THE LITTLE BROWN SEED IN THE FURROW.

IDA W. BENHAM.

A little brown seed in the furrow
Lay still in its gloomy bed,
While violets blue and lilies white
Were whispering overhead.
They whispered of glories strange and rare,
Of glittering dew, and floating air,
Of beauty and rapture everywhere—
And the seed heard all they said.

Poor little brown seed in the furrow!
So close to the lilies' feet,
So far away from the great, glad day,
Where life seemed all complete!
In her heart she treasured every word,
And she longed for the blessing of which she heard,
For the light that shone, and the air that stirred
In that land, so wondrous sweet!

The little brown seed in the furrow
Was thrilled with a strange unrest;
A warm new hope beat tremblingly
In the tiny, heaving breast;
With her two small hands clasped close in prayer,
She lifted them up in the darkness there;
Up, up through the sod, toward sun and air,
Her folded hands she pressed.

O little brown seed in the furrow,
At last you have pierced the mould!
And, quivering with a life intense,
Your beautiful leaves unfold,
Like wings outspread for upward flight:
And slowly, slowly, in dew and light,
A sweet bud opens—till, in God's sight,
You wear a crown of gold!

—*St. Nicholas for July.*

RURAL TOPICS.

Written for the HERALD by a farmer, gardener and fruit-grower of great experience.

CABBAGE.

Cabbage plants require a rich, moist soil; and the application of manure in large quantities pays well. The Flat Dutch variety is the most generally grown for winter use, the plants to be set from the 20th of June to the middle of July, according to the climate. Market gardeners usually grow cabbage as a second crop where they have grown peas the same season. Set in rows three feet apart, and two feet six inches apart in the rows. Two feet and a half apart each way may do very well; but it is not easy to run a cultivator between them, at that distance, when the cabbages are half or more grown. Farmers who reside within ten miles of a large town can make the growing of cabbages profitable, as 10,000 heads can be grown on an acre of land, worth usually $500. There are some drawbacks to success, as not heading well, worms and the club-foot. Lime applied to the soil around the plants is beneficial in preventing the club-foot, and worms may be destroyed by examining the plants every morning, and if gnawed leaves are seen, the worms to the plants may be found just below the surface of the soil near the stems of the plants. Cabbages are also profitable to grow to feed cows in the fall till cold weather sets in; at least such as are loose and not well headed. The Agricultural Chemist says: "The cabbage is a potash plant; of this element a ton of heads would remove 12 lbs., and of phosphoric acid but 4 lbs. As the average crop in England is assumed at 22 tons, and as this would not be an excessively large crop in America, we may calculate that such a crop would remove 264 lbs. of potash and 88 lbs. of phosphoric acid, which would be supplied in about 528 lbs. of muriate of potash of high grade, and about 100 lbs. of an average superphosphate."

PROFITS OF SHEEP RAISING.

The following from a Pennsylvania farmer shows that sheep-raising is profitable: "I learn by the Agricultural Report of 1870 that there were nearly seven acres of improved land in Pennsylvania to each sheep, and that each sheep produced a little more than 3½ lbs. of wool. This, at 40 cents per lb., amounts to $2,500,000. My object in giving these figures is to show the profits of this branch of such agriculture. I am now keeping, on an average farm, one sheep to every two acres, improved land. The wool of each sheep averages 4 lbs., but these sheep do not consume one-half the hay and grain raised, and do not receive any roots. Last year I raised my first crop of sugar beets, and find that 30 or 40 tons may be raised per acre. I think these will enable me to keep at least one sheep to every improved acre, and still have one-half the hay, grain and roots left to feed the team and necessary cattle. If these conclusions be correct, and one-half of my sheep raise twin lambs, making a total of one and one-half lambs to each sheep, worth $4 each, we have a total of $6 for lambs and $1 60 for wool per acre, or $18,500,000 for lambs and $69,000,000 for wool in Pennsylvania. I cannot give the value of lambs for 1870, and cannot compare the difference. The wool product was 6,500,000 lbs., but at my estimate there would be 46,000,000 lbs., making a difference of $16,000,000, at 40 cents per lb. This result is of course not attainable in one or two years; it must be brought about by degrees. I find sheep are liable to disease if kept in large flocks, unless the very best breeding ewes are selected and the rams changed each year.

HAY CAPS.

