(Continued From 1st Page.)

ginia, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in agriculture and other useful work, to be returned to their tribes, after the completed course, as interpreters, instructors, and examples. It is reported that the officer charged with the selection of those children might have had thousands of young Indians sent with him had it been possible to make provision for them. I agree with the Secretary of the Interior in saying that "the result of this interesting experiment, if favorable, may be destined to become an important factor in the advancement of civilization among the Indians."

The question, whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made, was, at the last session of Congress, referred to a Committee for inquiry and report. Without desiring to anticipate that report, I venture to express the hope that in the decision of so important a question, the views expressed above may not be lost sight of, and that the decision, whatever it may be, will arrest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service as well as on the Indians themselves.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

In the enrollment of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, at the last session of Congress, that portion which provided for the continuation of the Hot Springs Commission was omitted. As the Commission had completed the work of taking testimony on the many conflicting claims, the suspension of their labors, before determining the rights of claimants, threatened, for a time, to embarrass the interests, not only of the Government, but also a large number of the citizens of Hot Springs, who were waiting for final action on their claims before beginning contemplated improvements. In order to prevent serious difficulties, which were apprehended, and at the solicitation of many leading citizens of Hot Springs, and others interested in the welfare of the town, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to request the late Commissioners to take charge of the records of their proceedings, and to perform such work as could properly be done by them under such circumstances, to facilitate the future adjudication of the claims at an early day, and to preserve the status of the claimants until their rights should be finally determined. The late Commissioners complied with that request, and report that the testimony, in all the cases, has been written out, examined, briefed, and so arranged as to facilitate an early settlement when authorized by law. It is recommended that the requisite authority be given at as early a day in the session as possible, and that a fair compensation be allowed the late Commissioners for the expense incurred, and the labor performed by them since the 25th day of June last.

PUBLIC LANDS.

I invite the attention of Congress to the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Interior with regard to the preservation of the timber on the public lands of the United States. The protection of the public property is one of the first duties of the Government. The Department of the Interior should, therefore, be enabled by sufficient appropriation, to enforce the laws in that respect. But this matter appears still more important as a question of public economy. The rapid destruction of our forests is an evil fraught with the gravest consequences, especially in the mountainous districts, where the rock slopes, once denuded of their trees, will remain so forever. There the injury, once done, cannot be repaired. I fully concur with the Secretary of the Interior in the opinion that, for this reason.

legislation touching the public timber in the mountainous States and Territories of the West, should be especially well considered, and that existing laws' in which the destruction of the forests is not sufficiently guarded against, should be speedily modified. A general law concerning this important subject appears to me to be a matter of urgent public necessity.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS.

From the organization of the Government, the importance of encouraging, by all possible means, the increase of our agricultural productions has been acknowledged and urged upon the attention of Congress and the people as the surest and readiest means of increasing our substantial and enduring prosperity.

The words of Washington are as applicable to-day, as when, in his eighth annual message, he said: "It is not to be doubted that with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse—and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled, by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist the spirit of discovery and improvement, this species of establishment contributing doubly to the increase of improvement by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common center the results everywhere of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly hath shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefit."

STATISTICS OF THE SOIL.

The great preponderance of the agricultural over any other interest in the United States entitles it to all the consideration claimed for it by Washington. About one-half of the population of the United States is engaged in agriculture. The value of the agricultural products of the United States for the year 1878, is estimated at three thousand millions of dollars. The exports of agricultural products for the year 1877, as appears from the report of the Bureau of Statistics, were five hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars. The great extent of our country, with its diversity of soil and climate, enables us to produce within our own borders, and by our own labor, not only the necessaries, but most of the luxuries that are consumed in civilized countries. Yet, notwithstanding our advantages of soil, climate, and intercommunication, it appears from the statistical statements in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, that we import annually from foreign lands many millions of dollars' worth of agricultural products which could be raised in our own country.

Numerous questions arise in the practice of advanced agriculture which can only be answered by experiments, often costly and sometimes fruitless, which are beyond the means of private individuals, and are a just and proper charge on the whole nation for the benefit of the nation. It is good policy, especially in time of depression and uncertainty in other business pursuits, with a vast area of uncultivated, and hence unproductive territory, wisely opened to homestead settlement, to encourage, by every proper and legitimate means, the occupation and tillage of the soil. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to stimulate old and introduce new agricultural industries, to improve the quality and increase the quantity of our products, to determine the value of old or establish the importance of new methods of culture, are worthy of your careful and favorable consideration and assistance, by such appropriations of money and enlargement of facilities as may seem to be demanded by the present favorable conditions for the growth and rapid development of this important interest.

