



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865.

The 67th Regiment, P. V., with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, during his brilliant achievements there, are now with Grant in front of Petersburg.

The Milford Herald is beginning to cast about for a successor for Judge Barrett, whose term of service will soon expire. How would friend Cotter like the position?

Mr. Salmon P. Chase has taken his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States as Chief Justice. This is one of those events which mark the revolution of opinion in nations. Let the friends of liberty and of a restored republic take courage and press forward.

Thanks.

Our carrier requests us to tender his sincere thanks to the Patrons of the Jeffersonian, for the liberal manner in which they responded to his good wishes on Saturday last. From the way in which he carries his head, he evidently feels himself a capitalist.

The Wayne Co. Herald, understands that there is a movement on foot looking to a change in the incumbency of the Collectors of this Congressional District, and thinks that "if governmental favors were impartially dispensed, it would be hard to account for the distribution of all the fat offices among the lower end." The Herald insinuates that Wayne County would not object to furnishing the man.

Borough and Township Institute.

Notice is hereby given to the Teachers of the Borough and township of Stroud, that their District Institutes have been united (by the C. S.) for the purpose of making it more interesting and profitable. Many teachers have entirely neglected this important duty of attending their respective Institutes and we are determined that if ignorance of the Institute has been the cause previous to this, it shall be no longer. Our next meeting will hold its session at the Academy on Saturday, January 13, 1865, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., and continue until 2 P. M. We hope the Teachers will avail themselves of this opportunity for mutual improvement and be fully represented at our next appointment.

JOHN T. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

Stroudsburg, Dec. 31, 1864.

The Home Journal.

Of all the weekly newspapers that come to our table, the one which it is perhaps most pleasant to take up is "The Home Journal" of Willis & Phillips New York. Its conductors blend literature with news more pleasantly and successfully than most of our journalists seem to endeavor to do, or be able to do, and we think it is therefore fairly entitled to a good word from ourselves as an organ of the book-producing class. It is due rather to us than to "The Home Journal" that we should say this, for its circulation has, we believe, reached that enviable point which relieves it either from courting commendation, or fearing censure. In all its departments, it evinces unmistakable ability; but its literary department, for the purpose of newspaper readers, is marked by peculiar sprightliness, sense, and propriety. We sincerely wish that our journalists would generally be as careful of that department of their papers, for they would thus cultivate a discriminating taste for a good class of books, and subserve the best interests of publishers. The "Home Journal" goes into tens of thousands of families, and helps to form that taste for the pure, and beautiful, and the good which rightly appreciates and encourages a sound literature. If every journal daily and weekly, were a minister of such influences, it would greatly increase the market for good books.—Publishers Circular, Dec. 4, 1864.

Valuable Crop.

A farmer in Scott county Iowa, near Davenport, had this year one fine field of forty acres in onions, and the average yield is believed to be 916 bushels to the acre. As this was the average yield of carefully manured portions, the entire crop from forty acres will thus be 35,000 bushels, and as onions at Davenport will sell for \$1.45 a bushel, the yield of this forty acre onion patch will be \$54,168.

The Guerrilla Hunter.

St. Louis, Dec. 31, 1864. The notorious Missouri guerrilla Hunter was recently arrested at Salt Lake City while on his way to California with \$200,000 in greenbacks, stolen from a bank at Bloomington, Mo. about a year ago. He was sent back by Gov. Conness, and will be taken to Huntsville, and hung.

Extra large, fat and fine are the bivalves which are kept at White & Schoch's Saloon, under the Odd Fellow's Hall. Extra too are the Cigars, Ale and Lager. Reader if you want the best, drop in and see them.

It is hinted that the correspondent of the London Times in New York will shortly have a warrant served upon him to act as a witness in regard to the hotel-burning plot, he having predicted the conflagration in a recent letter in such terms as to make it almost certain that he was in the secret.

The Enrollment Board.

