The Somerset Herald.

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F. J. KOOSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Penna.

VALENTINE HAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW and dealer in real estate, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. aug. 12-1y.

JOHN H. UHL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOMERset, Pa., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collection &c. Office in Mammoth Building. jan. 1, '70.

KIMMEL & COLBORN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office in Baer's Block. adg. 12-1y.

JOHN Q. KIMMEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties with promptness and fidelity. Office in Mammoth Block. feb. 18 '70-ly

HENRY F. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Bounty and Pension Agent, Somerset, Pa. Office in Mammoth Block. jan. 13-tf.

S. M. GAITHER. PAUL H. GAITHER.
GAITHER & GAITHER, Attorneys at Law, Somerset, Penn'a. All professional business promptly attended to. Office in Baer's Block, up stairs. dec4-72.

W. J. & H. L. BAER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Somerset, Pa., will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

A. H. COFFROTH. W. H. RUPPEL.
COFFROTH & RUPPEL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. All business entrusted to their care will be speedily and faithfully attended to.
OFFICE—On Main Cross street, opposite the Mammoth Block. jan 1.

DR. E. M. KIMMEL will continue to practice Medicine, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country. Office at the old place, a few doors east of the Glade House.

DR. H. BEUKAKER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in residence, one door west of the Baer House.

DR. WM. COLLINS, DENTIST, Somerset, Pa. Office in Coebler's Block, up stairs, where he can at all times be found prepared to do all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting, &c. Artificial teeth of all kinds, and of the best material, inserted. Operations warranted.

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, ATTORNEY AT Law, Somerset, Pa., will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and the adjoining counties. Office in Printing House Row.

JAMES L. PUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Somerset, Pa. Office, Mammoth Block, up stairs. Entrance Main Cross St. Collections made, estates settled, titles examined, and all legal business attended to with promptness and fidelity. july15

J. G. OGLE
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Somerset, Pa. Professional business entrusted to my care attended to with promptness and fidelity. mar17'72.

DR. A. G. MILLER, after twelve years' active practice in Shanksville, has now permanently located at Somerset for the practice of medicine, and tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity.—Office in his Drug Store, opposite the Barnet House, where he can be consulted at all times unless professionally engaged.
☞ Night calls promptly answered.
dec. 13, '74-1y.

PROFESSIONAL.
Dr. George B. Fundenberg, of Cumberland, Md., informs his friends that he has this day associated with himself in the practice of medicine and surgery, his son, Dr. Walter F. Fundenberg, late the resident surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.
Special attention will be paid to the diseases of the Eye and Ear. mar4

LAW NOTICE.—Alexander H. Coffroth has resumed the practice of law in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Mammoth Building. feb 23, '70.

DR. J. K. MILLER has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession.—Office opposite Charles Krissinger's store. apr. 28, '70-tf.

S. S. GOOD,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
SOMERSET, PA.
☞ Office in Mammoth Block. no4'72

JOHN BILLS,
DENTIST.
Office in Coffroth & Nell's new building, Main Cross Street, Somerset, Pa. no<illegible>

ARTIFICIAL TEETH!!
J. C. YUTZY.
DENTIST
DALE CITY, Somerset Co., Pa.,
Artificial Teeth, warranted to be of the very best quality, Life-like and Handsome, inserted in the best style. Particular attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth. Those wishing to consult me by letter, can do so by enclosing stamp. Address as above. jeb 12

BARNET HOUSE.—
The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has leased this well known hotel in the Borough of Somerset. It is his intention to keep it in a style which to hope will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.
Apr 17 '72 JOHN BILL.

Mansion House,
LATE "RENFORD HOUSE,"
Corner of Franklin and Broad Streets,
JOHNSTOWN, PENNA.
Jos. Shoemaker, Prop'r.
Having lately taken charge of, refitted and furnished this large and commodious Hotel, I now invite my Somerset County friends to call on me, and hope by prompt attention to their wants and moderate charges, to merit their patronage. Table supplied with the best the market affords. The bar stocked with the choicest wines, liquors, &c.
☞ Hostler always in attendance.
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER.
ap 29

THE SOMERSET HOUSE.
Having leased this magnificent and well known Hotel property from Mrs. E. A. Flick, the undersigned takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public generally that he will spare neither pains nor expense to make this house all that could be desired. Accommodating clerks and obliging waiters will attend to the wants of customers, and the table will at all times be laden with the best the market affords. Mr. G. H. Taywan may at all times be found in the office.
D. LAVAN.
mar25

DIAMOND HOTEL.
STOYSTOWN PA.
SAMUEL CUSTER, Proprietor.
This popular and well known house is at all times a desirable stopping place for the traveling public. Table and Rooms first-class. Good stabling. Hacks leave daily for Johnstown and Somerset. mar11.