The abuse of animals in transit is widely attracting public attention. A National Convention of societies especially interested in the subject has recently met at Baltimore, and the facts developed, both in regard to cruelties to animals and the effect of such cruelties upon the public health, would seem to demand the careful consideration of Congress, and the enactment of more efficient laws for the prevention of these abuses.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

The report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Education shows very gratifying progress throughout the country, in all the interests committed to the care of this important office. The report is especially encouraging with respect to the extension of the advantages of the common school system in sections of the country where the general enjoyment of the privilege of free schools is not yet attained.

To education more than to any other agency we look, as the resource for the advancement of the people, in requisite knowledge and appreciation of their rights and responsibilities as citizens, and I desire to repeat the suggestion contained in my former message in behalf of the enactment of appropriate measures by Congress for the purpose of supplanting, with national aid, the local systems of education in the several States.

Adequate accommodations for the great library, which is overgrowing the capacity of the rooms now occupied at the Capitol, should be provided without further delay. This invaluable collection of books, manuscripts and illustrative art has grown to such proportions, in connection with the copyright system of the country, as to demand the prompt and careful attention of Congress to save it from injury in its present crowded and insufficient quarters. As this library is national in its character, and must from the nature of the case, increase even more rapidly in the future than in the past, it cannot be doubted that the people will sanction any wise expenditure to preserve it and to enlarge its usefulness.

The appeal of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the means to organize, exhibit, and make available for the public benefit of the articles now stored away belonging to the National Museum, I heartily recommend to your favorable consideration.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The attention of Congress is again invited to the condition of the river front of the city of Washington. It is a matter of vital importance to the health of the residents of the National Capital, both temporary and permanent, that the low lands in front of the city, now subject to tidal overflow, should be reclaimed. In their present condition, these flats obstruct the drainage of the city, and are a dangerous source of malarial poison. The reclamation will improve the navigation of the river, by restricting and consequently deepening its channel; and is also of importance when considered in connection with the extension of the public ground and the enlargement of the park, west and south of the Washington monument. The report of the Board of Survey, heretofore ordered by act of Congress, on the improvement of the harbor of Washington and Georgetown, is respectfully commended to consideration.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia presents a detailed statement of the affairs of the District.

The relative expenditures by the United States and the District for local purposes are contrasted, showing that the expenditures by the people of the District greatly exceed those of the General Government.—The exhibit is made in connection with estimates for the required repair of the defective pavements and sewers of the city, which is a work of immediate necessity, and, in the same connection, a plan is presented for the permanent funding of the outstanding securities of the District.

WRONGS AND REMEDIES.

The benevolent, reformatory, and penal institutions of the District are all entitled to the favorable attention of Congress. The Reform School needs additional buildings and teachers. Appropriations which will place all these institutions in a condition to become models of usefulness and beneficense, will by regarded by the country as liberality wisely bestowed.

The Commissioners, with evident justice, request attention to the discrimination made by Congress against the District in the donation of land for the support of the public schools, and ask that the same liberality that has been shown to the inhabitants of the various States and Territories of the United States, may be extended to the District of Columbia.

The Commissioners also invite attention to the damage inflicted upon public and private interests by the present location of the depots and switching tracks of the several railroads entering the city, and ask for legislation looking to their removal. The recommendations and suggestions contained in the report will, I trust, receive the careful consideration of Congress.

Sufficient time has, perhaps not elapsed since the reorganization of the Government of the District, under the recent legislation of Congress, for the expression of a confident opinion as to its successful operation; but the practical results already attained are so satisfactory that the friends of the new Government may well urge upon Congress the wisdom of its continuance, without essential modification, until by actual experience, its advantages and defects may be more fully ascertained.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
December 2, 1878.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1878.