We regret being compelled to dissent from the views of our neighbor of the Northern Eagle. We have had no occasion heretofore to do so. He has stood up like a man, in all things for the Union; and we believe means to do no injustice to any one, in his animadversions upon things as they pass in review before him. But we cannot help thinking that, in his paper of the 19th, he was altogether more intemperate in his denunciation of the Enrollment Board than the facts in the case warranted. A position on the Board is at best but a thankless one. The duties are at once arduous and disagreeable, and yet they must be performed. The safety of the Union requires this; and he would not be up to the true mark in his loyalty who failed to perform them from fear of fault finding for having performed them faithfully and fearlessly. And what have the members of the Board beside the conscious faithful performance of duty to reward them for their labors: a few hundred dollars per annum, many hundred unjust curses, and as many hundred unwarranted denunciations, such as the Eagle indulged in.

We believe the Eagle to be in error, because it starts out to create capital against the Board, by insinuating that its conduct is regulated by a disposition "to embarrass 'Little Pike,' in filling her quota." There is no possible doubt that "Little Pike" has moved heaven and earth to embarrass the Board in its efforts to secure men for the service; but we are as well satisfied, from what we know, and from what we have heard from others, residents of Pike as well as of the other counties of the district, that the Board furnishes every facility in its power for the filling up of quotas. To this rule "Little Pike" is by no means made an exception.

Again we believe the Eagle to be in error, because it condemns the Board for what it denominates the "over zealous rejection of substitutes." For this accusation to be just it should be aimed at a mark above the Board of Enrollment, that is, if there is any justice in it. The action of the Board is controlled wholly by orders from those higher in authority; and a strict observance of these orders, both in letter and spirit, are always the accompanying instructions. The board is allowed no discretion in the decision of military law, but must act on decisions provided for it by those over it. On these decisions, and one well established too, is that the grade of health for a drafted man, is widely different from that established for a substitute or enlisted man. The applicant for enlistment or for substitution may be rejected for a dozen different causes, which would prove no objection to him if he presented himself as a drafted man. We do not see why this is for we cannot see why the government should draft a man for the hospital any more than it would enlist one; but such are the rules which govern the Enrollment Board, and we will not do our neighbor the injustice to suppose that he was ignorant of the fact.

Again, the Eagle finds fault with the treatment received by persons appearing before the Board. We have heard similar complaints, but have almost always found, on tracing them up, that the Board was more sinned against than sinning; and were there were exceptions to this, the roughness of the Board grew more out of the number of pressing demands on its time, which demanded terse and prompt answers to inquiries, than from any disposition of its members to treat any one ill. We have no doubt that an effort made to drive things beyond the power of the Board's capacity to perform, or to induce a relaxation from a strict performance of duty, has always been met with a prompt and merited rebuke.

The reputation of the Board throughout the District is that of fairness, and we regret that the Eagle, in unintentional aid of the enemies of the government, should so boldly publish the existence of an opposite state of things. Our neighbor well knows that the trouble in filling quotas and in securing the appearance of drafted men, is altogether owing to the machinations of leading Copperheads of the district. Their notice of the board has been a continued round of abuse, and he hesitates not to join them in it. If their efforts, notoriously opposed to the government, have been productive of so much trouble, what may not they expect from his efforts, professing friendship for us, leading in the same direction. Altogether the Eagle's article reads more like a speeing out of personal feeling, than like an earnest, unprejudiced desire to render good service to the cause. We regret its having appeared.

The story goes that, when things were working so badly in Shenandoah Valley, Secretary Stanton applied to Gen. Grant for a remedy. "Send me," says the Secretary, "the very best man you have got in the army." Grant replied by sending Phil Sheridan, saying, "There isn't much of him, but he's the man you want." It is said that the Secretary looked somewhat askance at the slight and youthful figure standing before him; but he set him at work, and now he is conjoined that Grant knew his man.

A Dampener on the Copperheads of Pike.

The Copperheads of Pike county, entertaining a most malignant hatred for Uncle Samuel, and for all who desire that the old gentleman should enjoy the peace and comfort which was once his want, bethought themselves of a plan by which they could add to his troubles, and, at the same time, give "aid and comfort" to that great High Priest of Democracy, Jeff. Davis. As is very proper, the Provost officers on the arrest of a deserter place him in the county jail for safe keeping, until it suits their convenience to take him to proper head quarters. This the Copperheads of Pike determined should no longer be done in that county; and set about devising the ways and means to prevent it. The Grand Jury was picked upon as the best power to accomplish the work; and twenty-four "hale fellows well met" having been selected and drilled, were set to work to do Pike county's share towards making Uncle Abe tremble and Jeff. Davis rejoice. The Grand Jury deliberated, and the Grand Jury labored, and the Grand Jury decided to "further represent:

"That for a long time back, to wit:—For the period of twelve months, last past, the jail has been used for confining citizens of Pike county without due legal process or commitments, according to law (as we believe) by Henry D. Ryder and others representing themselves as Provost-Marshal of the United States. The Grand Jury protest against such use, and as they believe abuse of the County Jail, and submit the matter to this Honorable Court for instructions, &c."