JOHN WILSON & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
297 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.
jun 26, '72

NOTICE.
The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has associated with him in the practice of medicine his son, J. J. Patterson, and respectfully solicits a continuance of former patronage. Those knowing themselves indebted for medical services are hereby requested to call and settle their accounts at once, as after the 1st day of March next the books will be left in the hands of the proper officers for collection.
feb.8 R. H. PATTERSON.

Banks.

JOHN DIBERT. JOHN D. ROBERTS.
JOHN DIBERT & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER MAIN AND FRANKLIN STREETS,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Accounts of Merchants and other business people solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the country for sale. Money Loaned and Collections Made. Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum allowed on Time Deposits.
Savings Deposit Books issued, and Interest Compounded Semi-annually when desired.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Feb. 10.

Cambria County
BANK,
M. W. KEIM & CO.,
NO. 266 MAIN STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.,
Henry Schable's Brick Building.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Drafts and Gold and Silver bought and sold.—Collections made in all parts of the United States and Canada. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. per annum, if left six months or longer. Special arrangements made with Guardians and others who hold moneys in trust.
april 16-73.

FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Johnstown, Pa., Dec. 1, 1874.

RESOURCES.	
Loans on Real Estate	$125,521 92
Johnstown Borough Bonds	5,610 00
Conemaugh Borough Bonds	5,794 86
Franklin Bor. School Bonds	725 00
Loans on Collateral	5,520 00
Safe	490 00
Cash on hand	$7,784 33
Cash in National Banks	10,859 59
Cash with Drexel & Co.	1,386 91
Pennsylvania State Bonds	3,600 00
Pittsburgh City 7-per ct. Bonds	25,000 00 57,624 54
Total	$211,426 32
LIABILITIES.	
Amount due Depositors	$196,237 83
December Dividend due	5,105 78
Contingent	8,082 74
Total	$211,426 32

State of Pennsylvania, } ss
County of Cambria, }
I, Frank Dibert, Treasurer of the Johnstown Savings Bank, do solemnly affirm the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, A. MONTGOMERY, Notary Public.
The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that they have carefully inspected the Treasurer's report for the year ending November 30th, 1874, and have examined the assets of the Bank, consisting of Bonds, Mortgages, Judgments, Loans upon Real Estate, Cash in Bank and on hand, and find the same to correspond with the above report.
D. MCLAUGHLIN, JAMES COOPER, H. A. BOON, Auditors.

STATISTICAL.	
Number of Depositors	1,888
Number of open accounts	1,048
Average to each Depositor	$104 02
Adults	1,131
Minors	857
Male	1,399
Females	589
Rate of Dividends for 1871	5 per cent.
Rate of Dividends from 1872 to 1875	6 per cent.

Loans upon Real Estate are based upon the value of the land alone, buildings upon it being regarded merely as an additional security.
Dec. 23

CARPETING.
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march3.

Ursina Lime Kilns.
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Orders Respectfully Solicited.
R. J. BATZER & CO.
Ursina, June 18.

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AGENTS WANTED.
Nov. 25.

Miscellaneous.

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NEW REVISED EDITION.
Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with several thousand engravings and maps.
The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition, entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.
The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts, and the convenience and refinement of social life.—Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily been ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.
Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.
The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.
In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.
The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.
None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.
The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufacturers. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, and worthy of its high character.
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GLADE STEAM MILLS,
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Having recently leased what is known as the
Old Dennison Mill,
situate one mile south of Somerset, and having put it in first class order, we are prepared to do all kinds of grinding. Having purchased an engine we are enabled to use either steam or water power. All work
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If the grain is in good condition. Flour for sale always kept on hand. sep16

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Dec. 9.