It is the fashion to personify a city, to say that she is in mourning, or has donned her holiday attire—that she is doing this or that—and, following the fashion, I may say that Washington is just now cleaning house, or, to speak accurately, cleaning boarding-house, with a hurry and confusion that betrays too little acquaintance with cleansing processes, and a reek of dust and dirt that proclaims long disuetude of soap and water. All this means that Congress is expected, (though to wash anything for Congress seems like a work of supererrigation) with its immense *clientelle*, its long retinue of heralds and followers, attendants, dependents, defendants, plaintiffs, lobbyists, hobbyists, jobbists, snobbists—the motley mob, fashionable, genteel, demi-genteel, and vulgar, that assembles each winter at the only great court in this hemisphere, that little court at Ottawa that will soon be headed by the daughter of the Empress of India and the Marquis of Lorne not excepted. How lone and lorn they will feel in that bleak little Canadian town this winter! What a contrast it will present to the splendors of London salons, the fashion of Rotter Row, Hyde Park, and all the heavy pageantry of the richest city of the richest empire that the world has ever known! What a contrast with the favorite winter resort of the wealth and nobility of Europe—gay, holiday Paris, ten hours distant! But if Mrs. Lorne has a mind above ribbons she will not pine in her bleak domain. It will depend altogether on what kind of a woman she may be. She may find her heart cheered and her soul irradiated with the effulgence of the aurora of human hope, promise, franchisement, which glows athwart the fair fresh fields of the new world—to him who may discern it, infinitely grander and more thrilling than aught that the king bestridden, caste bound, bayonet hedged, tradition asphyxiated countries, whose civilization and history antedate the year of our Lord 1492, can present. While we may have in our laws, institutions, customs and manners, souvenirs of all that our forefathers turned their backs upon in the old world, the ocean that separates the continents is but a faint type of the immensity that stands between the spirit of the old and the new. But I am supposed to be writing about Washington, the seat of government of the United States, the province of Alaska, and how many territories? The winter resort of such statesmen, literateure, artists, savans, and belles as we have on this side; for who that can will omit to come to Washington for at least a few days during the season? By virtue of this little malaria plagued city being the capital of the only great government on this side of the world, it has power to attract and will have until the seat of government is removed westward. Not until then will Washington cease to be the rival of Alexandria as a fish market. Just at this moment their is little to indicate the approach of the season except the scrubbing, cleansing, carpet tacking, going on in every boarding-house, from the plain, cheap house, in an unfashionable quarter, occupied by southern Congressmen, to the most pretentious *pensions* affected by lobbyists and female government clerks.

Here and there about the departments, looking after the interests of their fair government pensioned protegee, or trying to gnd or make vacancies for more proteges, may be seen a Senator or member of the lower House, but it takes more than one swallow to make a summer.

The Washington elite-belles, beaux, *quennas* and *pater familais* have all returned from sea-side or mountain resort, and Pennsylvania Avenue is every day, between the hours of three and five P. M., gay with a driving, promenading throng. Jaunty Government clerks of both sexes, who receive, I do not say earn, from $75 to $150 per month. Uniformed military and navel officers who have served their country on this field for years. Ministers and attaches of foreign legations distinguished for their freshness and perfection of their gloves, (they get them through duty free,) their whiskers, high-heeled shoes, and ill fitting clothes. I observe that the Turkish and Russian ministers now promenade together. Such is the effect of the Berlin treaty. It is observed and respected on Pennsylvania Avenue, if no where else.

The belle from New York, St. Louis, and Kalamazoo has not arrived. She will not come until after the holidays when the season with its vortex of receptions, presidential, cabinet, judicial, official and non-official, will begin to whirl with its sappy or superannuated dandies in black swallow tails and white neckties with ladies in trains, demi-trains, and with beaux stepping on their trains.

The correspondents of the different journals have all arrived, male and female, young and old, each prepared to describe as he sees it the social and political panorama that pivots in Washington. And lastly, as the preacher says, in the middle of his long sermon, your correspondent is here, nearly a year older than when he last wrote you from Washington, but whether wiser or better able to hold up the mirror to the life that breathes, votes, plots, counter-plots, hates, loves and aspires in this heart of the nation, you and your readers must decide.

C. A. S.

Murdered For Revenge.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 25.—Farmington, which was recently aroused to the highest pitch of excitement on account of a fiendish outrage on a white man by a negro, who was lynched, had another bloody sensation on Friday night. John T. Neil, a prominent citizen, was awakened at ten P. M. by the burning of his barn. He had hardly stepped outside of the door before he was shot through and through with eight slugs by an assassin, whom Neil recognized as Bill Porter, whom he had prosecuted for alleged horse stealing. Neil swore on his death-bed that Porter was the assassin, and he was arrested. The populace are incensed at the outrage and there is strong talk of lynching Porter.