Hay caps are used to great advantage sometimes, and often pay for themselves in a single storm. The editor of the *Country Gentleman* gives the following correct information in regard to them: "The value and expediency of using hay-caps will depend on several conditions. Near cities, where hay brings a high price, they would be worth more than in remote localities, where it is much cheaper. In regions liable to sudden storms they would be more necessary than where the weather is less changeable; and on large farms, furnished with all the machinery for rapidly housing hay, such as tedders, hay-rakes, hay-loaders, pitchers, &c., they would be less essential than on small farms, where much of the work is done by hand. The best ones are made of stout water-proof cotton cloth, two yards wide, so as to cut into caps six feet square. Hem the rough edges with a sewing machine; turn up two or three inches of each corner and sew it strongly, and through this a twine loop is to be secured. Some times they are only made a yard and a half square, but the larger ones are best. There are two ways to fasten them to the hay-cock—to pin them by the corners to stakes or pins pushed into the ground, which is most secure, or to thrust the pins into the side of the hay-cock near the bottom. For the former, pins made of small iron rod are best; for the latter they are usually wood, about half an inch in diameter and a foot and a half long. These caps are sold for about seventy-five cents cents each, and if one should serve the purpose of protecting and saving a hay-cock from spoiling through a long rain, as they have sometimes done, it would pay for itself in a single season, if the cock were 200 lbs. or so, and worth one dollar at ten dollars per ton." Dealers in agricultural implements and seeds keep the material for making hay-caps, or ready made.

LIGHT BRAHMA FOWLS.

The most popular breed of fowls in the United States are the Light Brahmas—that is, they are liked better than any other breed, by more fowl breeders than prefer other breeds. Of course, many men keep other breeds and like them; but the Light Brahmas would be at the top of the list on a general vote. A writer says: "The Light Brahma combines more desirable points than any other breed with which I am acquainted. If they are judiciously cared for, they are good layers, and can be kept in good condition on the same amount of food usually given to the smaller breeds. A first-class Brahma, besides supplying a liberal quantity of eggs, is always in good condition, and can be killed and taken to market at any time when desired, without fattening or any unusual preparation. My partiality for the Brahmas is the result of experience with different breeds, and an earnest conviction that all things considered they are by far the most profitable to keep.

CHOPPED OR CUT FEED.

The veterinary surgeon who writes for the *Ohio Farmer* gives his views on cut feed as annexed: "I have always been opposed to chop or cut feed of any kind; that is, as commonly used and understood by the public generally. Invariably this character of food is usually moistened, more or less, according to fancy and theory for its beneficial results. For my own satisfaction, a few years ago, I visited many stables in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, and made special inquiries as to how they fed, and about the general health of their stock. I found one stable in Chicago that had sixty head of horses, and the stable had been run by the same party for eight years, during which time they had not fed one pound of hay, and not one pound of ground feed of any kind except coarse wheat bran. The feed consisted of wheat, oat and rye straw, whichever the market afforded most favorably. Of this they had all they wanted, and were bedded with the same. They feed oats morning and noon, and bran at night. There was not a horse in that stable but had the general appearance of good health, and there was not a case of colic in the stable for six years, nor one that became stiffened from overdriving on the road. Both oats and bran were always fed dry. The logic of this is all in a nutshell. The horse returning to his stable heated up from his drive, is not injured by giving him a peck of dry bran to eat. You can readily conceive the expense attending this mode of feeding; it will save thirty per cent. When you buy of millers and feed men, ground, it is invariably composed of refuse grain, screenings, sweepings, etc. This stuff is packed off on the poor dumb brute to eat. Then, when mixed up with second fine middlings (which is worth very little as far as any nutriment is concerned) put upon the cut straw and thoroughly moistened with water, a horse would have to eat three-fourths of a bushel of this abominable stuff to supply the place and nutriment of four quarts of oats. This often subjects the poor animal to distress of the stomach from gastric derangement produced by damaged grain, which readily ferments as soon as moistened. Horses that are troubled with chronic cough, if fed upon straw, good, clean oats, and coarse wheat bran, dry, thrive well. It is the food for the horse for any purpose. The process of masticating dry food keeps the organs of secretion in a healthy condition. The use of roots in this season, also grass, or any succulent food, is proper, but when you grind up a lot of damaged grain, or the so-called chop, moistened, to overtax the gastric juice of the stomach for its digestion (which causes derangement of various kinds), it is all improper. Timothy hay and coarse wheat bran will keep a horse in fine condition, with moderate exercise."

FRUIT TREES IN GRASS.