The Ascension.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Good Shepherd, wilt thou leave
In this low vale the flock that was thy care
Alone to pine and grieve,
While through the purer air
Thou risest up to fields forever fair?

They who, supremely blest,
Until the dawn of this unhappy day,
Leaned on thy loving breast,
To whom on earth shall they
Hearken or look, when thou art far away?

What comeliness or grace
Can they whose eyes beheld thy beauty see
In other form or face?
What music will not be
Harsh to the ears that hearkened once to thee?

Who now upon the deep
Shall look and curb its fury? Who shall lay
The stormy winds asleep?
What lede-star's friendly ray,
When thine is hid, shall guide the vessel's way?

Why change our happy state,
O envious cloud, to helplessness and fear?
How proud of their rich freight
Thy shining folds appear!
How blind and wretched thou dost leave us here.

"Them Grasshoppers."

THE TALE OF A CHAMPION SUFFERER.

He looked into the waiting-room at the Central Depot, saw an elderly lady come there waiting to go West, and then, after making sure that the special policeman was not around, he entered the room. He was a man that had seen other days, that was plain. His plug hat was years old, his coat shone with age and grease, and there was no collar on his neck. A policeman would have mentally recorded him as a "vag" without a moment's hesitation, and the fellow would have stood a chance of being trotted off to the Central Station.

"My good friends," he commenced, as he approached the innocent old couple from Vermont; "for heaven's sake, help me a little!"

"Who are you?" asked the husband, struck with the bummer's lonesome voice and general hard look.

"Name's Jones—Kansas—grasshoppers!" replied the man, turning away his head as if deeply affected.

"Be you one of those poor unfortunates who were almost eat up by the grasspoppers?" exclaimed the woman, her sympathies all aroused.

"The same, madam," sighed Jones; "had to leave the State—going to New Hampshire—got as far as here and money gave out; Heaven only knows what will become of us."

"Are you married?" she asked.

"Yes'um—wife'n nine children; they're out here on the commons in a wagon, all sick and shivering with the cold."

"I've heard about them grasshoppers; were they very thick?" asked the man.

"Thick!" echoed Jones, "couldn't tell the difference 'twixt day and night, and the roaring of their wings made us deaf."

"My grashus! wasn't that awful," sighed the woman.

"I had a hundred acres of corn, fifty of wheat, thirty of oats, nice meadow—lots of fruit, but the grasshoppers made a beggar of me in five hours!" continued Jones.

"They eat the stuff right up, did they?"

"Eat! Why the farm looked as if a fire had passed over it! They took everything—even chewed up log chains. I timed 'em on 100 rods of fence, and every mouthful of it went in thirty-seven minutes by the watch."

"I never heard the likes!" exclaimed the man.

"There's folks East here who don't believe it," coatinued Jones; "but it is a solemn fact that the grasshoppers chewed up iron wedges, gnawed boards off'n the barns, bit plow-points all up, and if we hadn't hid our horses in the cellar, they'd have been munched, sure!"

"And you had to leave"

"Yes; sold my land for eleven dollars, got my family in a wagon and started East. Been 180 days coming this far, and buried two children on the way. Lor' only knows what's to become of us! I wish I was in this river out there; then my heart wouldn't be burstin' with grief and trouble!"

"Poor man!" sighed the woman "Ebenezer, let's give him two dollars."

"Two dollars is a pile of money," mused the man.

"But it's an awful sad case, Ebenezer—nuff to tech a heart of flint."

"The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," added Jones, as he drew his sleeve across his nose.

"Wall, I s'pose it's a hard case, and we won't be any poorer for givin' two dollars," said the husband, as he pulled out his wallet and handed out a $2 bill.

"Thanks, my kind friend," replied Jones. "I hope you will never see the trouble I'm having. This'll buy us medicine and provisions, and kinder help us along like; and I feel as if I could throw my arms around ye and hug ye for your kindness."

"That's all right," said the husband.

"I wish it was ten," said the woman, as she shook Jones' outstretched hand.

He slid out, and ten minutes afterward might have seen in a saloon pouring bad gin out of a tall decanter, and remarking to the barkeeper:

"Say, old pard, was it in Virginia or Kansas that the grasshoppers was so thick?"

He Paused There.