The condition and characteristic of a vulgar person is that he never looks for either help or harm from himself, but only from externals. The condition and characteristic of a philosopher is that he looks to himself for all help or harm.

Don't get in debt to a shoemaker if you would call your sole your own.

Found at Last.

"Mister, no doubt you have all the learnin' that's required in a school teacher, but it wants more than learnin to make a man able to teach school in Cranberry Gulch. You'll soon find that out if you try. One lays there in the graveyard; another lost his eye and left; the last one opened school and left before noontime for the benefit of his health. He hasn't been back since. Now you're a slender build, and all your learnin' will only make it worse for all our young folks are rough and don't stand no nonsense!"

This was what the trustee of the district said to my friend Harry Flotee, when he made application for the vacant position of a teacher.

"Let me try. I know I am slender, but I am tough, and have strong will," said Harry.

"Jest as you like! There's the school house, and I'll have notice given if you want it done," said the trustee.

"I do!" said Harry. And I'll open next Monday at 9 a. m.

The notice was given, and there was a good deal of excitement in the gulch, and along the Yuba flats. More than fifty young people of both sexes made an excuse to drop into the tavern to get a sight at the fellow who thought he could keep school in that district, and many a contemptuous glance fell on the slender form and youthful face of the would be teacher.

Eight o'clock on Monday morning came, and Harry Flotee went down to the school house with a key in one hand and a valise in the other hand.

"Ready to slope if he finds we're too much for him," said a cross-eyed, broad shouldered fellow of 18. The school house was unlocked, and the new teacher went to the desk. Some of the young folks went in to see what he was going to do, though school was not called.

Harry opened his valise and took out a large belt. Then, after buckling it around his waist, he put three Colt's navy revolvers there, each of six barrels, and a bowie-knife eighteen inches in the blade.

"Thunder! He means business," muttered the cross-eyed chap.

The new teacher now took out a square card about four inches each way, walked to the other end of the school house and tacked it up against the wall.

Returning to his desk, he drew a revolver from his belt, and quick as thought sent ball after ball into the card, till there were six balls in a spot not much larger than a silver dollar.

By this time the school house was half full of large boys and girls. The little ones were afraid to come in.

Then the teacher walked half way down the room with the bowie-knife in his hand, and threw it with so true a hand that it stuck quivering in the very centre of the card.

He left it there, and put two more knives of the same kind in his belt; and quietly reloaded his yet smoking pistol.

"Ring the bell; I am about to open school."

He spoke to the cross-eyed boy, the bully of the crowd, and the boy rang the bell without a word.

"The scholars will take their seats; I open school with prayer," he said sternly, five minutes later.

The scholars sat down, silent, almost breathless.

After the prayer the teacher cocked a revolver and walked down on the floor.

"We will arrange the classes," he said.

"All who can read, write and spell, will rise. Of them we will form the first class."

Only six got up. He escorted them to upper seats. And then he began to examine the rest. A whisper was heard behind him. In a second he wheeled, revolver in hand.

"No whispering allowed here!" he thundered, and for an instant his revolver lay on a level with the cross-eyed boy's head.

"I'll not do it any more," gasped the bully.

"See you do not. I never give a second warning," said the teacher, and the revolver fell.

It took two hours to organize the classes, but when done they were well organized. Then came recess. The teacher went out, too, for the room was crowded and hot. A hawk was circling over in the air. The teacher drew a revolver and the next second the hawk came tumbling down among the wondering scholars.

From that day on Harry kept school for two years in Cranberry Gulch; his salary doubled after the first quarter, and his pupils learned to love as well as to respect him, and the revolvers went out of sight within a month.

They had found a man at last who could keep school. This is a fact.

An Exhibitor.

An individual who was seeking to pass into the fair grounds without the formality of handing over a ticket, was ordered to provide himself with one, when he said:

"Why, I'm an exhibitor."

"What are you exhibiting?" asked the official.

"I am exhibiting this 'ere ruined suit of clothes, which cost me thirty dollars, a rib fractured in a rush to get on a street car, a wallet here without a cent in it, skinned ankles and knees, and about 400 spots where I've been stepped on by the crowd."

"Can't pass in on that—get your ticket."

"Hain't that enough?"

"No, sir."

"Then I'll exhibit a little common sense and go home," continued the man, and he fell back and headed for the city.