The fact that all kinds of fruit trees thrive better in cultivated than in grass lands while young, has been so fully proved by the experience of thousands of fruit growers, that I hardly need, perhaps, to state this fact; yet many farmers ignore it, and allow their young orchards of apples, pears, peaches, etc., to be in grass. All kinds of fruit trees flourish better in a rich soil free from weeds and grass; but the land may be used between the trees for corn, potatoes, beans, or root crops, if well manured and well cultivated. After apple trees, and standard pear trees, are ten or twenty years old, the land may be seeded to grass without serious injury; yet many good fruit-growers object to grass in orchards at any time. At a late meeting of the Fruit Grower's Society of Western New York, Mr. E. Moody, who has 130 acres in a single orchard, said he had always been opposed to seeding down orchards to grass. He mentioned two orchards that had been cited as successful, although growing in grass, but the soil was of extraordinary richness and excellence; whenever both modes are seen side by side, the difference is strikingly in favor of the cultivated ground. The mode which he preferred and adopted was deep plowing for orchards from the very beginning and always afterwards. Seeding to grass to prepare for bearing he looked upon as about the same as taking animals which had been living on high food and putting them to a poor straw-stack in order to give them flesh to prepare them for labor. He thought that the roots of trees rarely came near the surface of the ground, and when they did they were more exposed to the effects of drouth in summer and frost in winter.

BUCKWHEAT.

No farmer can make a mistake in sowing a few acres of buckwheat early in July—half a bushel of seed to the acre. Sow broadcast, and harrow as for oats and other grain. If you have a piece of ground infested with thistles, or other troublesome weeds, sow buckwheat on it, and a little thicker than usual, and the noxious weeds will be smothered.

LIME FOR SLUGS.

Pear trees may now be expected to be infested with slugs, which may be destroyed by sprinkling the trees with fine, dry slacked lime. Put it in a bag made of coarse, open material, lie it to a pole, and shake the bag over the leaves of the trees when the dew is on them, or immediately after a rain.

Kismet is an Arabic word meaning destiny or fate. Whatever happens to an Arab, he bows his head and consoles himself by saying it is kismet.

"I shall follow her soon," said a sad-eyed man at the grave of his wife. Within a month he was following another woman.

A Broken Heart.

A hundred men were digging gold, and they named the place "Joe White's Dream."

Singular name, but they were singular men; brawny, rough, grizzled, and some of them wicked. They were men from the East, digging, delving, in a sort of mad frenzy, for the golden wealth of California. On this day all work ceased.—The men formed a circle on the grass, in the centre was Jack Bullet. His hands were tied behind him; there was an old blood stain on his face, and from his wolfish eyes he sent murderous glances from one face to another, and at last called out:

"I wish I had knived some of ye!"

None of the men replied. Some were pale, others nervous, and none seemed to relish the business on hand, which was the hanging of Jack Bullet.

By and by a meek and humble looking man, named Elder Graves by the boys, entered the circle, and standing with one hand on the prisoner's shoulder, he began:

"John Bullet, this is a solemn warning to us all. Here is the rope—there is the limb—and we have gathered to hang you. You came to Joe White's Dream weeks ago, poor hungry and ill. We fed and nursed you, and when you were well enough to work, a full claim was staked out for you. How have you repaid us, Jack Bullet? You have stolen dust from the men, brought discord and jealousies among us, incited rows and riots, and last night you were detected when about to murder your partner and steal his few hundred dollars. We try to be white in this camp, and to use all men right, but we cannot turn you loose to prey upon some other party. The men are going to hang you."

"Let 'em hang; I can't die but once," sulkily replied the prisoner.

"Jack Bullet," said the Elder, "I am a praying man, and I want to pray with you before you swing, I am sorry for you. You are a strong man, and you are to die like a dog! Maybe you have a mother in the East, or you have a wife and children. God help them."

The Elder sank down on his knees before the prisoner, and prayed such a prayer as the rocks had never echoed again. Before he had finished there were big tears in the eyes of half the men, and Big Sam went over to Curly Jim and whispered.

"Now, that's what I call religum—the old bangup religum, sich as we used to git away back in New Hampshire!"

When the prayer had ended, a new spirit came to the men. They scanned Jack Bullet's face, and saw that it had softened, and as Elder Graves stepped aside, the president of the camp cut Jack's bonds and said:

"We don't want your blood, though you sought ours. You are free to go, Jack Bullet, but don't you enter Joe White's Dream again."

The reprieved man moved away without a word, or did he look back as long as he was in view. When he had disappeared from sight the miners returned to their work, each one so busy with his own thoughts that but few words were spoken.

That day two weeks, a man came up from Cardboard City, and reported that Jack Bullet had been eaten up by a grizzly bear. Every man in camp felt glad that his town had escaped the disgrace of a hanging, and in the afternoon he saw Elder Graves shoulder a spade and turn down into a little valley. It was a beautiful spot, always full of the mellowest sunshine and the prettiest flowers.