A man took a seat on the head of an empty flour barrel and remarked: "I got down the gun and loaded her up heavy, and just as I was ——" At this point the head fell in and the man, or about half of him, disappeared, while his legs loomed up like schooner's masts. He was helped out, and a boy was hired to rub sweet oil on his back, but in spite of the earnest entreaties of the crowd he would not go on with the story.

If you love others, they will love you. If you speak kindly to them they will speak kindly to you. Love is repaid with love, and hatred with hatred. Would you hear a sweet and pleasing echo, speak sweetly and pleasantly yourself.

"A sweet return," exclaimed the husband when his wife threw the sugar basin at him.

Alaska—What Shall Be Done with It?

A Wahington despatch says: The following is a letter which has just been received by the Indian Commissioner: Last year I received the appointment of United States deputy collector at Urangel, Alaska Territory, and having an opportunity to observe and study the inhabitants there, I became interested in their condition, and felt impelled to impart to your department such matters as might further induce official attention towards their interests. In September last (1874), I called together at Fort Urangel a meeting of the chiefs and leading heads of families, who were assembled at the vicinity for trade and other pursuits connected with transportation to the Cossisiar, by way of Stickeen River.

At the meeting, from what I approximated by various reports from all accessible sources, I infer that the native aboriginal inhabitants were about 20,000 souls, extending 54 deg., 40 min., to Unalaska, mostly settled in villages along the shores, upon islands, estuaries, &c., in localities best adapted to their special pursuits, fishing, hunting, fur trading, etc. I made a succinct address in which I portrayed to them the advantages of civilized habits and modes of industry in prompting comfort over their present condition, and took the responsibility of informing them that by the Great Father at Washington, as well as by hosts of good people throughout the United States, if they, the assembled chiefs, expressed a desire to be educated and learn to live like the "Bostons" (Chinook appellation for the American people), they would be assisted by teachers and others sent to instruct them. The chiefs and others present at the meeting purported to represent about three thousand souls. They expressed the most earnest assent to my proposition, and volunteered that if teachers, ministers, etc., were sent to instruct them they would build churches and school houses at their own cost and labor, which they are competent to do, as they are all expert in log architecture on primitive principles. In the remarks by one of the chiefs at the meeting, interpreted to me, he said: "Boston" had come among them in great numbers for a good while, and had got rich by buying their furs, but that my proposition was the first time that anything had ever been proposed to them for their good. They further appeared to enter into my views with alacrity, from the fact that they have long been envious of their neighbors on the British side of the line at Fort Simpson, known as the Metla Katla tribe, who have advanced in civilized habits and education by the efforts of English Protestant missionaries quite up to the standard of the older Christian communities of the sea coasts. They have a church, school-house, etc., all erected by Indian labor, and now have native pastors and school teachers severally ministering to them.

The assembled chiefs requested me to prepare a petition for them to the Great Father at Washington, to which they attached their signs manual, asking for ministers and school teachers to be sent among them. This petition was placed in the hands of Major M. P. Berry, Collector at Sitka, and I suppose has reached the President before this time. I am sure that if civilizing agencies are extended to these people, under good auspices, results will follow such as will be gratifying to all who may feel an interest in their behalf. If government and missionary aid is extended toward them for civilizing purposes it should be in a form somewhat modified from the formula now in use by the Indian Department There should be no attempt to aggregate them on reservations, nor to change their pursuits, but only increase their industries. They have already utilized the climate and topography by the selection of village sites, where for trading, fishing, hunting, etc., can be most advantageously conducted. The Fort Simpson Missionary Station is their ideal of civilizing effects, where Rev. Dr. Duncan is magistrate, minister, merchant and general adviser, who shows as marked an effect upon his flock as missionary influence ever exerted in the Sandwich Islands. If the appeal of these people should meet a favorable notice from official sources at Washington, as well as from the missionary influence now active in Indian affairs, all the troops might be withdrawn from Sitka, and a revenue cutter to cruise along the coast, calling from time to time at the several village stations (as the British now have service on their side of the line, among the same race of people,) would keep smuggling in better check than now, restrict the whisky traffic by the coasting schooners now in the business, and insure good order, equal or better than at present.

The two companies of artillery at Sitka have no influence a mile beyond their parade ground, and so far as exerting a police influence over the territory, they would be equally effective five thousand miles distant.