Accidentally Shot by Her Father.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 25.—A farmer named Robert Lopaz, living near Ashville, N. Y., took down a gun yesterday to clean it. His little son asked him to fire a cap. Supposing the gun to be unloaded, he did so, resting the weapon across his knees. A heavy load which had been left in the gun by a neighbor who had borrowed it, exploded, and took effect in the body of Lopaz's daughter, 8 years old, on the opposite side of the room. The ramrod, which was in the barrel, passed entirely through her body, making a frightful wound, and she was otherwise mutilated. She died soon after.

Moonshiners Captured.

CINCINNATI, November, 27.—The United States Marshal arrived at Maysville, Kentucky, this morning with a party of nine illicit distillers that he had captured in the country back of Catletsburg, Kentucky.

How to prevent jockeying in a horse race—Don't have any horse race.

Commissioner Raum's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue makes the most favorable showing of efficiency of various collection districts presented since the organization of the bureau. The losses from defalcations are trifling. The collections amount to about $113,000,000, or $1,000,000 more than during the previous year. Commissioner Raum argues against the decrease of the tobacco tax, and does not recommend any change in the tax on spirits. He recommends, as one of the means of removing causes of trouble with the small distilleries of the South, that where the capacity is only 20 gallons or under, the owners of these stills be allowed to manufacture in the old way, without the use of the numerous contrivances and methods ordered by the laws.

That portion of the report which refers to the violation and general defiance of the revenue laws in the South presents a full review of the Southern situation so far as it relates to revenue affairs, and sets in strong light the official records of resistance to law. During the year five revenue officers have been killed in the South, and thirteen have been wounded. As to the general disposition manifested by the people in large sections of the South, the Commissioner says the officers of the Government have been treated as if they were the emissaries of a foreign and hostile nation sent to impose and collect tribute. The Commissioner feels compelled to say that it is not only robbers and outlaws who resist and attack Federal officers, but those claiming to be among the best citizens sometimes take part in resistance by force, and are constantly extending sympathy. This support has even manifested itself among Judges in the State Courts.

The killing of revenue officers or deputy marshals excites little attention, and seldom stirs State officers to action. The murderers are free from arrest, and are openly shielded by State authorities. If the revenue officers, when attacked while in the discharge of their duty, defend themselves effectually and kill any of their assailants, whole communities rise against the officers, and the entire machinery of the State Government is employed to punish the officers. To illustrate this matter the Commissioner recites the killing of Deputy Marshal Spriggs in North Carolina by the noted desperado Redmond. This affair caused no excitement, but when a man who was trying to shoot revenue officers while in discharge of their duties was killed, the whole State of South Carolina was aroused. The Commissioner recommends that Congress pass a law making all who participate in resisting revenue officers guilty of murder in case the resistance results in the killing of an officer.

The report ends with a statement showing the receipts from the several objects of taxation for the first four months of the present fiscal year as compared with the same period of the last fiscal year. This shows a decrease of $393,513 on spirits, an increase of $272,246 on tobacco, an increase of $326,204 on fermented liquor, a decrease of $64,821 on banks and bankers, an increase of $194,736 on adhesive stamps, a decrease of $45,174 in the amount of penalties, and a decrease of $16,964 in the amount received for taxes on articles and occupations formerly taxed, but now exempt. The net increase of revenue has therefore been $545,427.

A Wedding Ring.

Happy Hollow is so named from the contentedness of mind of its inhabitants. The poor make their own peculiar locality almost exclusively. Half-way up the valley we sat down to rest by the door of a house which was full to overflowing with colored people, principally children. A white woman, oh! the dirtiest, laziest white woman in the world, sat on a log and conducted the conversation. "Did she live in that house with the colored people?" "Oh! law, no; me and my husband live in that house," she replied, pointing to a filthy little pen that I actually thought was a dog kennel. She was poor, but she was contented. She did not appear disagreeably coarse, either in manner or conversation, but is evidently an illustration of what shiftlessness will do for any one. On the third finger of her left hand a plain gold ring glistened. Looking at this woman in her squalor I found a bit of compassion springing up for her in my heart at the sight of the ring. She had never been poor enough to part with that. No woman who wears a gold ring is ever utterly bereft of delicate feeling, and no woman ever parts with the only ring she owns. It generally marks some era in her life that she wants to keep bright in memory. It is almost always a gift, and being a gift in which utility has no part, it is dedicated to sentiment forever. Often it is the gift of one who has broken all the promises which it was designed to seal, and who has kept its wearer's path well covered with thorns. Still it is cherished and loved, worn throughout life and worn in the passionless grave. Some day the unclean body of this woman of Happy Hollow will be found in her miserable hovel, and though her clothes will be mean and untidy, the gold ring will be seen to glisten on her hand.

