up again instantly, and turned his white face and lank, piercing eyes npon Mr. Carman 'Let him take his oath if he dare!' he ex-

claimed. Mr. Carman consulted with his counsel and

withdrew. After a brief conference with his associates, the presiding judge said, addressing the criminal:

'In consideration of your youth, and the temptation to which, in tender years, you were unhapily subject, the court gives you the slightest sentence, one year's imprison-But let me warn you against any furment. ther steps in the way you have taken. Crime can have no valid excuse. It is evil in the tion o sight of God and man, and leads only to suf-1792. fering. When you come forth again after your brief incarceration, may it be with the resolution to dierather than commit a crime.

And the curtain fell on the sad scene in the boy's life. When it was lifted again, and he came forth from prison a year afterward. his mother was dead. From the day her pale face faded from his vision as he passed from the court room he never looked upon

her again. Ten years afterward a man was reading newspaper in a far western town. He had a calm, serious face, and looked like one who had known suffering and trial.

Brought to justice at last!' he said to him self, as the blood came to his face; 'convicted on the charge of open insolvency, and sent state prison. So much far the man who gave me, in tender years, the first lesson in ill-doing. But, thank God, the other lessons have been remembered 'When you come forth again,' said the judge, 'may it be with the resolution to die rather than commit a crime' and I have kept this injunction in my heart when theri seemed no way of escaping ex- is to raise the soil above the natural level. cept through crime; and God helping me, I will keep it to the end.'

A DISCUSTED DARKEY. - An industrious darkey living in Western Pennsylvania, after accumulating a house and lot, thought his next purchase should be in the way of live stock and so he bought a sheep of the male persuasion. His favorite amusement during leisure hours was to get down on the grass and nod defiance to the animal, which would make savage plunges at the apparent enemy. But as the savage creature approach ed, the darkey would drop his face to the ground so that the sheep, missing his mark, would tumble over and over. One day the darkey called a couple of passing neighbors to see the sun, and he began a part of the little farce, as usual. The sheep did not eem to see him at first, but presently raised his head from the grass on which it was graz-ing and frowned upon him.

"Oh, jis watch him now!" said Sambo, in

great glee. Old bucky made a rush as was his wont, and Sambo suddenly dropped his face to the ground. But as the fiends would have it his flat nose came in contact with a sharp snag he diadn't observe before, and he jerked back his head in time to receive the full shock of the sheep's hard head between his own nose and wool.

There was such a rolling and tumbling over

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

Of the 36,000,000 acres of land in Illinois, 21,000,000 are improved, and 10,000,000 under actual cultivation.

Solon Robinson asserts that the apple rees in this country are slowly dying out, and that nothing can save them

Before the spring work multiplies, farm ers should have gates and fences in order, and put all the implements of the farm in perfect order.

By putting a little borax into cold water it will be found that fiannels will not only come out better cleansed, but there will be absolutely no shrinkage.

The earliest society for the promotion of of agriculture in the United States was es-tablished in Philadelphia in 1785. The Massachusetts society was the second institution of the kind, and was incorporated in

The OHIO FARMER, of February 20, says that the sheep panic in that State is subsid-ing, and that sheep which could not have been sold three months ago for 75 cents each. are now in demand at \$1.50 to \$3.00.

A correspondent of the Country GENTLE-MAN says he killed briars by single cutting with a grubbing hoe, done after the snow was off in the spring, and before the ground thawed. Mowing in spring or summer increases them.

Mr. Trabue, a wealty farmer residing near Hannibal, lately received a stallion direct from France. He is a cross between the: Arabian and Normon, and one of the finest specimens of horse flesh ever brought to America.

The GARDENER'S MONTHLY says that if the people of the United States care to become successful grape-growers they must recognize the fact that the roots of the grape vine can scarcely be kept too dry-and that the very best way to accomplish this on flat land

A short time before his death, Gen. Washington-wrote a letter containing the following passage, "It is hoped, and will be expected. that more effectual means will be pursued to make butter another year, for it is almost beyond belief, that with 101 cows reported on a late enumeration of the cattle, that I am obliged to buy butter for the use of my owa family.