If you favorably entertain what I herein set forth, and desire further information upon any point regarding the status of these people, I will use the utmost promptness and diligence in response. If nothing interferes with my present expectations, I expect to be again at Urangel some time in April next; until then, in this city. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. CARR,
Deputy Collector at Urangel, Alaska.

The Control of the Next House of Representatives.

The very suggestive statement, says the Albany *Journal*, is made that *eighty-five members of the next, or Fourty-fourth Congress, either served in the rebel army or held positions under the rebel government.* We suppose the number embraces those in the Senate as well as those in the House. And yet there can only be very few in the Senate. We do not know the exact number, but an examination of the list shows that it probably does not exceed five at the most. The remainder are in the House.

What does this statement mean? *It means that the control of the next House of Representatives is in the hands of those who were personally, officially, and actively engaged in carrying on the rebellion and seeking to destroy the government.* It means that the mastery of legislation and of the purse of the nation has been acquired by those who were lately seeking to break up the Union. For consider the facts. The Democrats have 163 members of the next house, being a majority of 60 over the Republicans. Of this whole Democratic strength, 82 is a clear majority. Of this 82, the actual fighters or officers under the rebel flag have at least 80, possibly the full 82—certainly enough, with the help of one or two Northern dough-faces where a score could easily be had, to give them an unquestioned majority on the Democratic side.

Now what follows? The House of Representatives, with its power over legislation and all the appropriations, is under the control of the Democratic members; the Democratic members are under the control of the caucus which determines the policy of the party; the caucus is under control of a majority of its members; and that majority, as we have seen, is made up of those who served in the rebel army or under the rebel government. Thus it comes to pass that those who were only the other day fighting to destroy the government have now, through the Democratic party, secured possession of the power to say what it shall and what it shall not do.

This is certainly a significant and startling result. It shows first of all that the government whose legislation permits such a possibility has been anything but "oppressive" and "tyrannical" in its treatment of the defeated rebel foe. It shows in the mere practicability of such a result a magnanimity unparalleled in the history of the world. But it also raises other questions of the most suggestive character. Whether the appropriations for carrying on the government shall be made will depend upon those who fought to break up the Union. Whether the pensions of the maimed and crippled Union soldiers shall be continued will depend upon those who struck the wicked blow. Whether the true and loyal men of the South shall have any protection will depend upon their bitter foes. Already the threat has been made that the appropriations for the army and other vital national purposes shall be cut off. And whether they shall or not is for those who fought under the rebel flag to say.

Isn't this a most extraordinary state of things? Isn't it an astonishing result? It seems but the other day that after four years of bloody war, costing millions of lives and billions of treasure, the rebellion was finally subdued. Had any one, on that great day of Appomatox Court-house, predicted that in less than ten years the American people would put the control of the House of Representatives in the hands of the rebels there defeated, would he not have been pronounced a madman? And yet that is precisely the result we now see, as the result of the Democratic success. Many who shared in bringing it about doubtless had no thought of such a conclusion. And how do they like their work?

A QUEER "AD."

How a Minnesota Merchant Asks His Debtors to Pay Up.

NOTICE.

MY DEAR SIR.—I want to ask you a plain question, in all kindness and sincerity, and would like to have you answer it honestly and candidly; not in two or three years or months, but now! this week! Supposing you were poor as Job's turkey, and had invested $2,000 or $3,000 in an enterprise which you design to make an exclusively cash business; supposing, as a matter of accommodation and good nature, you had trusted it out all over the country, from h—ll to Jherico; supposing you had kept adding your means, and still "putting it on your book for a few days," until your funds were played out, like old Foot's prayer meeting; supposing you had claims coming against you in the hands of business men who had accommodated you in good faith, and needed their money; supposing you had some pride in you, and meant to be square-toed and punctual, and hated to see a man whom you owed, when you didn't have the legal tender in your trowsers to pay his just and lawful demands, worse than you would to see an Injun or the devil; and supposing those whom you had accommodated felt perfectly easy and contented, "shied the track" when you wanted to see them, and told the wife of their bosom to answer "Not at home," or came into town and left without paying even a part; supposing they held your money, and waited for wheat to come up to 90 cents or $1, or pork to bring $5 or $6 a hundred, what would you do? Would you let your debts go, "and smile, and smile, and be a villian?" or would you sue every mother's son of them that did'nt pay you if it was the last business you transacted in town?