All Copperheads of Pike rejoiced over this display of temerity on the part of the Grand Jury, and really hailed it as a veritable "first gun fired in a Northern Revolution." But somehow the thing would not work. Notwithstanding the potent Bull of the Grand Jury "Henry D. Ryder and others representing themselves as Provost-Marshal of the United States" would keep on "confining citizens of Pike county." The Bull of the Grand Jury proved a complete failure, and the aid of some other power must be called in to restrain "Henry D. Ryder and others" from indulging their anti-Democratic propensities. The ways and means committee again palavered, and at last succeeded in inducing the County Commissioners of Pike to follow suit with the Grand Jury, and make fools of themselves. The Cops would have been content to abide by the conclusions of the Grand Jury, but "Henry D. Ryder and others representing themselves as Provost-Marshal of the United States" didn't so see it, and it would be dangerous for even Copperheads backed by a Grand Jury of their own kidney, to interfere with men who might shoot. The Commissioners, good souls that they are, however, came to the rescue, and drove the Court to the point by propounding the following stunning query: "To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Pike:—The Commissioners respectfully beg leave to inquire whether the persons representing themselves as Deputy Marshalls of the United States, have the right to use the County Jail of the county for the purpose of placing therein persons whom they call deserters. And also, whether any such person is liable to be placed therein without warrant or commitment, to which they respectfully beg the Court to report."

"THOS. J. DICKERSON, "GEORGE HESS, "S. D. VAN ETTEN, "Commissioners."

To the return of the Grand Jury, and the query of the Commissioners, the Court responded, just as every man of common sense would have expected it to do, as follows:

"The Provost-Marshal, or persons duly authorized by him, have a right to make use of the county Jail for the purpose of confining deserters from the army when arrested. While in the Jail they are under the care of such officers, and are to be by them cared for and subsisted. The county is not obliged to be at any expense in keeping such prisoners."

By the Court. What a chilling wet sheet must that reply have been to the intense copperheadism of Pike; and how mortifying to think, that after all the fuss and fury of the faithful "Henry D. Ryder and others representing themselves as Provost-Marshal of the United States," can, with the sanction of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Pike county, go on "confining citizens of Pike county without due legal process or commitment," ad libitum, provided those citizens are deserters from the army. No wonder the Milford Herald is looking around for a successor to Judge Barret. There is altogether too much loyalty in that decision to suit the democracy of Pike.

We find in Ayer's American Almanac, (now ready for delivery gratis, by all their agents) the remarkable statement that the temperature of the earth has not diminished more than 1-306th part of one degree of Fahrenheit for 2000 years. To our enquiry how he could make such an assertion, Dr. Ayre writes us the following answer. "Hipparchus gives the exact record of an eclipse in his time. This enables us to measure with extreme accuracy the earth's diurnal revolutions since to any eclipse now. Diminution of its heat would by concentration, shorten its axis. The data shows that this change has been only such as I state it, mathematically and indisputably true."—New York Journal.

Josh Billings expresses our views on the subject of autographs precisely. He thus replies to an anxious correspondent who asked for his autograph: "We never furnish autographs in less quantities than bi the package. It is a business that grates men have got into, but it don't strike us as being profitable nor amusing. We furnished a year and very dear friend our ortograpf a year ago, for 90 days, and it got into the hands of one of the banks, and it kost us \$275 tew get it back. We went out of the bizzness then, and have not hankered for it since."

For the Jeffersonian.

The Northwest.