The CALIFORNIA' FARMER, of January 21, speaks quite enthusiastically of the great activity of farmers in that State. Hill sides and hill tops to the very summit are being brought under the dominion of that Sword of the Earth, that divides limb from limb, and particle from particle, and prepares it for that "Baptisimal Font" which shall fulfill its destiny. What would the farmers of the East say to see the furrows of our grain planters?

The Ogdensburgh JOURNAL Pays: W. H. H. Jones, of Massena, St. Lawrence county, has a pair of calves, eight months old, which weigh 960 pounds, stand four feet high, and girt five feet three inches. They are a cross between Devon and Durham, of a dark cherry color, and are twins from a four years old cow. Mr. J. challenges the county and State to produce a better pair of steers of their age.

Stock of every description need especial care during the period of change from winNUMBER 19.

Washburne immediately called on Grant, and invited him to go to Springfield. There Pope was the hero of the hour, and all was confusion. Washburne urged Grant s claims, and the latter had already applied to the Governor of Ohio, his native State, and to the Adjutant General of the army at Washington, who had not even the grace to answer his letter.

Washburne with difficulty restrained him from returning in disgrace to Galena. At length Grant was employed to assist in Governor Yate's office, and in mustering out regiments.

It is most improbable that either Washburne or Grant had any prescience of Grant s future success, as Grant himself is reported to have answered a friend who asked him why he did not apply for a Colonelcy: "To tell you the truth, I would rather like a regiment, yet there

are few men really competent to com-mand a thousand soldiers, and I doubt whether I am one of them.

Yates having appointed Grant Colonel of a regiment, he was indebted for his promotion to Washburne. President incoln sent a printed notice to each of the Illinois Senators and Representatives, asking them to nominate four Brigadiers. Washburne pre-sed the claims of Grant on the ground that his section of the State had raised a good many men, and were entitled to a Brigadier. Grant, Hulbart. Prentiss and McClerland were

appointed. When Grant heard of his promotion he said: "It never came from any request of mine. It must be some of Washburne's work."

In October, 1861, while Grant was in command at Cairo, Washburue paid him a visit, and then for the first time became impressed with the conviction that Grant was to be "the coming man" of the war. In the language of his friends from that time he had "Grant on the brain." When Pope's friends urged him for a Major Generalship, Washburne se-cured a promise from Lincoln that none of the Brigadiers should be further pro-moted till they had distinguished them-

selves in the field. A ring of con-tractors whom Grant had offended circulated in the newspapers a report of his intemperance. Washburne wrote to Rawlins to know if it had any grain of truth. Rawlins replied that much as he loved his chief, he loved his country more; and if from any cause he should see him unfit for his position, he would inform Washburne. Having written the letter, he showed it to Grant, who replied :

" Right, exactly right; send it by all means.

· It was not until the battle of Fort Donelson that Grant entirely achieved a position which rendered the kind offices of Washburne no longer absolutely necessary to his promotion. Four days afterthat victory he was appointed and confirmed Major General of Volunteer

Unforgotten Words.

'Have you examined that bill, James?" Yes, Sir.

"Anything wrong?"

- "I find two errors

"Ah! let me see " The lad handed his imployer a long bill

hat had been placed upon his desk for exmination.

"Here is an error in the calculation of ten follars which they have made against themelves; and another of ten dollars in the foot-

"Also against themselves?"

'Yes sir.

The merchant smiled in a way that struck the lad as peculiar.

'Twenty dollars against themselves,' he remarked in a kind of pleasant surprise. 'Trusty clerks they must have."

Shall I correct the figures?' asked the lad. 'No! let them cerrect their own mistakes; we don't examine bills for other people's benefit,' replied the merchant. 'It will be time chough to rectify those errors when they find it out. All so much gain, as it now stands.

The boy's delicate moral sense was shocked ut so unexpected a remark. He was the son of a poor widow, who had given him to understand that to be just was the duty of

Mr. Carman, the merchant, in whose ployment he had been for only a few months was an old friend of his father's, in whom he reposed the highest confidence. In fact, James had always looked upon him as a kind of a model man, and when Mr. Carman agreed to take him into his store, he felt that a good fortune was in his way.