When the boys had knocked off work for the day, they all ascended into the place, for what reason no one knew, but by a sort of common consent. In the centre of the valley the earth had been heaped up like a grave. At its head was a board—at its feet a wild rose. On the board Elder Graves had cut out with his knife:

JACK BULLET, AGED 40.

Men may not not have given him a chance,) BUT GOD WILL.

You wouldn't think those rough men had a sentiment in their hearts, but they saw through the Elder's motives in an instant, and the roughest man in the lot stooped down and carefully re-arranged one of the sods.

Three weeks more went by, and one evening Jack Bullet came into Joe White's Dream alive and well. He stood on the little square in the centre of the town, and he said not a word until the wondering men had gathered about him. Then he pointed to the grave in the valley, his eyes filled with tears, and he chokingly said:

"Boys, I sneaked back here this mornin' to kill some one in revenge, but I cum across that grave down—down thar, and—and—"

He held out his hands to the men, and the tears blinded him so that he could not see a face. Elder Graves went down on his knees again, every man with him, and there were tears, and a prayer so beautiful, and tender, that Jack Bullet sobbed like a child. His heart was broken and all the Satan in his nature was driven out in a moment.

Joe White's Dream was a mining camp for many months after that and Jack Bullet was one of the best men in it. The head-board grew gray as the rain beat down and the sun shone, and the wild rose grew till it covered all the grave, but no one disturbed the sod. The grave was a sign—a beacon light as it were—and perhaps miners were right when they said they said:

"They've a revival up thar, an' they are the best chaps an' the hardest workers on the slope."—*M. Quad.*

Obliging a Stranger.

"Well, sir, what can I do for you?" said Judge Smith, at the Tombs police court, addressing a seedy-looking individual who leaned half over the railing, staring at the prisoners passing to and fro.

"Oh, nothing, Your Honor (hic). I only dropped in to see what was going on. I just come from the country (hic), and I thought I'd like to take a look at the prison."

"We are always anxious to oblige our friends," said the judge, smiling. "I presume you would like to have an extended view?"

"Oh, nev——never mind," replied the stranger, vigorously endeavoring to steady himself and turning a trifle pale as he is just realizing that perhaps he had been a little rash in entering a police court under the influence of liquor, "I guess I'll go."

"It's no trouble at all," said the magistrate blandly; "here officer take the gentleman down stairs and extend the courtesies of the prison to him for five days."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Lord Norbury, on sentencing to death a thief who had stolen a watch said: "You made a grasp at time, my lad, but you clutched eternity."

Cross and Crescent.

It is useless among recent writers, to name "The Cross" and "The Crescent" to distinguish the respective creeds in the present Turco-Russian war. In fact, these several symbols plainly mark the Christian and the Ottoman faiths. The question when and why the Ottomans adopted the Crescent has been much discussed long before now. It was alleged that Mohammed broke the disc of the moon and caught half of it falling from heaven in his sleeve—this is stated in the Koran, and seems to indicate that Mohammed made the young moon a sign of his divine authority. The Crescent, or half moon, with the horn turned upward, was a religious symbol, however, long before the Turkish empire began.

It was reported that Sultan Othman, founder of the empire, A. D. 1299, dreamed that he saw a crescent moon which waxed until its splendors illuminated the whole world from east to west; that he then adopted the crescent, and emblazoned it on his standard, with the motto, *Donec Repleat Orbem*, or "until it fills the world." But the crescent moon has been a symbol well known to the worshipers of Diana in the ancient mythology of Greece and Rome. There are old statues of her with the up-pointing crescent over her brow. Another account is that Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, was engaged one dark night in undermining the walls of Byzantium, which he was besieging, and his operations were discovered to those within by the sudden appearance of a young moon, and that in gratitude for this timely light the Byzantines commemorated the frustration of Philip's hostile design by creating a temple to Diana, and by adopting her crescent as the symbol of the State. It has also been alleged that in 1446, when the Turks took Byzantium, they adopted the crescent standard which they found there, and which the Janizaries had borne for more than a century previous. Undoubtedly then the crescent was the emblem of Greek, previous to the superiority of Turkish rule.

Oddly enough, at the present day the crescent is to be seen on and in churches in Moscow and other parts of old Russia, generally surmounted by the cross, thus unquestionably marking the Byzantine origin of the Russian Church. In 1801 the Sultan Selim III., having previously presented Lord Nelson with a crescent richly adorned with diamonds, founded the Order of the Crescent, which, as Mohammedans are not allowed to carry such marks of distinction, has been conferred on Christians alone. The Turkish Order of Medjidie, founded by Abdul Mejid in 1852, and liberally conferred upon French, English and Italian officers after the Crimean war, bears a crescent and a silver sun of seven triple rays. Assuredly, the crescent dates from the time of Endymion.