FRIEND SCHOCH: Having spent fifteen years in the Northwest of our once happy Republic, I will draw some comparisons between former times and the present.—Your intellectual readers are aware that Illinois alone has furnished over 150,000 men since the rebellion commenced.—Thousands of persons in common with the glorious North have given their lives for the salvation of their country. Mourning has consequently shrouded many a once happy countenance with gloom, vacuums have been made that cannot in time be filled. That rich boon of liberty that was bequeathed to us by our sires has been enriched by the noblest blood of our free people. We will pass from the political to the financial. Fifteen years ago the farmer could sell 100 lbs. pork for two and one half dollars, now for four times that amount: then a bushel of corn was worth 10 cts., now ten times that amount, as may be seen by the following market prices at Chicago, Ill.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Apples, Peaches, Potatoes, Hay, Oats, Corn, Onions, Pork, Wheat, Gold.

Now we have grumblers in the Northwest of various kinds, as well as in other sections. If a man gets but two pounds of coffee now for one dollar instead of six as formerly, he lays it to the Administration. Skinfint loaned Hard money several years ago to Mr. Farmer at 15 per cent. The principle is paid in Green Backs, and money being plenty, it is often difficult to loan at six per cent., so S. curses the Administration and the best currency ever in circulation on this continent.

Labor is not in proportion to commodities, but in the Northwest if a man is a laborer he is so from choice rather than necessity. Every honest and industrious man may very soon become a proprietor. I could point to individuals in every neighborhood that made a beginning with small means, that are now in easy circumstances; and for the last ten years I find, from statistics as well as from observation, that according to population the Northwest furnishes about one tenth the papers that the Eastern and Middle States do. This is one of the strongest arguments in favor of agriculture that can be produced. We pay a great tax it is true yearly to the carrier of our vast amount of produce to market. The fertility of our soil aided by labor saving machinery, enables the farmer of the Northwest to fairly compete with Eastern farmers. At no distant day the Pacific Railroad will be completed. Then Missouri will come forth as a free State, and her vast resources will begin to develop.—Her coal and iron greater in extent than that of Pennsylvania will find its way to the Pacific coast, furnishing relief for thousands of miles of Rail way to be built in the celestial Empire within the next fifty years. Illinois will be found about in the centre of a great and free country, while Indiana and Ohio will have the advantage of an Eastern, Western and Southern market. Even now in the midst of the greatest civil war on historic page, the hardy laborers of Europe are coming in greater numbers than heretofore to assist in laying the foundation of a free nation.

R. W. HINCKLEY, Richfield, Illinois.

Governor Curtin has issued his official proclamation, declaring that Samuel J. Randall, Charles O'Neill, Leonard Myer, William D. Kelly, M. Russell Thayer, B. Markley Boyer, John M. Broonall, Sydenham E. Ancona, Thaddeus Stevens, Myer Strouse, Philip Johnson, Charles Dennison, Ulysses Mercur, George F. Miller, Adam J. Glosbrenner, Abraham A. Barker, Stephen F. Wilson, Glenn W. Schofield, Charles V. Calves John L. Dawson, John K. Moorehead, Thomas Williams and George N. Lawrence, have been returned as duly elected in their several districts as Representatives in the Congress of the United States for two years from the fourth of March next.—This list includes the names of fifteen Republicans and eight Democrats. In regard to the Sixteenth District, the Governor declares that no returns have been received at Harrisburg that would authorize him to proclaim the name of any person as having been elected. The seat in the House belonging to that district will therefore be vacant until Congress itself shall decide which of the candidates is best entitled to fill it.—There is not much doubt of its being awarded to Gen. Koontz, the Union candidate, for whom a majority of the votes in the district were polled. This would give us a Union delegation of sixteen members—a gain of four over our present representation.

Hon. John Shouse of Pike Co., recently lost \$3,000 in the following manner: He had a draft from the Honesdale Bank and went to one of the Philadelphia Banks to have it cashed. They gave him the money, which he placed as he supposed, in his pants watch pocket and walked off. Upon feeling for the money a few moments afterwards, it could not be found. He probably missed the pocket and the money dropped upon the ground. Quite a loss in these times.—Honesdale Republic.

The Moravian Government allow woman who pay taxes to vote.

Oil Investments.

Just now the oil fever rages. It rages everywhere—insects all atmospheres, and has drawn all classes into its dizzy whirl of speculation. Hitherto it has been confined mainly to the great cities and other centres of trade; but it has now ramified into every rural district in the State, and all want to take a chance in the brilliant lottery of fickle Fortune. In view of the fact that Franklin county is likely to invest half a million or more in the stocks, we venture a few suggestions for the consideration of our readers.