'Let them correct their own mistakes.'-These words made a strong impression on the mind of James Lewis. When first spoken by Mr. Carman, and with the meaning then involved, he felt, as he had said, shocked; but as he turned them over again in his thoughts, and connected their utterances with a person who stood so high in his mothr's estimation, he began to think that perups the thing was fair enough in business.

Carman was hardly the man to do wrong. few days after James had examined the I, a clerk from the house by which it had an rendered called for settlement. The lad who was present, waited with interest to see whether Mr. Carman would speak of the er-

ror. But he made no remark. A check for the amount of the bill rendered, was filled up and a receipt taken. 'Is that right?' His

James asked himself the question. moral sense said no; but the fact that Mr. Carman had so acted bewildered his mind. 'It may be the way in business'-so he ought to himself-... but it don't look thought onest. I wouldn't have believed it of him. Mr. Carman had a kind of way with him t won the boy's heart, and naturally tend-

nake him judge whatever he might do nost favorable manner.-

wish he had corrected that error.' aid to himself a great many times when thinking in a pleased way of Mr. Carman, and his owu good fortune in having been re-

and his own good fortune in having been re-ceived into his employment. 'It don't look his head. Ab, it would take more than the right, but it may be it's the way of business. right, but it may be it's the way of business."

of covetousness-latent in most every mind -which caused him to desire the possession of things beyond his ability to obtain.

James had good business qualifications, and so pleased Mr. Carman by his intelligence, industry and tact with customers, that as advanced him rapidly, and gave him, before he was eighteen years old, the most re-liable position in in the store. But James had learned something more from his employer than how to do business well. He had learned to be dishonest. He had never forgotten the first lesson he had received in this bad science; he had acted not only in two instances, but in a hundred, and always to the injury of Mr. Carman. He had long since given up waiting for mistakes to be made in his favor, but originated them in the varied and complicated transactions of a large business in which he was trusted implicitly; for it had never occurred toMr. Carman that his failure to be just to the letter might prove a snare to this young man. James grew sharp, conning and skillful always on the alert, always bright and ready to meet any approaches towards a discovery of his wrong doing by his employer, who held

him in the highest regard. Thus it went on until James was in his twentieth year, when the merchant had his suspicion aroused by a letter which spoke of the young man as not keeping the most respectable company, and as spending money too freely for a clerk on a moderate salery. Before this time James had removed his mother into a pleasant house, for which he paid a rent of four hundred dollars; his sal ary was eight hundred, but he deceived mother by telling her it was fifteen hundred. Every comfort that she needed was fully supplied, and she was beginning to think that after a long and painful struggle with the

world, her happier days had come. James was at his desk when the letter was

received by Mr. Carman. He looked at his employer and saw him change "countenance suddenly. He read it over twice, and James saw that the contents produced disturbance. Mr. Carman glanced toward the desk, and and their eyes met; it was only for a moment, but the look that James received made his

heart stop beating. There was something about the movements of Mr. Carman for the rest of the day that troubled the young man. It was plain to bim that suspicion had been aroused by that letter. O, how bitterly now did he repeat, in dread of discovery and punishment, the evil of which he had been guilty! Exposure would disgrace and ruin him, and bow the head of his widowed mother even to the

grave. 'You are not well this evening,' said Mrs. Lewis, as she looked at her son's changed face across the table, and noticed that he did not

ent. 'My head aches.'

'Perhaps the tea will make you feel better

'I'll lie down on the sofa in the parlor for short time.

Mrs. Lewis followed him into the parlor in a little while, and, sitting down on the sofa loving preasure of a mother's hand to ease | right?"

eves were turned upon the pale, agitated coung man, who rose with an effort, and caned against the railing by which he stood, us if needing the support.

'Will it please the court,' he said, 'to direct my prosecutor to come a little nearer, so that I can look at him and your honors at the same time?'

Mr. Carman was directed to come forward to where the boy stood. James looked at him stendily for a few moments, and then turned to the judges.

What I have to say to your honors is this,' (he spoke calmly and distinctly), 'and it may in a degree extenuate, though I cannot excuse my crime. I went into that man's store an innocent boy, and if he had been an honest man 1 would not have stood before you to-day as a criminal.'