The Old Clock.

At the naval observatory in Washington, stands the clock that regulates time for the whole country. It is not beautiful, like many French clocks that noisily tick upon the parlor mantel. In fact, it is large and tall with plain face, and body of dark wood, and without ornamentation. It is much like the old-fashioned clock that stood in our grandmother's kitchen. It nowhere touches either the floor or walls of the building, but is securely fastened to a stone pier, which rests upon a solid foundation, so that it may not be affected by any motion of the building. Rains may descend, floods come, winds blow and beat upon the house, but the clock feels it not, for it is built upon a rock. It is a splendid time keeper. At the present time it gains at the rate of forty-eight-hundredths of a second per day.

In order that the people all over the country may have uniform time, so important for railroads and steamboats and other public conveyances, at three minutes before twelve every day, this clock is connected by means of a galvanic battery, with the wires of the Western Union Telegraph, which extend into the room containing the clock. All other messages, however important, must give way for these three minutes; and in every town and station from Maine to California, where there is a railroad operator, as the pendulum of the clock ticks, each second a click is recorded by the telegraph, and at the instant of twelve two ticks are given.

At the same moment a huge black ball, which is drawn up a few moments before, descends upon the dome of the observatory; and hundreds all over the city stand, with watch in hand to see it drop, to keep, as we say, "ball time." Thus, when this ball drops, two clicks in every large town in the land tell the hour of twelve.

But you must remember that only places on the same meridian with Washington have, after all, exactly the same time. The sun, in passing round the earth (which is divided into three hundred and sixty degrees of longitude) every twenty-four hours, must pass through one degree, which is about sixty-nine miles, every four minutes. So, if the sun rises in Boston at seven o'clock, it will not rise in New York—two hundred miles west—till twelve minutes later, or seven o'clock will not come to them for twelve minutes after it has reached Boston. Neither will it be twelve o'clock till twelve minutes later than in Boston.

The First Watch.

At first the watch was about the size of a dessert plate. It had weights, and was used as a "pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs on the record of 1552, which mentions that Edward VI. had "one larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt, with two plummets of lead." The first watches may readily be supposed to have been of rude execution. The first great improvement, the substitute of springs for weights, was in 1650. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel. Early watches had only one hand, and being wound up twice a day, they could not be expected to keep time nearer than fifteen or twenty minutes in the twelve hours. The dials were of silver or brass; the cases had no crystals, but opened at the back and front, and were four or five inches in diameter. A plain watch cost the equivalent of $1,600 in our currency, and after one was ordered it took a year to make it.

"How dare you say that I never open my mouth without putting my foot in it?" demanded Brown, of Jones.

"I hope you will forgive me," replied the latter, "for when I said that I had never seen the size of your foot."

Never pick a quarrel; it may result in your being obliged to pick yourself from the mire.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1877.

REGULAR OFFICIAL CALLERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

On each succeeding day, a glance over the list of callers at the White House shows that his Excellency has the advantage of the mental light of certain Senators and Representatives, who, for some reason or other, remain at the Capital and pay their daily visits to the Executive Mansion. One would suppose that in the hurry and anxiety to adjourn Congress, and the reluctance to meet in extra session during the summer resulted from a desire on the part of the Senators and Representatives to hold sweet communion with that portion of the dear people known as his constituents. Be that as it may, the uninterrupted daily calls on President Hayes are probably prompted by a determination to weary him into concessions, on the principle that a continuous dropping of water will disintegrate the hardest stone. These bores, however, should have a care lest they find by experience that "too much familiarity breeds contempt."

CONTRAST BETWEEN DOUGLASS IN BALTIMORE, AND DOUGLASS AT HIS OLD HOME.

But a few days ago, denunciation of Fred. Douglass was in order. His unfortunate address in Baltimore, in which he unnecessarily took occasion to say some very harsh things of the people of Washington, the utterance of which was more unseemly owing to the official relationship between the Marshal and the citizens of the District of Columbia.

But Marshal Douglass has made the "amende honorable," and has eradicated much of the ill-feeling which existed against him. His visit on the 18th inst., to his old master, residing on the Eastern Shore, Md, the impressive interview, the mutual regard evinced in parting, the subsequent timely and eloquent speech of the Marshal to his colored friends assembled in a neighboring grove, all combined to make up a scene both interesting and in good taste. Most of the hostility to the Marshal will be appeased by this opportune reversal of style and expression in his intercourse with his white fellow-citizens, as well as with his own race. It is to be hoped he will continue in the path marked out by himself. His race, of which he is considered a representative, will be gainers by it.