Rheumatism in Horses.

Grave errors are made in the treatment of this disease, many horse doctors not having learned to distinguish between rheumatism and founder. In acute founder there will be fever, and the disease is confined to the feet alone; the seat of the acute rheumatism is in the joints of the legs and the pain is accompanied by fever and excitement. The feet are not heated as in founder, the extreme pain in the legs and joints causes the horse to sweat profusely and to breathe heavily and rapidly. Put the animal in a comfortable, airy place, give plenty of bedding and cover him with a light blanket; wet cloths with cold water in summer and warm water in winter, and apply to the parts affected, keeping them wet continually. Give tincture of aconite root in doses of twenty-five drops each every four hours until six have been taken. If there is not a change for the better by this time, give a drachm of powdered saffron seeds twice a day, and when necessary to give water put six drops of sulphuric acid in half a pailful. Never give purging medicines or allow them to be bled. As an alkali, half ounce doses of sulphate of soda may be given. The sudden check to perspiration by placing heated horses in a draught of cold air causes rheumatism.

Something Worth Knowing.

That fish may be scaled much easier by first dipping into boiling water about a minute.

That salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

That milk which has turned or changed may be sweetened or rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

That salt will curdle new milk; hence in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc, the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

That fresh meat beginning to sour will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over night.

That clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent it spreading over the fabric.

That a teaspoonful of turpentine boiled in with your white clothes will greatly aid the whitening process.

That boiling starch is much improved by the addition of sperm, or salt, or both, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

That bees wax and salt will make your rusty flat irons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag and keep it for the purpose. When the irons are hot, rub them first with the wax rag, then scour with a paper or cloth sprinkled with salt.

That blue ointment and kerosene mixed in equal proportions, and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bug remedy, and that a coat of white-wash is ditto for the walls of a log house.

That kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and will render them as pliable as new.

That kerosene will make your tea kettle as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from and clean varnished furniture.

That cold rain water and soap will remove machine grease from washable fabrics.

Bound to Keep up with the Funeral.

An amusing conversation occurred a few days ago between Mr. W. D. Bishop and his faithful and devoted physician, which we take the liberty to print, even at the risk of betraying family secrets. The worthy doctor, finding his patient regaining his health with wonderful rapidity, was very anxious lest he might take too much encouragement, and be led to undertake too much and overtax his strength. Hence the doctor was constantly warning him, saying:

"Now, you must not try to go too fast. Be prudent and patient. I am afraid you will overdo yourself, etc, etc."

These warnings were repeated so often, that finally the patient responded:

"Now, look here doctor, I have laid on this bed for six weeks, and haven't even winked without your permission. If you tell me to lay on my left side for fourteen hours, with my right eye open and the left one shut, I obey you to the letter, and yet you keep telling me, 'Now be careful; don't go too fast; don't undertake too much. You remind me, doctor, of the proprietor of a livery stable, to whom a young man applied for a horse and buggy. The team was ordered hitched up, and meanwhile the livery man was constantly cautioning the young man 'to be very careful with the horse,' 'not to drive too fast,' etc. The team was soon ready, and as the livery man was handing the reins to the young man he repeated his advice about not driving too fast, when the young man, with some impatience, replied:

"Now, my friend, I want you to understand that I have hired this team to go to my step-mother's funeral, and I intend to keep up with the procession if I kill your darned old horse.'"

Feminine Headaches.

There are three kinds of headaches peculiar to women, a lady asserts—the 'bad husband headache,' 'no husband headache,' and "do-nothing headache." The wretched, empty, aimless, unhealthy life led by thousands of women is a most sorrowful subject. We do not feel inclined to joke about it, for it is a sad lecture of our times, and one on which little light has yet dawned. Bad times for men mean doubly bad times for women. Some women attempt too much, and, therefore make bad failures. A great deal might be done for health if people in straitened circumstances would, with a good grace and without any sense of humiliation, give up the little fripperies with which life has become encumbered, chiefly owing to our late commercial prosperity. A more simple, frugal mode of living would restore health to many mothers who are now straining every nerve to keep a position among people as foolish as themselves, but who would be wise enough to follow suit if they had the encouragement of an example which they could quote to their friends.—*Lady's Journal.*

A Fight with Gamblers—Two Killed

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—The *Globe Democrat's* despatch from Leavenworth states that Major Broadhead, Paymaster United States Army reports a fight between the members of his escort and some gamblers at Springer's ranche, on the Canadian river, on the Pan Handle of Texas some days ago, in which Springer, the keeper of the ranche, and a young man named Leadbetter were killed and two soldiers wounded.