Mr Carman appealed to the court for protection against an allegation of such an outrageous character; but he was peremtorily ordered to be silent. James went on in firm voice.

'Only a few weeks after I went into his employment I examined a bill by his direction an discovered an error of twenty dol-

The face of Mr. Carman crimsoned.

BIS

'You remember it, I see,' said James, and I shall have cause to remember it while The error was in favor of Mr. Carlive. I asked if I should correct the figures nun. and he answered, 'No, let them correct their own mistakes; wedon't examine bills for other people's benefit.' It was my first lesson in lishonesty. I saw the bill settled, and Mr. Carman take twenty dollars that was not his own. I felt shocked at first; It seemed such a wrong thing. But soon after he called me a simpleton for handing back a fifty dollar bill to the teller of, a bank, which he had overpaid me on a check, and then-

'May I ask the protection of the court? said Mr. Carman.

'Is it true what the lad says?' asked the

Mr. Carman hesitated and looked coufused; all eyes were on his face; and judges and jury, lawyers and spectators, felt certain that he was guilty of leading the unhappy young man astray.

'Not long afterward,' resumed Lewis, 'in receiving my wages 1 found that Mr. Carman had paid me fitty cents too much. I was about to give it back to him, when I remembered his remark about letting people corect their own mistakes, and said to myself 'let him correct his own errors,' and dishonestly kept the money. Again the thing happened and again I kept the money that did not of right belong to me. This was the begining ot evil, and here I am. If he had shown any mercy I might have kept silent and made no defence.

The young man covered his face with his hands and sat down overpowered with his feelings. His mother, who was near him. sobbed aloud, and bending over, laid her

hand on his head, saying: 'My poor boy! my poor boy!' There were few eyes in the court room un-

dimmed. In the silence that followed, Mr. Carman spoke out: 'Is my character to be thus blasted on words of of a criminal, your honers? Is this

and over for the next quarter of a minute, that the neighbors could not tell which was the sheep or which was the darkey. They soon got separated, and Mr. Darkey got

slowly up, grinned foolishly, and said: "Pon my word he nebber dan dat afore!-Gittin' too smart for dis niggah. I'se gwine to stop foolin' with such a fellah as dat."-There was plenty of mutton in the neighbor-

hood next day, but the sheep was never seen again.

> THE New York HERALD says Parson Brownlow presents the most extraordinary picture of physical debility that was eve efore witnessed in any legislature assembly Thad. Stevens might have been considered when brought into the Senate Chamber on meu's shoulders to take his place among the

managers in the memorable days of the impeachment trial, the best illustration up to that time presented of the triumph of intellectual will over a shattered and prostrated bodily organist, but Brownlow's appearence shows even greater indications of physical wreck and ruin, and yet the latter lacks nothing of the same unconquerable mental fire

and energy that marked to his latest moments the character of the Great Commoner .--When taking the oath Brownlow lay back in his chair, his head bent down, his face shrivelled ghastly, and of unearthy hae, his hands clasped in bony, vice-like grasp. and his whole appearance indicative of great physical depression. As Mr. Colfax read the oath the poor old Parson raised his feeble arm, which shook with palsy and dropped every moment at his side. Assistant Sergeant-at-arms Bassett went over and sustained his arm through the remainder of the ceremony, though the old man made two or three desperate efforts by himself to sustain the right arm propping it with his left hand. After he had taken" the oath the Parson

stretched forth his hand for a glass of water, which shook willy before it reached his lips The ordeal, sight as it seemed, had com pletely exhausted him.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS. - Recipes to cure

one of an appetite for liquor are constantly going the rounds of the papers. A friend who has tried it gives the following receipt: Have steady employment, and give it attention ten hours each day, except Sunday, and then attend church service regularly, go home to spend your leisure hours. If your home is not pleasant, set yourself about the agree-able task of making it so. When you go out to public amusements take some person of pure minu and steady habits with you.

dozen temperance pledges.

out an ingenious way of getting into bed in a hurry, which she thus explained to her mother :

"Mamma, do you know how I get to bed quick ? "

ter to spring. Laboring animals should not be put too suddenly to hard work, but inured to it by degrees. Cows, ewes and sows should be sufficiently, but judiciously fed as the time of having their young approaches. Guard them strictly against accidents, and have them constantly looked after.