SECRETARY SHERMAN SAYS THE 4 PER CENT. MUST BE PAID IN GOLD.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 18th inst., addressed to F. O. French, of New York, in answer to the inquiry whether the 4 per cent. bonds will be paid, principal and interest, in gold coin, will be taken as an unanswerable argument in the support of the doctrine that there exists, at least, no moral obligation to pay the six per cents. in other than greenbacks.

The Secretary says that the Government "exacts" gold in payment for the 4 per cent. bonds about to be issued, and that it is not to be anticipated that either Congress or any department would sanction or tolerate redemption in coin of less value. Now, this is the strongest defense of the moral right of the Government to redeem the original 6 per cents. in greenbacks, for the Government received greenbacks for them, gold rating at figures under and above 200. It is true that subsequently Congress resolved to redeem these bonds in coin, and by demonetizing silver made that mean gold. This was not the original contract. The Secretary's position so far as making it the duty of the Government to pay the bonds in gold merely because it will receive gold, will not command the unchallenged assent of Congress.

JUDGE KELLEY, AND THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. Wm D. Kelley, Representative of the 4th Penn. District, has been in Washington for several days, and his outgoings and incomings have been watched with considerable interest. Judge Kelley is recognized as the leading advocate in Congress of what is known as the greenback theory of finance. His bill for the issuing of the interconvertible bonds, by which he proposes to adapt the volume of currency to the wants of the country, is gaining proselytes in large numbers, and will no doubt, command an imposing strength in the House of Representatives, at the next session of Congress.

The Judge has been in close communion with the President during his present visit to the capital. He has dined and ridden out with him; and the hard money men fear that he will influence the Executive to favor his views on the great financial problem which is now agitating the country. Of course, the Judge is antagonised by the Financial Minister, but if it should be that the Chief Magistrate and the Secretary of the Treasury should take opposing positions on the financial policy, it will not be the first time that such a thing has occurred in the history of the country. President Jackson and Mr. Duane (his Secretary of the Treasury) differed, which resulted in the withdrawal of Mr. Duane from the Cabinet. Will history repeat itself in this our day and generation?

THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The report of the Committee appointed to examine the affairs of the bureau of Engraving and Printing shows that there has been mismanagement and profligate expenditure, but no one can understand why these facts should justify the recommendation that the entire business of the bureau should be relegated into private hands. If the Government be incompetent to rectify abuses in the departments and bureaus, it were better to run it in all its branches by contract. The admission of such a want of power reflects upon the executive ability of the officers to whom the management of the governmental machinery has been intrusted.

We apprehend that the conclusion at which the committee has arrived would carry with it the admission that their own official service might probably be dispensed with, as we are aware that each one of them has in charge some division in the Treasury Department. It is well known in Washington, that the greatest frauds have been perpetrated under the contract system. The Government has all the machinery for executing the engraving and printing, and certainly it can command the honesty and skill required to do the work.

DELTA

If you want to keep cool get your hair sand-papered and wear a heavy gold chain.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Somerset HERALD.

A Correct Transcription of the Sentence of Death Pronounced Against Jesus Christ.

The following is a copy of one of the most memorable judicial sentences which has ever been pronounced in the annals of the world—namely, that of death against the Saviour—with the remarks which the journal *Le Droit* has collected, and the knowledge of which must be interesting in the highest degree to every Christian. It is word for word as follows:

Sentence pronounced by Pontious Pilate, intendent of the Lower Province of Galilee, that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death by the cross.

In the seventeenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, and on the 24th day of the month of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas.

Pontious Pilate, intendent of the Province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgment in the presidential seat of the Prætors, sentences Jesus of Nazareth to death on the cross between robbers, as the numerous and notorious testimonies of the people prove.

1. Jesus is a misleader.
2. He has excited the people to sedition.
3. He is an enemy to the laws.
4. He calls himself the Son of God.
5. He calls himself, falsely, the King of Israel.
6. He went into the temple followed by a multitude carrying palms in their hands.

Orders from the first Centurion Quirrillis Cornelious to bring him to the place of execution. Forbids all persons rich and poor, to prevent the execution of Jesus.

The witnesses who have signed the execution of Jesus are:

1. Daniel Ropani, Pharisee.
2. John Zorababel.
3. Raphael Robani.
4. Capet.

Jesus is not to be taken out of Jerusalem through the gates of Tournes.

This sentence is engraved on a plate of brass in the Hebrew language, and on its sides are the following words: "A similar plate has been sent to each tribe."