New form of rivalry: Janet—"Mamma, dear, what time in the day was I born?"

Mamma—"At two o'clock in the morning."

Jack—"And what time was I born?"

Mamma—"Not until eight o'clock."

Janet—"Ah, my birthday is longer than yours, Jack!"

Jack—"What's the use of being born before it's time to get up?"

An old bachelor is a man who has traveled far on life's journey but has failed to make the proper connection.

Why is a man in a rage like a hard baked pie? Because he's a little crusty.

Never relate your misfortunes, and never grieve over what you cannot prevent.

Something to move you to tears—A bushel of onions.

The worst organ grinder—A hollow tooth.

The key to the devil's kitchen—Whiskey.

The best drawing lesson—drawing a salary.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for medical or other compounds, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for Infringements, and all cases arising under the Patent Laws, promptly attended to.——Inventions that have been REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Department, and engaged in Patent business exclusively, we can make closer searches, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington.

INVENTORS send us a model or sketch of your device; we make examinations and advise as to patentability, free of charge. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.

We refer to, Washington, to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Rev. F. D. Power, The German American National Bank, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Representatives in Congress; and especially to our clients in every State in the Union and in Canada. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless. Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila.
Feb. 6

PHILADELPHIA COFFEE.

We have recently made great improvements in the process of Roasting Coffee, and now offer to the trade the

FINEST ROASTED COFFEE

ever put up in Packages. We guarantee every package branded

"MY CHOICE" or DOM PEDRO'S CHOICE,

to be nothing but fine selected Coffee, Coffee, imported from "RIO" by ourselves.

Janney & Andrews,
WHOLESALE
Grocers & Produce Commission Merchants
Nos. 121 and 123 Market Street,
May 29 PHILADELPHIA.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Jacob P. Zigler to James L. Pugh. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., No. 158, January Term, 1878. (Voluntary Assignment.)

The undersigned auditor, appointed by said Court to distribute the funds in the hands of the Assignee to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will sit for the said purpose at the office of J. L. Pugh, Esq., in the borough of Somerset, on Friday the 20th day of December, A. D., 1878, when and where all persons interested can attend.

S. U. TRENT,
Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Nehemiah Miller to William Reddy. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, No. 425 August Term 1877. (Voluntary Assignment.)

The undersigned appointed Auditor by said Court to distribute the funds in the hands of the Assignee, hereby gives notice, that for said purpose he will sit at the office of W. H. Koontz, Esq., in the borough of Somerset, on Monday, December 16, 1878, when and where all persons interested can attend.

H. S. ENDSLEY,
Nov. 27 Auditor.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., to me directed, I will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Tuesday, December 17, 1878,

at 10 o'clock a. m., all the following real estate of Wm. Cook, viz:

A certain tract of land situate within three-fourths of a mile of Lavansville, Somerset twp., Somerset county, Pa., adjoining lands of Jacob F. Walker, Alex Countryman, Lewis Weighley, and others, containing 115 acres, about 90 acres of which inclosed and 16 acres in meadow, and the balance well timbered. The land is in a high state of cultivation and is well limed. Has upon it a large two-story dwelling house, a large bank barn and other out-buildings. Has an orchard of choice fruit. Limestone on adjoining farm, and supposed to be on this. Convenient to churches, schools and stores.

TERMS—$300 in hand, balance in $500 annual payments, commencing April 1, 1880.

GEORGE G. WALKER,
Nov 20 Assignee.

Saved from the Grave.

Mr. J. E. Youman, Long P. O., Ills., says: "I saved my two children from the grave." A. L. Simmons, of Baltimore, Md., also says: "It will sure the worst cough immediately." Two doses cured me of a bad cough of one week's standing." J. H. Coulter, Clarion, Pa. Over 1,000,000 bottles of Seller's Cough Syrup sold. It is the most popular remedy for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, and all Throat and Lung Diseases. Has been in use for half a century. Sold by all druggists and country storekeepers. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle. R. E. SELLERS & Co., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nov. 20.