If you were an honest man you'd do the latter, and that's just what I'll be compelled to do, and shall do, if the Lord is God or there's a king in Israel!

I don't want money to look at (I can earn enough for that); I don't want any to salt down (I never could make it keep); but out of several thousands trusted out, I humbly want a few hundreds, and I'll be d—d if I won't have it, or an execution returned *nulla bona.*

I have, in addition to erecting an expensive store in Fountain, been seduced into investing over $1,000 in a new hall, which is an ornament as well as convenience to the town at large. As you know, I was promised $400 cash, to assist me. Well, out of this little $400 I have received just twenty-six dollars. I don't expect any more, and I don't want it! The ball is done! It is mine, and to let, when the school house cannot be had. But I want what is owed to me. It is a small amount to you; it means thousands of dollars to me. I shall be home in a few days to square up. Let "Doc." have the money now, before I go. There is not one of you, man or woman, from Christiana to Dublin, that would not stick his head in the fire to serve, whether he ever expected anything for it or not. Get his receipt before I go home, and his soul will rejoice. I love you myself, as a mother loveth her first born; but I love to pay my debts better than I love any man, woman or child, on the face of God Almighty's green earth; and, by the Great Eternal and the Continental Congress, I propose to do it, if I have to make costs for every man in Fillmore county. Now let's have the spondulicks, and see how sweet and pretty I can smile upon yon.

Yours, earnestly,
C. S. POWERS.

Outrages in Texas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The following letter, just received by Attorney General Williams, tells its own story. The writer, whose name is withheld to secure his own protection, is a man who stands high in the estimation of the Texas delegation in Congress, who have seen the letter:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Feb. 5.—Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Attorney General—Dear Sir: As an humble citizen of the State of Texas, I beg to call your attention to the fact that in the months of June and July last many acts of lawlessness and crime were perpetrated in DeWitt County, in this State, by a party of men disguised by masks and other devices to prevent recognition by persons otherwise knowing them. Their conduct was most cruel and bloody character, resulting in the loss of many innocent lives, both colored and white. So powerful was the combination that the civil authorities became paralyzed and completely overpowered.

The Governor in the month of July last, sent a company of State troops there to aid the civil authorities in the enforcement of the law, but hampered them with such instructions that they have been of but little avail against the murderous purposes of the Kuklux confederation. They have not arrested a man since they have been there, nor has the Sheriff of said county at any time called on them to assist him in so doing. Consequently they have remained idle in camps, consuming the revenues of the State to no remedial purpose. The secret conclaves of the midnight assassins have been permitted to assemble for unlawful purposes in open daylight, and with their paraphernalia of war, in sight of Capt. McNulty's camp, and in defiance of law and all State authority, have fired into a portion of his command, killing two horses and seriously wounding one of the State troops.

For this daring outrage and wanton insult to the State authority, the cut-throats made no apology to Capt. McNulty, and the State quietly pocketed the insult. Some of said banditti, having turned State's evidence, sought protection for their lives in Capt. McNulty's camp, where they should have been protected and provided for until the sitting of the court. But such was not done. The witnesses, for reasons I need not here explain, were advised by Capt. McNulty to leave the country, which they did, he giving them all the assistance he could to get them off. Satisfied that the authorities were insufficient to punish such offenders of law and order, especially in the absence of material testimony, I, of my own accord and individual expense, hunted said witnesses up, and in October last brought them before United States Commissioner Sanford Mason of Galvesta, (all Commissioners in that section having from fear refused to act in the matter), who issued process for twenty-nine of them to be arrested and brought before him for examination.

No attempt was ever made to execute said writs, and the matter was dallied with one way and another until the meeting of the Federal Court of the Eastern District of Texas in December last, when the grand jury composed mainly of Democrats, promptly indicted said twenty-nine parties for various offenses against the enforcement act of Congress, one of which was for assaulting a harmless old negro man on my farm—seventy years old—and bucking him till life was nearly extinct, then whipping him until he revived; they then castrated him and hung him till dead, after which they cut him open and threw him into the river, where he was found two days afterwards and taken out and buried.

I have most respectfully to request your Honor to cause an investigation to be had, to the end that the only government we can look to for the security of life and property may have its officials act promptly in matters of great importance to society and the nation.