It was discovered in the year 1280 in the city of Aquilla, in the kingdom of Naples, by a search made for Roman antiquities, and remained there until it was found by the commission of arts in the French army in Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in southern Italy it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians near Naples where it was kept in a box of ebony. Since then the relic has been kept in the chapel of Casetra. The Carthusians obtained, by their petitions, that the plate might be kept by them, which was an acknowledgment of the sacrifice which they made for the French army. The French translation was made literally by members of the commission of arts. Denon had a *fac simile* of the plate engraved, which was bought by Lord Howard, on the sale of his cabinet, for 2,890 francs. There seems to be no historical doubts as to the authenticity of this. The reasons of the sentence correspond exactly with those in the Gospel.—*From the Kolidschs Zeitung.*

Grant on Shipboard.

The common impression among his countrymen is that Gen. Grant is a taciturn, acrid man. Nothing could be further from the truth than this. He is not only a genial man and a most agreeable companion, but he has a most exquisite sense of quiet humor. During every day of the voyage he has freely and fully entered into all the amusements of his fellow-passengers, and no more simple-natured, affable, kindly or courteous gentleman has up to this time shown himself upon deck. While maintaining always that quiet dignity which is becoming is one who honors himself and who has been so honored by his countrymen, no little child on board our ship is more genuinely simple in manner than he. Not only have he and his son Jesse enjoyed perfect health since we sailed, but Mrs. Grant has been similarly favored; and she is as popular on the ship, owing to the fine gentleness and sweetness of her manner, as is the General. Of the war, his and others' parts in it, the General talks with the utmost freedom; and many things that the written history of the rebellion has left obscured, his bright talk has made clear to those of us who have enjoyed it. Politics muddle many things and many reputations, and I rather wish that all of General Grant's countrymen could, for his sake as well as their own, take a ten days' voyage with him. The truth shines on him to his advantage.—L. CLARK DAVIS, *in Philadelphia Inquirer.*

HOW IT'T DONE.—"Jake, whar you git such fine 'broidered shirts as dat you bad on at de meetin' las' night? asked Pete, as Jake stood at the village post-office door, trying to stick a bent pin in the back of his paper collar, and fasten that article in position.

"You doesn't pears to 'preshiate my circumstances, Pete."

"I knows dat you ain't yearned nuff money to buy de buttons on dat shirt sence I know'd ye—I 'preshiate dat," rejoined Pete.

"You's off de track, Pete, and dar you'll stay till your mudder gets to be a washer woman. You hear dat."

"Which do you prefer, Linda, a cornet band or a reed band?" asked one school girl of another.

"I like a cornet band best."

"And which do you prefer, Sadie?"

"I think a good reed band is the sweetest?"

"And which say you Emma?"

"Well, I think we shall all agree that a good husband is the sweetest?"

Maritime Disaster.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A Paris despatch says intelligence has just reached here of the total loss of the French mail steamship Meikring, while on a voyage from Shanghai to Marseilles. The crew and passengers were saved, and have arrived at Aden, Arabia. Specie and mails were lost.

The Boston papers demand an institution where animals can be cared for, and "those that love them know they will be carefully and painlessly put to death.

The great big sticks of licorice which used to sell for ten cents are now down to five, with an increase of gravel-stones to sharpen our theeth on.

The time for cutting grass has arrived.

JOHN F. BLYMYER,

DEALER IN

Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Paints

OILS, &C., &C.

The following is a partial list of goods in Stock: Carpenter's Tools, Planes, Saws, Hatchets, Hammers, Chisels, Plane Irons, Adzes, &c., Blacksmith's Goods, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files, Hammers, &c. Saddlery Hardware, Tab Trees, Gig Saddles, Hames, Buckles, Rings, Bits and Tools. Table Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Spoons and Razors, the largest stock in Somerset County. Painter's Goods, a full stock. White Lead, Colored Paints for inside and outside painting, Paints in oil, all colors, Varnish, Turpentine, Flaxseed Oil, Brushes, Japan Dryer, Walnut Stains. &c. Window Glass of all sizes and glass cut to any shape. The best Coal Oil always on hand. Our stock of Coal Oil Lamps is large and comprise, very elegant styles. Ditston's Circular, Muley and Cross Cut Saws. Mill Saw Files of the best quality. Porcelain-lined Kettles. Handles of all kindss

SHOVELS, FORKS, SPADES, RAKES.