The Great Blood Cure,

For the cure of all diseases arising from impure Blood. Are you weak, nervous, debilitated, pale and emaciated? Have you lost your appetite? Have you nausea, pain in the back, &c.? If so, Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher will drive out the disease and bring back the Bloom of Health. Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, &c., are but surface indications of Blood Diseases, and Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher, by purifying the system, softens the skin and beautifies the complexion. Cures performed by the Blood Searcher read like old-time miracles. Try it. Sold by druggists $1.00 per bottle. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Daniel J. Berkey & Co., that a petition has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying the Court to order the Assignee, Jesse Silick, to convey the real estate assigned by the said D. J. Berkey & Co., and that the same will be presented to Court for action at Judgment Court, 1st January, 1879.

P. J. KOOSER,
Dec. 4 tt Prothonotary.

LEGAL NOTICE.

To Moses Young, Barbara Young, Esther Young, Sarah Beeth, intermarried with Jacob Berkman and five grandchildren of his daughter Hannah Ayers, dec'd, Daniel Ayers, Amos Ayers, Jacob Ayers, Maria Elizabeth, intermarried with Abraham Bumgard, Margaret, intermarried with William Nichols, the children all residing in Somerset county Pa., and the grandchildren half in Fayette county, Pa., you are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of partition, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Pa., I will hold an inquest on the real estate of Henry Young, deceased, in Somerset and Jefferson townships, at his late residence, on Thursday, the 26th day of December, 1878, where you can attend if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office,
Nov. 16, 1878. } GEO. W. PILE, Sheriff.
Nov. 20

LEGAL NOTCE.

To Samuel J. Johnson, Bonnettville, Marion County, W. Va., Emeline, intermarried with John G. Rittenour, Cameron, Marshall County, W. Va., James K. Johnson, Confluence, Somerset county, Pa., Susanna, intermarried with — Fasbrink, Meyersdale, Somerset county, Pa., Geo. W. Johnson, Confluence, Somerset county, Pa., Mary W. Johnson, Cameron, Marshall Co., W. Va., Sarah Catharine Anderson, Confluence, Somerset county, Pa.,

You are hereby notified that in pursuance of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, Pa., I will hold an inquest on the real estate of Sarah A. Moon, dec'd, formerly Sarah A. Johnson, late of Lower Turkeyfoot Tp., at her late residence, on the 27th day of December, 1878, when you can attend if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office,
Nov. 20, 1878. } GEO. W. PILE, Sheriff.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The Annual Election of the Farmers' Union Association and Fire Insurance Company of Somerset county Pa., will be held at Berkey's Mills on Wednesday, January 1st 1879, for the purpose of electing a President, Vice President, Secretary, and six directors, to serve for the year ending Sept. 30, 1879.

Notice is also given that an effort will be made to reorganize the said company upon a different principle, on the day of election, when all persons interested are respectfully requested to attend.

J. R. BOOSE, Sec. D. J. BRUBAKER, Pres.
Pine Hill, Nov. 22, 1878.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELSVILLE R. R. CO., General Office, Pittsburgh, Pa. Nov. 13, 1878.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the Charter and By-Laws of this company, the annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday, December 2, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., for the election of a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. B. WASHINGTON,
Nov. 20 tt Secretary.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Sarver, Sr., late of Allegheny township, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to those indebted to it to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement at the late residence of said deceased, in said township, on Saturday the 7th day of December, 1878.

JOHN SARVER,
WM. M. SCHROCK,
Nov. 13. Executors.

$2500 Salary. Business Address Horticulturist Tree Co., St Louis, Mo.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

J. M. HOLDERBAUM & SON'S,
STORE,
West End, Main st., Somerset Pa.,
HEAD QUARTERS
FOR THE SALE OF
CHAMPION MOWERS AND REAPERS, OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS, HAGERSTOWN GRAIN SEED DRILLS, EMPIRE THRESHER AND SEPARATOR, HORSE POWERS.
FARQUAHR'S Four Horse Threshing Machines with Shakers.
FARQUAHR'S Thresher and Separator.
FANNING MILLS,
CORN PLOWS,
SHOVEL PLOW SHARES,
Cultivator Shovels
AND
Repairs for Nearly All the Plows
Sold in the County.
May 1

JUST RECEIVED