1. Never invest in non-producing oil lands more than you can lose entirely.—We do not mean by this that such investments must always prove a loss; but we do say that they will prove a total loss nine times out of ten, and profitless forty-nine times out of fifty. Of two hundred and fifteen Oil companies now organized in this State, not more than twenty of them are paying bona fide dividends out of the revenues from their wells. Three fourths of the remainder will prove dividendless or a total loss to the stockholders.

2. Never invest in any Oil stock, good, bad or indifferent, more money than you can spare from your legitimate business without embarrassment. It is never wise to do so, for even with the best prospects loss is possible. Wells may fail to produce—Oil may fall in price; titles may prove defective, and scoundrels may plunder in the management of these as well as other corporations, and it is best to be safe against all such contingencies.

3. Make such investments entirely incidental to your regular business on which you depend for a livelihood. It will prove a costly appreciation of wealth if it diverts farmers, tradesmen and other business men from their daily pursuits, while they operate with their spare capital only, and even bear in mind that it is a tide of speculation only that must ebb and flow with the inflations and depressions of trade, most judicious men may profit by it as it passes, and it will leave them richer in purse and no poorer in fitness for industry when it fades away. Be ever careful that the substance is not abandoned for the shadow. The dog tried that when crossing the stream with the meat in his mouth, and lost both. Men will be no wiser.

4. Invest to the extent of your surplus means in companies with certain revenues. There are such in the market, and it wants but a little care and discrimination to distinguish them. If it is an ascertained fact that a company has a positive yield of oil equal to ten or twenty per cent. on the cash capital, with good lands and ample reserved capital for development, it is fair to conclude that capital is not likely to be lost in that company. It is reasonably certain to pay good interest, and the stock will have a steady market value equal to its original cost, while the efforts for development are all in favor of the holders. True even such companies may fail but the chances are largely in favor of the dividends.

5. It is not best to invest all in any one company. While it is the most profitable at all, it is at the same time the most precarious, and it is but the part of discretion to try two or three good companies instead of one. If either develops successfully, the others may fail and the operation still prove profitable on the whole.

6. Make such investments through some reliable person at home. In the cities the business of selling stocks to rural friends is a profession, and men are expected to take advice and at the same time be responsible for results. Most of our leading business men in the centres of trade throughout the country either are operating in such stocks, or are well informed on the subject, and as a rule, they cannot afford deliberately to mislead those who counsel with them. They may err in judgment but generally they will add vastly to the safety of such investments.—Chambersburg Repository.

The Army Consumption of Horses.

Some interesting facts in regard to the supply of horses and their consumption by the army, have recently been presented by a Newburg, N. Y., veterinary surgeon, Dr. Vogel. The census shows that the number of horses in the United States in 1863 was 6,115,468. After making deductions for the Southern States, for horses under and about a working age, diseased and unserviceable, Mr. V. reduces the total resources of the horse market in the loyal States to 1,067,808 animals. The annual want for civil use is 144,018, for military use, 108,732, or one fourth annually of the total resources of the horse supply. The colts under four years old are estimated at 1,114,175; one fourth of these, or 278,343 will annually reach the age of four years, but as this number may be reduced one-tenth for deaths and disaster among the colts, the ultimate actual annual supply is put at 150,690, while the annual need for the army and for civil life is 262,790, showing a deficiency of 2070 horses each year.

Dr. Vogel makes no statement of the mules which are used in the army, though he allows for their use, which relieves so many horses. If his estimates are correct, there is a good reason for the high price of horses, besides the depreciation in currency. The waste of horses in the army from bad treatment and neglect is enormous. This probably is something which cannot be remedied. One means of economising horses in civil use is to substitute steam wherever it can conveniently be done. All our city railroads can be worked with steam to better advantage than by horses, and the twenty railroad lines in and around Philadelphia probably require about 4,000 horses for their use. On the railroads the usual life of a horse is certainly not over four years. So that it requires annually 1,000 horses to keep our railroads in operation. Substituting steam would for this city alone make one-half the general deficiency of the country.

The receipts of Internal Revenue on Wednesday last were over one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

End of an Arsenic Eater.