Mattocks, Grub Hoes, Picks, Scythes, Sneaths, Sledges, Mason Hammers, Cast Steel, Step Ladders, Carriage and Tire Bolts of all sizes. Loooking Glasses, Wash Boards, Clothes Wringers, Meal Sieves, Door Mats, Baskets, Tubs, Wooden Buckets, Twine, Rope all sizes, Hay Pulleys, Butter Prints, Mop Sticks, Traps, Steelyards, Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Traces, Cow Chains, Halter Chains, Shoe, Dust and Scrub Brushes, Horse Brushes, Curry Combs and Cards, Door Locks, Hinges, Screws, Latches and everything in the Builders' line. Caps, Lead, Shot, Powder and Safety Fuse, &c., &c.,

The fact is, I keep everything that belongs to the Hardware trade. I deal exclusively in this kind of goods and give my whole attention to it. Persons who are building, or any one in need of anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to give me a call. I will always give a reasonable credit to responsible persons. I thank my old customers for their patronage, and hope this season to make many new ones. Don't forget the place

No, 3, "BAER'S BLOCK."

April 8 '74. JOHN F. BLYMYER.

REMOVAL of Wholesale Jewelry House.

Our large and increasing business demands more room, and we will, after April 1, 1877, occupy 2d and 3d floors of "McCallum Building" 77 Fifth Avenue (nearly opposite our present location), and will offer to the trade one of the largest and best stock of goods in the United States, consisting of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware, &c., &c.

Close Cash Buyers Invited. WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

C. B. BARRETT & CO., 77 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

New Firm.

SHOE STORE,

SOLOMON UHL,

Having purchased the Shoe

Store lately owned by

H. C. Beerits,

We take pleasure in calling the attention of public to the fact that we have now and expec keep constantly on hand as complete an ment of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters

BOTH OF

Eastern and Home Manufacture

as can be found anywhere. We also will have on hand constantly a full supply of

SOLE LEATHER,

MOROCCO,

CALF SKINS,

KIPS,

AND LINING SKINS

Of all kinds, with a full line of

Shoe Findings.

The HOME MANUFACTURE DEPARTMENT will be in charge of

N. B. Snyder, Esq.

Whose reputation for making

Good Work and Good Fits

is second to none in the State. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are determined to keep goods as good as the best and sell at prices as low as the lowest.

SOLOMON UHL.

WALL PAPER.

De Zouche & Co. show rooms as seen in the Centennial, show a collection of designs by Eastlake, Owen Jones, Morris, and Dr. Dresser. They claim better facility and taste; larger quantity and better quality. Their customers select from new goods from the best factories; goods that justly pretend to novelty and merit. De Zouche & Co. claim to take first rank in the art decorative, and guarantee all work by them. Their prices are modest. Special inducements to the trade.

De ZOUCHE & CO.

101 Fifth Avenue, PITTSBURG.

Next to P. O. March 14.

JOHN H. MORRISON.

UNDERTAKER.

A full line of city made coffins always on hand. Funerals attended to without regard to distance. A first class hearse kept. Terms moderate.

Address JOHN H. MORRISON,

April 4. Bakersville, Pa.

The well known black horse, imported from England,

NIGGER,

will stand for service at my farm from the 21 of April to the 4th day of July.

INSURANCE $15.00

The prices colts brought the past few months tired by this Horse is evidence that the half-blood mares bring the money, ranging from $140 to $300, twelve head having been sold at an average of $211.50. This may be the last opportunity farmers will have to breed to this fine Horse.

Also the Hambletonian stallion

ALHAMBRA,

will be allowed to go to a few mares during the season at $65.00 to insure.

March 4. PETER HEFFLEY.

W. P. PRICE

Has opened a choice selection of Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery, embracing the leading implements of the day; among which will be found the Wood, Kirby, Clipper and Hubbard Mowers and Reapers; Buckeye (lock lever) Solby Hay Rake; Advance, Paddock, and Archer Hay Rake; round and square teeth Revolving Rakes, Pumps, Farm Bells, and all kinds of implements large and small, of the most approved patterns, for garden and farm use, also a full and complete stock of Wood and Willow Ware, Garden and Field seeds. The famous Oliver Chilled Plow will also be found in stock knives and sections for the leading Mowing Machines; extra parts for all Machines sold by us on hand. A visit for inspection is requested. On application dealers will be furnished with a catalogue, to which their attention is especially called.

172 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

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EVERY SOLDIER who was wounded or contracted permanent disease in service, can get a pension by writing to John Kirkpatrick, Cambridge, Ohio. April 25.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. mar8

HOMES FOR ALL.

I have for sale, on terms within the reach of every sober, industrious individual, houses, lots, farm, timber lands, mineral lands, building lots, &c., in different parts of the county, in parcels of from one-fourth of an acre up to 1,000 acres. Titles warranted. Terms—one fifth in hand and the balance in ten equal annual payments, properly secured. Non need apply who is not of sober and industrious habits. Call soon, as some of the properties will be for rentif not sold soon.

ob24 D. WEYAND.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions,** and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm,** and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility,** and **Leucorrhœa,** when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season.