I most respectfully refer you to Messrs. Flanagan and Hamilton, of the Senate, and John Hancock, of the House of Representatives.

"It's Our Baby"

T. J. Wolfe is not an old man; he is not a young man, but he is a married man, and has been for several years. He lives one mile west of Westport, but no children climb upon his knee when the day declineth and twist the cat's tail and listen to burglar stories. Yesterday morning he went to the fodder shock to get provender for his milch cow, and as he stooped to pull the ears he suddenly discovered midway in the shock what he at first took to be a horse-blanket. He picked it up and unrolled it, and discovered two bundles of red flannel. He unraveled these and there lay a girl baby, about four or five hours old. He took it to the house and showed it to Mrs. W. She remarked that it had blue eyes; and then she looked into her husband's eyes to satisfy herself that she hadn't been mistaken. Wolfe held up his hand and said he would swear, but the good wife didn't require it. So the new foundling was encompassed about with new linen, and Mrs. W. sat down to make baby clothes, while Wolfe got out in the floor and danced and sung and hit his wife on the back of the head and "hollered" "Bully for us. It's our young one, isn't it, Mrs. Wolfe? and didn't cost a cent did it? Hurrah!" And then he went out and hitched up a yolk of calves, and drove all around the house, yelling like an Indian. The little stranger has a good home and may yet be the queen of its realm. Here's luck to the baby.—*Kansas City Times.*

The Thief's Victory.

A good many years ago one of the most notorious thieves in the United States had a confidential conversation with a gentleman who is now one of our most efficient detectives, and expressed a desire to reform. "Why do you wish to live so much on the square," said the gentleman. "Because," replied the thief, "I have a wife and children to whom I am very much attached; they have no idea of the mode in which I am making my living; the children are growing up, and are beginning to wonder why I leave home so often, and what I do; and if ever I am to reform now is the time. The gentleman warmly approved the idea, and to further it loaned the man several hundred dollars with which to begin an honest business. The reformed man at once broke off all his associations, lived a perfectly honest life, would have no dishonest person call on him, devoted himself for years closely to business, raised his family respectably, did a great many acts of unostentatious charity, and died not long since esteemed by all who knew him. His children are doing well and are highly respectable. The money advanced was long since repaid.

The Romance of It.

A Rockland county (N. Y.) girl, who was recently "finished" at a fashionable seminary, has begun a diary. Her mischievous young brother cut out the first entry and it got into print. Here is a portion of it: "Sunday night.—It has just struck twelve and I am still writing. What are these thoughts that surge across my heart? What is this strange longing after the unattainable? Am I what I really seem, or is it as it were, not so much the infinitesimal as the unspeakable? Let me be calm. I have reread 'Don Juan' to-day. Ah! alas! will there ever be another Byron? May there not be somewhere, coming toward me from the mist of the mountain top, or the flowers of the valley, some uncrowned youth, who"—

Requirements of the Quince.

This fruit prefers a low yet well-drained situation, soil not light nor yet too heavy, thorough culture when young at least, an occasional dressing of woodashes and salt, careful extraction of the borer, and mulching. The demand in our markets for quinces is on the increase, and a healthy, productive orchard will pay well, but to say that there is "untold wealth" in that particular branch of pomology is to state the cats much more strongly than the facts warrant. The comparatively new canning business has increased the call for quinces, as it has of every other fruit, and he who is soonest able to offer a supply will reap the benefit.

Devoted to Science.

Devotion to science becomes alarming. A young Frenchman recently issued the following advertisement: "A young man of twenty, healthy, and possessing a strong constitution, offers himself as a subject to a doctor or medical student. He is willing to undergo any kind of operation, even at the risk of its proving fatal, on payment of £200, as he is in want of that sum to carry out a scientific experiment."

Was Waiting.

A stranger was making some inquiries of a policeman in regard to the price of real estate in the city, having about made up his mind to settle here. He had on such a fearful dirty shirt that the officer was forced to remark about it, when the man replied: "Well, I've kinder been waiting to see whether I should buy or not, and as soon as I make up my mind about it I'm going to put on a clean one."

Death in the Cellar.

Many farmers are in the habit of putting all kinds of vegetables in the cellar and then banking close, and presently all