A death recently occurred in Halifax from arsenic eating. The victim was a vigorous man, who four years since saw some remark in a magazine about the arsenic eating of Syria, and the supposed beneficial effects of the poison upon the skin and lungs. He commenced the practice, and from that day, though previously in perfect health, in the language of his friends was a complaining man. Abdominal and gastric pains tormented him but he insisted in the foolhardy experiment until a small overdose brought on all the symptoms of arsenic poisoning, resulting: in spite of all that could be done by the physicians, in death. Before he died he declared that although he had pursued the fatal practice so long and so faithfully, he was conscious of having received no benefit whatever, either to his respiration or complexion. His friends, however, thought the latter had been improved. No arsenic was discovered in any of the organs, although carefully analyzed, thus showing that the doses which destroys life most yet have been very minute. People who may be foolishly tempted to tamper with virulent poison for such problematical benefits, should receive a warning from this remarkable case.

This one dies to save hundreds. That he may not have died in vain we published this statement to the world.

Opinions About the Southern States.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1865. Parties here, fresh from the cotton districts, represent the Rebel armies to number 100,000 veterans, 50,000 militia equivalent to 5,000 veterans, and 100,000 exempt ready under the law to be ranked into the service and available as soldiers at the end of six months. They say that this force will gradually be backed up by the progress of the war into Virginia, and probably be compacted at Richmond. They declare that there will be no planting in the South this year, none whatever except in gardens and patches about the houses. Sherman's march, and Hood's defeat, and the uncertainty of negro labor having utterly discouraged agriculture on a large scale, they predict the speedy disappearance by emigration of the white population of the cotton, rice and sugar States, and the population of the whole of them by blacks who they aver will be a model population for industry, thrift and social order. The trade of the Rebel States, after the close of the war, these well informed parties declare, will be wholly in the hands of Jews.

The report of Postmaster General Dennison shows an extraordinary amount of carelessness on the part of the letter-writing community. Three millions five hundred and eight thousand three hundred and twenty-five dead letters were received during the past year—over one thousand a day. Many of these letters contained money, deeds bills of exchange, drafts, checks, jewelry, and other valuables. Some of them were misdirected, others not directed at all, others unstamp and others only partially directed.—Thousands of these dead letters were returned to the writers; but the great majority had to be destroyed. This statement ought to teach the public to be more careful in their correspondence; for the amount of suffering by these lost letters is incalculable.

Upon the organization of the 11st Pa., a resident of Hawly enlisted in Co. G, Capt. Mumford, and went with the company to Va. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was reported killed, and a comrade sent, as he supposed, a pocket-book and a lock of hair to the soldier's wife. Upon such evidence she regarded him as dead and some two months ago married again. Among the prisoners who were recently released from Georgia prisons, was the supposed dead husband. Upon his arrival at Annapolis he immediately obtained a furlough and started to see his family. Our readers can imagine his surprise at finding his wife married again and hers at beholding as she supposed her dead husband. This war causes many curious scenes to be enacted.—Honesdale Republic.

A rather remarkable incident occurred at Savannah. Early in the morning a small schooner, painted lead color, with her sails set, was discovered adrift in the river, about a mile in the rear of the flag of truce fleet, and two miles above Fort Pulaski. The vessel was boarded by the steamer General Lyon, and found to be abandoned. She proved to be a blockade runner from Nassau, with a cargo of 500 sacks and twenty tierces of sugar, three crates of crockery, and a number of boxes of lemons and oranges. Subsequently it was ascertained that the schooner had passed the mouth of the river, unperceived by the gunboats on blockade and by the lookout at the fort; but on getting up to Colonel Mulford's fleet was deserted by her crew, on the supposition that the transports were a fleet of gunboats.

A wild boar was killed a few miles from Bridgeton, N. J., a few days ago.—His appearance indicated an age of about 15 years. His skin was half an inch thick, and it took several loads of buckshot to dispatch him. The carcass weighed 500 pounds and tusks were 3 1/2 inches long.—It is supposed that there are others in the same vicinity. About a year ago a pedestrian of that neighborhood was pursued by a wild hog supposed to be the one just killed.

If you want to have a man your friend do not get the ill will of his wife. Public opinion is made up of the average opinions of womankind.—Exchange. That may and it may not be so. We have heard of men sometimes getting into difficulties by getting the good will of their friend's wife.

The Government is raising troops quite fast under the recent call. It is believed that the majority of district quotas will be filled without a draft.