A Maine man gives his method of treating bulky horses as follows: "Let me inform humane men and hostiers, and all who hold the rein, that the way to cure balky horses is to take them from the carriage and whirl them rapidly round till they are giddy. It

requires two men to accomplish this, one at the horse's tail. Don't let him step out -Hold him to the smallest possible circle .-One dose will often cure him: two doses are final with the worst horse that ever refused to stir.'

It is said that many farmers, in different sections of the country, avoid planting or-chards because they fear there will eventually be more fruit raised than a market can, under the most favorable circumstances, found for. These farmers should take a view of the dried fruit trade, or of the canned fruit traffic, and also make themselves acquainted with the wonderful consumption of fresh fruit which prevails in all directions. Thousands of dollars worth of fruit is now annually sent afar off, in good condition, to places which not long ago never received any,-all owing to the improved methods of packing, preserving, and transportation .-There can never be too much fruit raised.

Grant and Washburne.

Captain (now President) Grant had re sided at Galena several years before Mr Washburne knew him. Washburne then the leading man of his Congressional District, carrying it, as the phrase goes, "in his breeches pocket," owned and resided in one of the most elegant Sorosian societies. residences in the city, while Grant was clerk in his father's leather store, and oc- part of the government in the above cupied a little two story cottage on the top of a bluff, requiring him to climb a class when Congress was requested by stairs some 200 feet every time he went another Pennsylvanian-Thaddeus Stehome. At the first war meeting held at vens-to take the initiative in proclaim-Galena, to muster volunteers, Washburne ing equality in the District of Columbia. offered resolutions and engineered the meeting, and Rawlins made a speech .--Capt. Grant was present, but seems to House until he succeeds in carrying have been to inconspicious to be called, through successfully the entering wedge on to take part. At the second meeting," however, Capt. Grant was nominated Chairman. The first company raised, however, elected one Chetlain Captain, and Jessie Grant's partner, Collins, a society or a woman's right association," peace Democrat, said to Washburne, but we declare and know that all the A pretty set of fellows you soldiers are to elect Chetlain for Captain !"

"They were foolish to take him when they could get such a man as Grant ?" "What's Grant's history ? "

"Why he is old man Grant's son, was

educated at West Point, served in the army eleven years, and came out with the very best reputation."

Woman's Work and Wages.

The proposition of Hon. G. W. Sco-, field to give the clerkship in Washington to women, met with sneers from a pseudo Republican journal, but we thing all acquainted with the kind and quality of work demanded from clerks in the various departments at the Capitol will agree with our county representative.

"The reason," he says, "why women did not command the same salaries as men was that nearly all the departments of labor were closed to them, and they were compelled to take smaller salaries than men-such salaries as they could get "

This is emphatically the case in locations, where the surplus population is mostly female, and the cruel wrong done to the sex and society calls for speedy redress.

In no place can the good work commence with more propriety than at Washington. There we will find thousands of young men wasting their lives in purely sedentary employments fitted for females by the very character and mode of conducting the same. At no place can the great reform be started in widening the channels of labor better than at the Capitol, and we thank Mr. Scofield for leading off in the good work.

Social science conventions may meet and resolve reforms in all affairs relating to the welfare of woman, but a practical effort like that we name does more real benefit than wordy conventions, and much talking by rival orators in rival

The same objections to action on the named reform were offered by the same We trust Mr. Scofield will press his motion, and keep pressing upon the for the improvement of woman's work and wages.

The New York Times may declare "the Government is not a benevolent great reforms in our social life of the present century come from the very body of representative man addressed by our Congressmen on behalt of women's right to be turnished employment at remunerative wages, and that she should have the preference.-Erie Dispatch.

He that by his plough would thrive, Himself, must either hold or drive

"Some SCARE."-Little Minnie found

The above recipe is more effectual than a

"Why not !"

"No," was the reply. "Well," said she in great glee, "I step one foot over the crib, and then I say "rats," and scare myself right in."